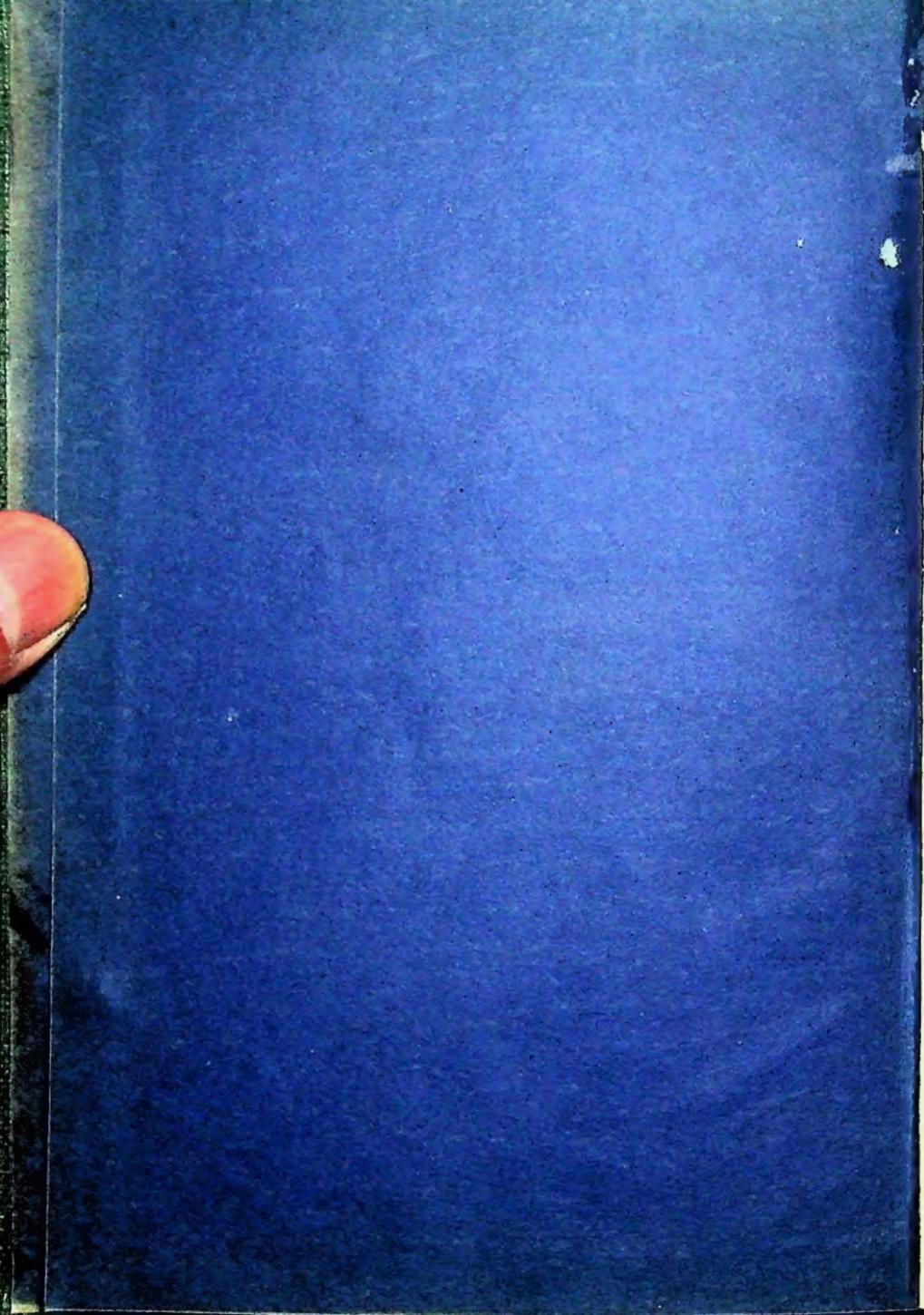


STANDARD
MANUAL
OF THE
KĀSHMĪRĪ¹
LANGUAGE

VOLUME - II

GEORGE A. GRIERSON





STANDARD MANUAL
OF THE
KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE
COMPRISING
GRAMMAR, PHRASE-BOOK
AND VOCABULARIES

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VOL. II

KĀSHMĪRĪ-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

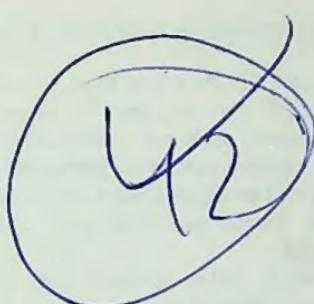


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PART III

KĀSHMĪRĪ-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

THIS vocabulary contains every word occurring in Part II of the preceding volume, and every occurrence of each word is registered by means of a reference to the serial number of the sentence in which it is to be found. It is hoped that the student will be able to note the exact idiomatic uses of the words given by means of a judicious employment of these references. In order to save space, when there happen to be numerous references to the same word, hundreds and tens are not repeated. Thus, 430, 66, 74, 5, 91, 4, should be taken as meaning 430, 466, 474, 475, 491, 494; and 1720, 4, 8, 41, 56, 8, 62, means 1720, 1724, 1728, 1741, 1756, 1758, 1762.

Nouns substantive are quoted under their nominatives singular. The only exceptions are those of nouns ending in *k*, *p*, *t*, *ṭ*, and *ś*, which, according to §§ 7, 15 (e), and 18 (a) of the grammar, form their nominatives in *kh*, *ph*, *th*, *ṭh*, and *śh*, respectively. In such cases, to prevent confusion with nouns really ending in the aspirated letters, the nouns are quoted without the final *h*, the nominative form being shown immediately after the leading word. The particular declension to which each noun belongs is stated, and from this the gender can be inferred without hesitation, all nouns of the first and second declensions being masculine, while all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine.

The pronouns are dealt with in great detail, and full examples are given of their idiomatic use. Those which vary for gender are given under the form of the nominative singular neuter. Thus *suh* will be found under *tih*, *yus* under *yih* (2), and *kīh*, *kūkhāh*, *kāh*, *kaīsi*, &c., under *kēh*. The optional forms of the pronoun *huh* are given separately under *ath*, the dative singular neuter, as this pronominal form has no nominative.

Verbs are quoted under their root forms, which are printed in capital letters, thus, *AN*. The eight verbs whose roots end in vowels, viz. *khyon*^u, to eat; *chyon*^u, to drink; *hyon*^u, to take; *pyon*^u, to fall; *syon*^u, to be born;

din" to give; *nin*" to take; and *yin*" to come, are given under *KHĒ*, *CHĒ*, *HĒ*, *PĒ*, *ZĒ*, *DI*, *NI*, and *VI*, respectively. The present tense of the Verb Substantive is shown under *CHHUH*. The rest of it will be found under *ĀS*. In the case of all verbs, the conjugation to which each belongs is stated, and at least one past participle is shown immediately after the leading word. In the case of irregular verbs, every form offering any difficulty is recorded.

The order of words is that of the English alphabet, but the letter *#* is treated as a separate letter, after *t*.

EXPLANATION OF CONTRACTIONS.

abl. = ablative.	inf. = infinitive.
adj. = adjective.	interj. = interjection.
adv. = adverb.	interrog. = interrogative.
ag. = agent.	irreg. = irregular.
an. = animate.	masc. = masculine.
aux. = auxiliary.	neg. = negative.
card. = cardinal numeral.	nom. = nominative.
com. gen. = common gender.	num. = number.
cond. = conditional.	obj. = object.
conj. = conjugation.	obl. = oblique.
conj. part. = conjunctive participle.	ord. = ordinal numeral.
conjunct. = conjunction.	part. = participle.
dat. = dative.	perf. = perfect.
decl. = declension.	pers. = person, or personal.
dem. = demonstrative.	pluperf. = pluperfect.
dim. = diminutive.	plur. = plural.
dir. = direct.	pol. = polite.
dur. = durative.	possn. = possession.
emph. = emphatic.	postpos. = postposition.
fem. = feminine.	pr. = pronounced.
freq. = frequentative.	pres. = present.
fut. = future.	pron. = pronoun.
fut. pass. part. = future passive participle.	rel. = relative.
(H.) at the end of an article = a word used mainly by Hindūs.	sing. = singular.
imperat. = imperative.	subj. = subjunctive.
inan. = inanimate.	subst. = substantive.
ind. = indeclinable.	suff. = suffix.
	voc. = vocative.

A

a, ā, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving an interrogative force. Before them the *kh* of a pronominal suffix does not become *h*, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final *h* when preceded by a vowel is dropped, *i*, *ī*, or *ɛ* becomes *y*, and a final *u* (but not *ū* or *u*) becomes *w*, even when originally followed by such a dropped *h*. Thus *sapadi* + *ā* becomes *sapadyā*, will he become? *sapadi* + *ā*, becomes *sapadyā*, did they (masc.) become? *bɔvɛ* + *ā* becomes *bɔvyā*, did they (fem.) become? *chhēh* + *ā* becomes *chhyā*, is she? and *chhuh* + *ā* becomes *chhwā*, is he? but *kor^u* + *ā* becomes *kor^uā*, pronounced *korā*, was he made? and *kīr^u* + *ā* becomes *kīr^uā* (pr. *kīrā*), was she made? After a final *a* the termination and the suffix together become *ā*: thus *kara* + *a* becomes *karā*, shall I make? Note that, according to the usual rule, when *a* follows *y* preceded by a vowel, *y* + *a* becomes *yā*. Thus *chhu* + *y* + *a* is *chhuyā*.

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated, and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom.

In the first person, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the first person, *a* is employed with the singular, and *ā* with the plural. Thus *chhus-a*, am I (masc.)? *chhēs-a*, am I (fem.)? *chhu-m-a*, is there to me? *chhyā* (*chhīh* + *ā*, or *chhēh* + *ā*), are we (masc. and fem.)? Occasionally we find *a* used with the plural, as in *hīkaw-a* below.

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is *a*. Thus *chhukh-a*, art thou (masc.)? *chhēkh-a*, art thou (fem.)? *chhuyē* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final *a*, the final *a* of the termination is elided, so that we have *chhiw-a* for *chhiwa* + *a*, are you (masc.)? *chhēw-a*, are you (fem.)? The suffix *ā* can also be employed with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person *ā* is alone employed. Thus *chhwā* (*chhuh* + *ā*), is he? *chhyā* (*chhēh* + *ā*), is she? or (*chhīh* + *ā*) are they (masc.)? or (*chhēh* + *ā*) are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find *a* used with the feminine as in *sapit^ua* below.

In the feminine it is usual to substitute *ay* (or, after a vowel, *y*) for *a* or *ā*, if a woman is addressed. Thus *karān chhēs-ay*, am I making (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say *karān chhēs-a*. Similarly *karān chhē-y* (for *karān chhēh* + *ay*), do we make (if a woman is addressed), but *karān chhyā*, if a man is addressed. In the second person *a* may be substituted for *ay*, so that we have *karān chhēkh-ay* or *karān chhēkh-a*, art thou making? (here a man or a woman

is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural, *karān chhēwa-y* or *karān chhēw-a*, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have *karān chhē-y* (*karān chhēh + ay*), is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are *nā* and *nay*, qq.v.

Examples of the use of these suffixes occurring in the sentences are:—

First person singular. *chhus-a*, am I (198)? *hēkā*, can I (1055)? *karā*, shall I make (1678)? *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it (1152)?

First person plural. *hēkaw-a* (for *hēkaw-ā*), can we (1059)?

Second person singular, masculine. *chhukh-a*, art thou (147, 363, 91, 806, 1411, 41)? *chhukh-a bōlān*, dost thou speak (1033)? *chhukh-a bōzān*, dost thou consider (1408)? *chhukh-a gō-mot^u*, hast thou gone (636)? *chhukh-a karān*, dost thou make (95, 693)? *chhukh-a mānān*, dost thou accept (13, 435)? *chhukh-a sapadān*, dost thou become (80)? *chhukh-a thawān*, dost thou put (327)? *chhukh-a wuchhān*, dost thou see (485, 645)? *chhukh-a yithān*, dost thou wish (407, 1882)? *chhukh-a zānān*, dost thou know (58, 81, 121, 457, 524, 837, 85, 1023, 93, 1258, 1323, 1633, 1844)? *gashakk-a*, wilt thou go (1029)? *dikh-a*, wilt thou give (1313)? *hēkakk-a*, art thou able (5, 82, 233, 801, 65, 920, 71, 1056, 70, 1104, 1499, 1530, 1657, 1753, 68)? *karakh-a*, wilt thou make (1412, 1739)? *tulakh-a*, wilt thou undertake (1838)? *zānakh-a*, wilt thou know (926)? *chhuh-an-a* (*chhukh + an + a*) *wuchhān*, dost thou see him (243)? *chhuh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him (799)? *hēkah-an-a*, canst thou (shorten) it (1635)?

Following a pronominal suffix of the second person:—*chhuyē* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there (a masculine thing) to thee (500, 852, 1746)? *chhuyē* (for *chhu-y-a*) *por^umot^u*, hast thou read (872, 1195)? *chhuyē prayān*, is it pleasing to thee (1380)? *chhuyē wuchh^u-mot^u*, hast thou seen (282, 911, 1183, 1338, 48)? *chhēyē* (for *chhē-y-a*), is there (a feminine thing) to thee (672, 795, 977, 1434, 80)? *chhē-yē hēchh^u-mūs^u*, hast thou learnt (a fem. thing), (1199)? *chhē-yē pūr^u-mūs^u*, hast thou read (a fem. thing) (1275)? *chhē-yē prayān*, is (a fem. thing) pleasing to thee (1456)? *chhē-yē wuchh^u-mūs^u*, hast thou seen (a fem. thing) (1208)? *hēgashī-yē*, dost thou want (1784)? *sapod^u-yē*, was there to thee (181)? *bāz^u-th-a*, didst thou hear (a feminine thing) (104)? *gond^u-th-a*, didst thou tie (701)? *hēt^u-th-a*, didst thou take (a fem. thing) (1675)? *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make (985)? *kor^u-th-a*, didst thou make (264, 1475)? *līb^u-th-a*, didst thou get (a fem. thing) (1284)? *wātanōw^u-th-a*, didst thou deliver (the feminine thing) (499)? *wuchh^u-th-a*, didst thou see (346, 1064)?

Second person plural. *diyiw-a*, will you give (1094)?

Third person singular, masculine. *chhwā* (*chhuh + ā*), is he (143, 67,

79, 575, 641, 781, 842, 5, 931, 6, 9, 75, 95, 1071, 92, 1136, 1235, 1320, 89, 95, 1405, 1611, 26, 84, 1722, 1811, 76, 1917)? *chhwā lagān*, is it (i. e. duty) payable (597)? *hēkyā*, can he (38, 46)? *korūā*, was it made (108)? *sapady-ā* (*sapadi* + *ā*), will it be (1310)?

Feminine *chhyā* (*chhēh* + *ā*), is she (69, 294, 416, 810, 1473, 1516, 1730)? *sapiūz^ua* (for *sapiūz^uā*), did she become (386)?

Plural, masculine. *chhyā* (*chhēh* + *ā*), are they (702)?

Plural, feminine. *chhyā* (*chhēh* + *ā*), are they (1340)?

No examples occur in the sentences of the suffix *ay*.

These suffixes are not usually employed, if there is another interrogative word in the sentence. Sometimes, however, we do find them in such sentences, and then they are added to the interrogative word, and not to the verb, as in (135) *kaity-ā* (*kūtⁱ* + *ā*, see *kūt^u*) *samān chhīh yiwān*, how many come on the average.

āb, decl. 1, water. This is the word used by Musalmāns. Hindūs use *pōñ^u*.

Sing. nom. 1034, 1263, 1926; dat. *ābas*, 1314; abl. *āba*, 728; *āba-hanā*, decl. 4, a little' water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *āba pṝhi*, upon the water, 745, 1759. *āb-hawā*, decl. 1, water and air; hence, climate, 332; gen. *āba-hawāhuk^u*, 297.

abād, decl. 1, eternity; sing. dat. *abadas*, 650.

ābād, adj. ind., populous (of a city), masc. sing. nom., 1355.

qbt^ur, decl. 1, a cloud, a collection of clouds, 339, 1662.

abas, decl. 1, vanity, absurdity, trifling, 9.

abyās, decl. 1, practice, diligent practice, application, 526; a habitual practice, 830. (H.)

āchhi, decl. 3, an eye, 528; *acchi band karith*, having shut (your) eyes, 686; having blindfolded, 205.

achhur, decl. 1 [sing. dat. *achharas*; plur. nom. *achhar*; gen. (565) *achharan-hona^u*], a letter of the alphabet, 1830. (H. Cf. *har^uf*.)

adab, decl. 1, politeness, courtesy; sing. abl. *adaba-sūty*, politely, 944, 1352. *bē-adab*, insolent, impertinent, 909.

adālat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *adālath*, dat. *adāliūt^u*, and so on), a court of law; sing. dat. *adāliūt^u-manz*, 59, 126, 486, 656, 1222, 1750.

adālatⁱ, decl. 1, the head of a court of justice, a judge; sing. ag. *adālatⁱ*, 1003. *ādar*, decl. 1, honour, respect. *ādar karun*, to honour, respect (with dat. of obj.), 1050, 89; to pay respect (to), pay heed (to), 1524. (H.)

ādat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ādath*), a habit, practice, custom; nom. sing., 830, 1367, 1561.

aqij^u, decl. 3, a bone, 217.

adikōrⁱ, decl. 1, the person in charge of anything, 1751. (H.) *qād^ur^u*, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *qād^uris*, and so on; fem. *qād^ur^u*), wet, damp, 1904.

ādy, decl. 1, a beginning, commencement, 1606. (H.)
 alyāy, decl. 4, the chapter of a book, 300; sing. gen. *adyāy-k-hoṇḍit*, 378. (H.)
 āṣat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *āṣath*), a calamity, misfortune, 1165. Cf. *āpat*.
 āṣōt, decl. 4, a rumour, report, 1506.
āṣhān, decl. 4, tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper or the like, so as to ornament it, 803.
āṣsūs, decl. 1, a thing to be regretted; *yih chhukh boḍit āṣsūs*, this is a great pity, 1333.
āga, decl. 1, a master, employer, 623; sing. ag. *āgan*, 166.
āgan, *agⁿas*, &c., see *ogun*.
āgar, conjunct., if, 982.
āgarchi, conjunct., although, 829.
āgāz, decl. 1, beginning, commencement, 176.
āgnas, *agun*, see *ogun*.
āgyā, decl. 4, an order, command, 1809; sing. abl. *āgyāyi-kin^t*, by the order (of so-and-so), 1422; the decision of a jury (sing. nom.), 1003; *karaniūchū āgyā*, permission to do, 1279; *yih ḍⁿh āgyā karān chhukh*, what you propose, 663. (H.)
āh, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant the aspiration is retained before *āh*, even when not original. In the Persian character, and in works transliterated from the Persian character, this suffix is written *ā*, not *āh*. See Grammar, § 9. The following examples occur in the specimens:—*dāwāh* (*dāwā + āh*) (masc.), a claim, 500; *manāh* (*manā + āh*) (masc.), a prohibition, 761; *kalamāh* (*kalama + āh*) (masc.), an expression, 1237; *hīth-āh* (*hīth*, nom. *hīth*) (masc.), and *hilāh* (*hīla + āh*) (masc.), a pretence, 1383; *jamāh* (*jamā + āh*) (masc.), a deposit, 1439; *alkāb-āh* (masc.), a title, 1798; *sadāh* (*sada + āh*), a sound, 1815; *jyāy-āh* (masc., although *jyāy* is fem.), a place, 353; *jamāth-āh* (*jamāt*, sing. nom. *jamāth*) (fem.), an assemblage, 379; *murath-āh* (*murat*, sing. nom. *murath*) (fem.), a picture, 582; *kath-āh* (fem.), a circumstance, 141, 1236; *lāchha-chhal-āh* (fem.), a wafer, 1877.
āhalkār, decl. 1, an official; plur. abl. *mulkī ahalkārau-maṇṣa*, (one) from among (i. e. one of) the civil servants, 324.
āhankār, decl. 1, pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, 964; sing. abl. *āhankāra-niṣhṭ*, (abstention) from pride, 1390; *āhankāra barīth*, full of vanity, 1863. (H.)
āhankōṛī, adj. ind., proud, conceited, vain; masc. sing. nom., 373; plur nom., 1418. (H.)
aih or *ōb*, decl. 1, a fault, defect, blemish, 485, 1887; blame, disgrace, 199.

aina, decl. 1, a looking-glass, mirror, 1103.

ainak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. ainakkh), glasses to assist the sight, spectacles, 1694.

aīlh or ölh, card., eight; aīlh bajē tām, till eight o'clock, 1664; aīlhan ganjan, for (during) eight hours, 1465.

ak, card. [sing. nom. akh (com. gen.); dat. akis (com. gen.); ag. masc. ak^l, sem. aki; abl. aki (com. gen.)], one; masc. sing. nom., 2, 577, 9, 832, 1026, 1876, 1929; sem. 187, 767, 802; dat. akis-sūly, together with one (i.e. the number one), 460; akis brinsis-manz, in one minute, 1159; akis warihēs, for (during) one year, 994; sem. dat. akis khās kathi, to one matter, 663; masc. abl. aki hapta pata, after a week, 1897; aki hata thod^u, higher (in price) than one hundred, 1078; aki rēta pata, after one month, 1178; aki rētuk^u, of one month, 1295; aki rupayē-hatiuch^u hōnq^u, a bill for one hundred rupees, 1254; aki wakta, at one time, once upon a time, 1244; thav aki tarasa, put to one side, put away, 856; sem. abl. hastas-manz aki phiri, once a week, 1601; prath rēta aki phiri, once a month, 1773; aki bajē, at one o'clock, 529. Idiomatically following the word it qualifies, wāwa-tanji aki-sūly, (sunk) by a single puff of wind, 1427.

akh akh (distributively), one each, 718; akh . . . akh, one another, akh akis-pēlh, one upon the other, 1671, 1827; akh akis madath karun, to help one another, 116; akh akis, one (hates) another, 538; similarly, 667 (excite one a.). biyē akh, one more, 924.

Very frequently employed as an indefinite article. Thus, masc. nom., 39, 66, 353, 483, 588, 660, 712, 9, 38, 46, 804, 8, 71, 81, 97, 966, 87, 1017, 21, 45, 1103, 1244, 72, 1346, 97, 1450 (bis), 1560, 1612, 29, 37, 93, 1759, 64, 92, 1877, 1902, 6; fem. nom. 185, 310, 582, 614, 703, 800, 34, 924, 1035, 1143, 4, 1244, 68, 1324, 5, 9, 46, 1630, 78, 91; masc. dat. akis kulis-pēlh, on a tree, 333; akis palas, (on) a rock, 1548; akis s^uhas-pēlh, on a leopard, 1171; fem. dat. akis jāyē, in a (certain) place, somewhere, 634; akis tār^u-hond^u, of a sparrow, 617; masc. ag. aki shālan, by a jackal, 196; fem. ag. aki ringi, by a gust (of wind), 1265; fem. abl. aki kijē-sūly, (scratched) with a nail, 1582.

ak^l, decl. 1 (sing. dat. aklas), intelligence, wisdom, sense, understanding, 1604. Cf. bē-ak^l and bē-k^l, under bē.

ākār, decl. 1, a confession, admission, agreement. ākār karun, to confess, 383, 769; kirāyē-hond^u chhuh mē kor^u-mot^u ākār, I have agreed to the rent, 780; yimyuk^u ākār karun^u, to agree to this, 1854; bōh chhus ākār karān si, pledge my word that, 1344.

ākāsh, decl. 1, the sky, 692, 1610; sing. dat. ākāshēs, (clouds have risen) to (i. e. in) the sky, 1662. (H. Cf. āsmān.)

akathani, adj., ind., unspeakable, untellable; fem. sing. nom., 1852. (H.)
akhbār, decl. 1, a newspaper; sing. gen. *akhbāruk^u*, 613.
akṣar, adj., ind., very many, a great many; adv., frequently, 783.
akyum^u, ord. (sem. *akim^u*), first, the first; sing. abl. *akini mārčuk^u*, (a letter) of the first March, i. e. of March first, 1471.
ala, decl. 1, a plough, 1346.
alāka, decl. 1, connexion, concern, relevance, 375.
ālakōṇḍul, decl. 1, a circle; sing. dat. *tharwū-n ālakōṇḍalas manz-bāg*, put it in the centre of a circle, 289.
alānza, see *alōnza*.
ĀLĀKĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ālārōw^u*; plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^u*; plur. *-rāwē*; II past part. *-rāvyyōv*), to shake (transitive); imperat. sing. 2 *ālārāv*, 1622.
alāv, decl. 1, a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire, 1014.
alif-bē, decl. 1, the alphabet (in the Kashmīro-Persian character), 70.
alkāb, decl. 1, a style, title of honour (Hindostānī *khitāb*); sing. nom. with indefinite suffix *alkāb-āh*, 1798.
almās, decl. 1, a diamond; plur. nom. *almās*, 996; sing. abl. *almāsa-dār woj^u* (sem. sing. nom.), a diamond ring, 1541.
alōnd^u (sem. *alōnz^u*), pendent; fem. plur. nom. *thun kunza alānza*, hang the keys (on the nail), 838.
ālāthⁱ, adj. (sem. *āliiśh^u*), lazy, idle; masc. plur. nom. *ālāthⁱ*, 893.
ālosh^u, decl. 2, laziness, idleness; sing. dat. *ālāthis-manz*, in laziness, 892; abl. *ālāthi-nish^u*, from laziness; 189.
ām, adj., ind., common, general; fem. sing. nom., 1321.
amal, decl. 1, work, action; *amal karun*, to act (upon); *chyonis wahanas-pēh kara bōh amal*, I shall act upon (or comply with) what you say, 915.
ā-maiⁱ, see *YI*.
amb, decl. 4, a mango; plur. nom. *amba*, 1211.
āmdanī, decl. 4, income, 926.
āmⁱ, *āmī*, *āmis*, *āmiy*, see *ath*.
ā-mot^u, *ā-mūt^u*, see *YI*.
āmyuk^u, see *ath*.
AN (1), conj. 1 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *anun*, *anun^u*; conj. part. *anith*; pres. part. *anān*; I past part. *or^u*, plur. *anⁱ*; fem. *āñ^u*, plur. *āñⁱ*; II past part. *āñōv*), to bring; *gathi anun^u*, please bring (a masc. thing) (see *GAĒH* (1)), 1103; *hēkakh-a anith*, can you bring (i.e. get for me)? 801, 1753 (see *HĒK*); *chhuh anān*, he brings forward (arguments), 100; I past masc. plur. 438; fem. sing., 1790; imperat. 2 sing. *an*, 142, 92, 295, 348, 1312, polite, *an-ta*, 160, 721, 883, 999; with suff. of 3rd pers. *anu-n*, bring him (or it), 1558; *ānu-n nād dīth*, send for him; summon him, 1602.

an (2), see *ann*.

anādar, decl. 1, disgrace, 549. (H. Cf. *bē-yizzatī*.)

anāj, decl. 1, grain, corn, 814; sing. gen. *anājukū*, 415, 698.

ānand, decl. 1, joy, happiness, 860. (H.)

anāth, decl. 1, lit. without a master, hence, a poor man, an orphan or fatherless person, 1043; plur. nom. *anāth*, 703, 1261. (H. See *bēkas*, *yēlīm*.)

Anathnāg, decl. 1. Name of a pargana in Kāshmīr, also called Islāmābad, 1615. (*anath*, innumerable; *nāg*, fountains.)

and, decl. 1, the same as *ant*, q. v., an end, termination, 177; *dātagiyē chhuna* and, there is no limit to (his) generosity, 797.

andar, adv. and postpos., inside; governs the dat. case; *andar yih*, come in, 1772; *yith andar*, in this, 42.

andⁿra, postpos. (abl. sing. of *andar*, q. v.), from within: governs the abl. case; *bāga andⁿra*, from in the garden, 721; *khōñūv andⁿra*, (dug) from in (i. e. from) mines, 1158; *yimau dbyau andⁿra*, from among these two (things), (which is the better?), 1373; *māchha-gana andⁿra*, out of the honeycomb, 877.

andⁿryumū, adj. (sem. *andⁿrimū*), internal, interior, corner; hence (of affection) sincere; masc. sing. nom. *andⁿryumū mahabbath*, sincere affection, 1651; fem. sing. dat. *andⁿrimē dōsi*, to (i. e. on) the inner wall, 1341.

andāza, decl. 1, calculation, estimate, sing. nom., 264.

āñl, see *onⁿ*.

āñgatilad, adj., ind., dark (of the night); fem. sing. nom., 466.

āñgo!, decl. 2, darkness (whether physical or moral); sing. dat. *āñgatī-manz*, in darkness, 467.

Angrīzī, adj., ind., English; fem. sing. nom. *angrīzī būlī*, the English language, 524; fem. sing. dat. *angrīzī bōlī-manz*, in the English language, 347. Subst. masc., the English language, 176; sing. dat. *angrīzīs-manz*, in English, 680.

anuhorⁿ, decl. 2, an unmarried man, a bachelor, 143.

anis, see *onⁿ*.

anjām, decl. 1, end, termination, completion, accomplishment, 1781; *anjām safadun*, to be completed, finished successfully, 690.

ann or *an*, decl. 1, food grain; sing. gen. *annukū*, 698.

anōqⁱ, adj., ind., awkward, clumsy, 140.

anōthī, decl. 4, the condition of one who is *anāth* (q. v.), distress, poverty; sing. gen. *anōthī-handis hālatas-manz*, in a state of distress, 773. (H.) *ant* or *and*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *anth*), an end, limit, 629 (there is no end to his talking), 681 (this is the extent of their learning), 1606 (the sentence has no beginning or end), *wātī anth*, it will come to an end, 1781; sing. gen. *antīchī fikirū*, thought of one's end, preparation for a

future life, 1068; abl. *anta-rost^u*, without end, infinite, fem. plur. nom. -*ratha*, 945; *bē-ant(h)*, endless, illimitable, 133, 1335. Cf. *and*. (H.)

anzyum^u-manzyum^u (fem. *anzim^u-manzim^u*), middling in quality, 1153.

āpadā, decl. 4, a calamity, misfortune, 822; sing. dat. *āpadāyē-manz*, in misfortune, 1290.

āpat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *āpath*, dat. *āpūt^u*, and so on), a calamity, misfortune, 263, 822. The same as *āfat*, q. v.

āpīl, decl. 4, an appeal in the law-courts (the English word), 87.

āpōr, postpos., yonside; *wati āpōr tarān*, while crossing the road, 1735.

āpōz^u, adj. (fem. *āpīz^u*), incorrect, erroneous, untrue, false, 931; fem. sing. nom., 640, 696; masc. plur. nom. *āpazⁱ*, 644. Subst. (decl. 2), an untruth, a lie, 1066.

āprasan, adj., ind., dissatisfied, displeased, 806; *chhus ti-handis sangas aprasan*, I dislike their company, 551; *suh āprasan tharunū*, to offend him, 1239; masc. plur. nom., 555. (H.)

Arabī, decl. 1, Arabic (the language), 96.

āradan, decl. 4, worship; *āradan kariñū*, to worship, 1921. (H.)

ārām, decl. 1, rest, repose, 1526.

āramb, decl. 1, commencement, beginning; *āramb karun*, to begin, commence; *karun bolun^u āramb*, to commence to speak (English), 176; *wōñ karaw asⁱ kōm^u āramb*, now we shall commence the work, 351. (H.)

ar^az, decl. 1, a petition, request, 90, 183, 816, 1319, 1511, 1678.

arēr, decl. 1, health, healthiness; sing. dat. *arēras*, 504.

ārōgy, decl. 1, good health, freedom from disease, health; sing. dat. *ārōgēs-manz*, in health, 954. (H.)

arthāt, adv., that is to say, viz., 718. (H. Cf. *yāne*.)

ĀRZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *orz^u*; plur. *arzⁱ*; fem. *irz^u*; plur. *arza*; II past part. *arzōv*), to earn; conj. part. *hēkun arzith*, to be able to earn, 603.

arzⁱ, decl. 4, a respectful representation, a written petition; sing. dat. *arziyē-pēt^h*, on the petition, 950.

ĀS, conj. 1 (I past part. *os^u*; plur. *asⁱ*; fem. *iis^u*; plur. *asq*; II past part. *asōv*; construed impersonally in the past tenses, *osu-m*, it was laughed by me); pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh asān*, you laugh, 604, 1037; plur. 3 *chhī salāhas-pēt^h asān*, they laugh at advice, 1540. From the abl. inf. is formed *asana-hanā*, fem., a small laugh, a smile, with *kariñū*, to smile, 1668.

ĀS (1), conj. 2 [I past part. *ōs^u*; plur. *ōsⁱ*; fem. *ōs^u*; plur. *āsa*; II past part. (*ōsōv*) not used], to be (75, 292, 418, 581, 98, 690, 906, 24, 1027, 52, 1360, 1475, 81, 6); to exist (410, 1521, 38). In the future it sometimes indicates probability, as in *āsi*, there will be, i.e. there probably is, 1245. The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive, and

means 'I was', &c. Similarly for all other tenses except the present. The present of the verb substantive is *chhus*, I am (see *CHHŪH*). The present of *ās*, *chhus* *āsān*, which also means 'I am', does not connote mere existence but rather condition, as in *suh chhuh yikhanwōl* *āsān* (600), he is eager, where it is implied that he is in a condition of eagerness, or that he is not only eager at the present instant, but is in a general state of eagerness.

This verb is also employed as an auxiliary verb. The past tense is employed exactly like the Hindōstānī *thā*, as in *suh ḍsⁿ karān* (*wōh kartā thā*), he was doing: *tamⁱ ḍsⁿ kor^umolⁿ* (*us-nē kiyā thā*), he had done. The other tenses are employed exactly like the Hindōstānī *hōnā*, as in *suh āsī zānān* (*wōh jāntā hōgā*); *hargāh bōh karān* *āsahō* (*agar māi kartā hōtā*); *yēduwai mē āsīhē kor^umolⁿ* (*agar māt-nē kiyā hotā*), and so on. It is even employed in this way in the imperative, as in *ās wōthān*, be rising, i. e. make a practice of rising, as compared with *wōth*, rise (only once) (1544, 1881).

As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. The dative may be a pronominal suffix or a full dative or both. But, if the possessor is in the second person, it must always be expressed by a suffix, whether the pronoun is also fully expressed or not. Thus, *mē āsī*, *āsī-m* (*āsī+am*) or *mē āsī-m*, there will be to me, I shall have; *tu āsī-y* or *āsī-y* (never *tu āsī*), there will be to thee, thou shalt have; *yōmis āsī*, to whom there will be, he who will have (1538); or *yēduwai mē-nishē* (*Hindōstānī mērē pās*) *rupajē* *āsahōn*, if rupees had been to me, if I had had money (1432). The following examples of this verb used as a verb substantive occur in the sentences. A few slight variations of meaning will be noted as they occur.

Inf. and fut. pass. part. *āsun*, *āsunⁿ*, 1521; gen. sing. *āsanukⁿ*, (*a certificate*) of being good, of good character, 292; *dyār* (nom. plur. masc.) *āsanukⁿ fōida*, the profit of the existence of wealth, 1538; abl. sing. *na āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to there not being (a cook), 410; *longⁿ āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to being lame, 1027; *wongⁿ āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to (the hand) being injured, 1052; fem. sing. nom. *gāthi dūr^u yith āsūnⁿ*, resolution is required (see *gāth* 1), 1521.

Pres. 3 sing. masc. *chhuh diwān* *āsān*, he makes a practice of giving, 365; *anāj chhuh* *āsān*, grain is produced (in this country), 814; *chhuh* *āsān*, 600, 993, 1162, 1314 (there occurs), 1458; fem. *chhēh* *āsān*, 402, 753; masc. plur. *chhīh* *āsān*, 825, 1224. In all these, as explained above, a habitual condition is expressed.

Past masc. sing. *I ḍsus*, I was, 940, 1075; 3 sing. masc., he or it was, *ḍsⁿ*, 266, 311, 415 (there was), 689 (there was), 98 (there was), 998, 1307, 87;

ōsu-y, there was to thee, 1226; ḍs^u-na, it was not, 138, 1232; nīzīkh-iy, ḍs^u, it nearly happened (that), 1331; fem. ḍs^u, 445 (there was), 66, 698, 1489; ḍs^u-na, there was not, 891; masc. plur. 3 ḍs^ī, 265 (here there are two sing. subjects, the nearer of which is masc., the other being fem.), 722, 1063, 1433, 46 (two sing. subjects, one masc., the other, the nearer, fem.), 1832.

Fut. and pres. subj. sing. 3 āsi, 75, 418, 581, 98, 906, 1360, 1475; yēmis āsi-na, to whom there may not be, who has not, 1538; plur. 3 āsan, (if) they be, 1481; they will be, 1486; āsē-m, it will be (necessary) to me, 1011; āsi-y, it will be (necessary to be gone) by thee (suff. of ag.), 901.

Past. cond. sing. 3 āsihē, 690, 924; plur. 3 mē-nishē āsahōn, (if) they had been to me, if I had had them, 1432.

We may quote the following examples of the use of this verb as an auxiliary:—

Past. A. forming an imperfect,—masc. sing. 1 ḍsu-s yīshān, 1679; 3 ḍs^u khasān, 333; ḍs^u nērān, 102; ḍs^u rōzān, 1272; plur. 3 ḍs^ī marān, 1710; ḍs^ī wārtāwān, 224; ḍs^ī sāgān, 1709.

B. forming a pluperfect,—masc. sing. 1 ḍsu-s gō-mol^u, 218, 1132; neg. ḍsu-s-na drā-mol^u, 829; 3 ḍs^u nyū-mol^u, 1527; ḍsu-y kor^u-mol^u, thou hadst made, 62; plur. 3 ḍs^ī ḍal'-matⁱ, 1; ḍs^ī ā-matⁱ, 1218; fem. sing. 3 ḍs^ū wōg^u-mūg^u, 1350.

Future and pres. subj. A. forming durative present, sing. 2 neg. yih t^uh zānān āsakh-na, (anything) which you may not understand, 677; 3 yus rupayē dārān āsi, he who may owe money, 476.

B. forming fut. perf. sing. 3 āsi kēh rūd^u-mol^u, something has probably remained, 1245.

Imperative, forming durative imperative, sing. 2 ās wōthān, make a practice of rising, 1544, 1881 (see above).

Past conditional. A. forming, with pres. part., a durative conditional, sing. 1 hargāh bōh zānān āsahō (Hindōstānī agar māī jāntā hōtā), if I had been knowing, 1240.

B. forming, with past part., periphrastic past conditional, sing. 3 and 1, yēduwai mē āsīhē por^u-mol^u, ta āsahō bōh ölim (Hindōstānī yađī māt-nē parhā hōlā, tō māī alīm huā hōtā), if I had read, I should have become learned, 1357.

ās (2), see VI.

ās^al, decl. 1, root, origin, 1258; adj. ind., real, hence, chief, main; masc. sing. nom. ās^al mat^alab, the chief object or reason (for coming), 311; ās^al mölikh, the real master, the principal owner in a business, 1391. ās^ali, adj. ind., real, original (not a copy); masc. sing. nom. ās^ali lēkhun^u, the original writing, 1259.

asān, adj., ind., easy, not difficult, 842; *āsān-pōthⁱ*, easily, 1336.

asana-hanā, see *AS*.

asar, decl. 1, impression, impress, 917; the result, effect (of a medicine), 616.

asbāb, decl. 1, goods, chattels, articles, effects (in these senses used in sing.), property, 146, 474, 615, 1568, 1745; *yinuk^u ta gašhanuk^u* asbāb, the imports and exports, 911; sing. gen. *asbābuk^u*, 990; *asbābüch^u rahdörⁱ*, a pass for the goods, 1284; *asbābaki niuüch^u rahdörⁱ*, a pass (or permit) for carrying the goods, 1312; sing. dat. *asbābas-pēh*, on the property, 581; furniture, *prath tarahuk^u asbāb*, all kinds of furniture, 792; luggage, 1116; a machine, sing. gen. *asbābuk^u*, 1118.

asč, see *bšh*.

āsh, decl. 4, hope, expectation, 207, 672, 795, 879, 983, 1480. (H. Cf. *wummēd*.)

ashōd, decl. 1, an error (in writing), 1319 (properly an adj.). (H.)

ashōdī, decl. 4, an error, mistake (in writing), 645, 1303; *kađi suh ashōdī*, he will criticize, 442; plur. nom. *ashōdiyč*, 1481. (H. Cf. *galatī*.)

āshkar (1), decl. 1, astonishment, surprise, 77, 89, 1760; *āshkar karun*, to be surprised, 1761, 1919; sing. gen. *āshkarüch^u kaih-āh*, a remarkable occurrence, 1236.

āshkar (2), adj., ind., wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual; masc. sing. nom., 1237; fem. sing., 323, 683; masc. plur. nom., 1654.

āshkarī, adj., ind. The same in meaning as *āshkar* (2), masc. sing. nom., 572; fem. 455.

āsⁱ, see *bšh*.

āsmān, decl. 1, the sky, 692, 1610; sing. dat. *āsmānas*, (clouds have risen) to (i. e. in) the sky, 1662.

asmönⁱ, adj., ind., sky-blue, 246.

asta, decl. 1, a cubit; plur. nom. *asta*, 450.

astar, decl. 1, the lining of a garment; sing. nom. 1079.

atawār (decl. 1, plur.), manners, conduct; plur. nom. 383, 1050; gen. *atawāran-hond^u*, 1874.

ath, pron. demonst., that (within sight), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun *huh*, and is defective. It has three genders, (1) masc. animate, (2) fem. animate, (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. and fem. animate are the same. When this is the case, the form will be indicated simply by 'an'. The following forms have been noted:—dat. sing. an. *amis*, inan. *ath*; gen. sing. an. *amⁱ-sond^u* or *a-sond^u*, inan. *amyuk^u*; ag. masc. an. *amⁱ*, fem. an. *ami*, inan. *amⁱ*; abl. an. and inan. *ami* or *awa*. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. an. sing., but the grammars give forms for the plur., viz. nom. masc. *am*; fem. *ama*; dat. *aman*; ag. and abl.

amau; gen. *aman-hond"* or *ahond"*. The following examples occur in the sentences: dat. for acc.) sing. inan. subst. 502; dat. sing. an. *amis chhīh*, there are to her, she has, 1018; inan. subst. 1031, 1481; (for acc.) 502: *ath khar"ch*, expenditure for this, 1026; *ath-mānz*, in this, in it, 554, 625, 979, 1250; adj. *ath aushēdas*, to this medicine (dat. of possession), 1249; *ath bēmārē*, (how much time passed for thee) for (i.e. in) this disease? 896; *ath kāmē*, this work (dat. in sense of acc.), 1441; *ath kāmē lāyēkh*, competent for this work, 363; *ath kāmē lagī-matī*, employed for this work, 1025; *ath kāmē-mānz*, in this business, 45; *ath kathi-pēth*, upon this subject, 99, 910; *ath kaparas*, this cloth (dat. for acc.), 966; *ath lēkhanas-mānz*, in this writing, 645; *ath pachī*, this board (dat. for acc.), 1576; *ath kitābi*, to this book, 936; gen. sing. an. *amī-sond"*, his, 435; inan. *amikis karanas*, for the doing of this, 1521; *amichūl gūjī*, its kernel, 1012; abl. sing. subst. *amī-sūty*, on account of this, by means of this, 80, 3, 924, 1402; adj. *amī kāmī-kāra-sūty*, 795; *amī kathi-hond"*, of this affair, 870; *amī khabari-sūty*, owing to this news, 1001; *amī kathi-sūty*, (will result) through this measure, 1529; *amī sabaha*, for this reason, 536.

To emphasize this pronoun *i* or *y* is added. Thus, *athi-mānz*, in this very thing, 1416; *amīy sabaha*, for this very reason, 483; *amīy-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376.

atha, decl. 1, the forearm, hand, 833, 1052, 1727; *thunun atha*, to throw the hand, to interfere, 980; *tam' nyūv mē atha mūrith*, he snatched from my hand, 1672; sing. gen. *athakis chhōkas*, to the wound of my hand, 1665; ag. *tam' lēkhanōw" mē athi khath*, he made me write a note with my own hand, 1120; *khōwari atha*, he writes (with the left hand, 1052; abl. *khōwari atha-sūty*, he holds the pen) with his left hand, 874; plur. nom. *atha*, 193, 494, 1888; dat. *athan*, 1553; *atha-panja jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808; *atha-rot"*, hand-seizing, help, 55; patronizing, 1292. *ātīchē*, *ātīki*, see *ātī*.

ĀT, conj. 3 (II past part. *ātīv*, plur. *ātīy*; sem. sing. and plur. *ātīyē*; III past part. *ātīyēv*, plur. *ātīyēy*; sem. *ātīyēyē*; IV past part. *ātīyav*), to enter: conj. part. *hēky-ātīkīth*, can he enter? 38; fut. sing. 3 *ātī gōphas-mānz*, he will enter the cave, 639; *ātī-na bihishtas*, it will not enter heaven, 941, II past masc. plur. 3 *ātī shaharas-mānz*, they (masc.) entered the city, 1774. *auzār*, decl. 1, an implement, machine; sing. gen. *auzāryk"*, 1118. *āv*, *āwa*, *āw-ā*, see *YI*.

awa, see *ath*. Its emphatic form is *āwa-yā*.

awasar, decl. 1, an opportunity; sing. nom. 783, 1891. (H. Cf. *maukā*.)

awash, adj., ind., necessary; masc. sing. nom. 127, 910 (necessary, important), 1201; sem. 285, 631 (necessary, needed, wanting), 1489. Adv., of necessity, necessarily, certainly, 747, 1294, 1685. (H. Cf. *zarūr*.)

āwashēkata, decl. 4, need, necessity, 647 (urgency, importance), 699 (necessity). (H. Cf. *zarūrat*.)

āwashēkh, adj., ind., necessary; masc. sing. nom. *mēchhuh gašhoni*^u āwashēkh, it is needful for me to go, 1203; *chyōn^u yun^u ḍs^u-na* āwashēkh, there was no occasion for your coming, 1232; 1493; sem. sing. nom., 1127; *yih kath chhēh āwashēkh*, this is a matter of special importance, 647; *yih köm^u chhēh āwashēkh*, this business is urgent, 1857. (H. Cf. *zarūr*.)

āvāz, decl. 4, a sound, noise, voice, 1686.

āvēkār, decl. 1, want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention, 922. (H.)

āvishwōsī, adj., ind., mistrustful, suspicious; masc. sing. nom. *avishwōsī hanun^u*, to feel mistrust, 1173 (lit. to become mistrustful). (H.)

āwōi, decl. 4, a rumour, report, 987.

ay (1), conjunct., if. Appended to the subject of the sentence in *akh tēmbūr^u-ay yišhi*, if a spark wish (1691); and *ṭah-ay yišhakh*, if thou wish (1907).

ay (2), see *a*, *ā*, *ay*.

āy, see *YI*.

āyālbār, adj., ind., having a family, possessing a family; masc. sing. nom., 697.

āyē, āyēy, see *VI*.

āyēnda, decl. 1, the future; sing. gen. *āyēndachē katha*, things of futurity, 793.

āyōgy, adj., ind., unfit, improper, unbecoming, 919, 1834, 40. (H. Cf. *nā-löikh* and *nā-munōsib*.)

āyol^u, adj. (fem. *āyōt^u*), dependent upon, subject to, obedient to: masc. sing. nom. *myōnīs arēras āyol^u*, dependent on my state of health, 504; masc. plur. nom. *mājē-möllis āyol^u*, (they are) obedient to their parents, 1224. (H.)

āyōv, see *VI*.

āz, adv. (when used as noun, irreg. sing. gen. *azyuk^u*, q. v.; abl. *azī*), to-day, 411, 630, 712, 79, 859, 91, 1247, 1358, 1401, 1615, 32, 1819; *az-rātas*, to-night, 654; *az-rāt-kyut^u*, for to-night, 634, 1097; *az-shāmas*, this evening, 1449; *az-suh^u-han*, this morning, 146; *az-tām*, up to to-day, up to now, still, yet, 70, 143, 545, 705, 1712; *az-tāñ = az-tām*, 14, 1357; sing. abl. *az^u-pēha*, from even to-day, 1068.

āzāb, decl. 1, punishment, torture, 860.

āzād, adj., ind., free, unrestrained, independent, 935.

ĀZMĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *āzmōw^u*), to try, test; to try conclusions with, (of a work) to try to do it, 1826 (inf. *āzmāwun^u*).

āzyuk^u, adj., properly irreg. gen. of *az* (fem. *azich^u*), of or belonging to to-day, 33; dat. *azikisiiy dākas-manz*, (the letter must go) by to-day's post, 846; *yētuwai ḍ^uh azikis dākas khat h ladakh*, if you send the letter

by to-day's post, 1359; *azikis lilāmas*, at to-day's auction, 1109; abl. *aziki nilāmuk^u*, of to-day's auction, 282; sem. sing. nom., 33.

B

bab, decl. 1, a father; sing. dat. (for acc.) *babas*, 256.

bāb, decl. 1, the chapter of a book, 300; sing. gen. *bābuk^u*, 378.

bābū, a Bābū, the Indian title, not native to Kashmīr. As an honorary prefix it is immutable, but as an independent noun it is treated as a proper name, and its genitive is *bābyun^u*, as in *bābinis bāgas-manz*, in the Bābū's garden, 825.

BACH, conj. 3 (II past part. *bachyōv*, plur. *bachyēy*; sem. sing. and plur. *bachyēy^u*), to escape, be saved, be preserved. II past, masc. sing. 3, *bachyōv*, (my life) was preserved, 1379.

bacha, decl. 1, the young of man or animals: *bāl-bacha* (nom. plur.), children; plur. nom. *bacha*, 1792 (cubs of a tiger); dat. (for acc.) *bāl-bachan*, 1920. The word is sometimes spelt *bachya* (i.e. *bashē*), to prevent its being read as *bāta*.

BĀCHĀRĀW, conj. 1 (causal of *BACH*), (I past part. *bach^urōw^u*, plur. *-rōw^u*; sem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *rāw^u*; II past part. *-rāvyyōv*), to save; past, *mē bāch^urōw^u*, I have saved, protected, preserved, 1575.

bachat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bachath*; dat. *bachūt^u*), savings, surplus earnings, 1439.

BĀD, conj. 3 (II past part. *badyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; sem. sing. and plur. *yeye^u*), to go, proceed; to become large, increase, 932, 1780; to grow tall, 826; to spring up fast, be rank (of weeds and the like, or crops), 1704; to rise (of prices), 1545. Inf. gen. *badanuk^u* *laganāwun^u*, a means of (or tendency to) increase, 1780; II past, masc. sing. 3 *badyōv*, 1545; plur. 3 *badyēy*, 932; pres., masc. sing. 3 *chhukh badūn*, 1704; perf., masc. sing. 2 *chhukh bādyō-mot^u*, 826. Cf. *bađa*, *bođ^u*.

bađ, decl. 1, a jester, 995.

bađa, adv., very, very much, 98, 212, 69, 76, 373, 6, 96, 430, 66, 74, 5, 91, 4, 6, 534, 9, 54, 90, 91, 620, 75, 97, 76⁵, 72, 861, 1107, 34, 1355, 1426, 1660, 1, 1856. In all these instances the adverb qualifies an adjective. The word is also employed as an adjective, instead of *bađ^u*, q.v., and when so employed is indeclinable. Thus, masc., sing. nom., 437, 878, 1413, 88, 1760, 1822; abl., 633, 762 (*bađa zōra-kiń*, cf. *bađi zōra*, 873); fem., sing. nom., 512, 601, 57, 1107, 87, 1640; abl., 498.

BĀDAL (1), conj. 3 (II past part. *badalyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; sem., sing. and plur. *yēy^u*), to be changed, to change; inf. abl. *badalana-pušky*, for change (of air), 297; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. nom. *badalan^u* (clothes are) to be changed, 298.

badal (2), postpos. governing abl., in exchange for, as a substitute for *kākasa badal*, (leaves) instead of paper, 1740.

badal (3) or *badala*, decl. 1, change, exchange, alteration; *badala karun*, to exchange, 666; *badala sapadi-na*, alteration will not take place, it cannot be altered, 73; (sing. abl.) used as adv. = *badal* 1, *tath badala*, in exchange for that, 664.

BADALĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *badalōw^u*, plur. *-lōw¹*; fem. *-lōv^u*, plur. *-lāw²*), to cause to be changed, to alter; fut. sing. 1, *badalāwa*, 72.

BADĀRĀW, conj. 1, (I past part. *bāq^urōw^u*, plur. *rōw¹*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāw²*), to increase, make larger; *khabar fōjaki bāq^urāwanūch^u*, a rumour of increasing the army, 933.

bad-əlikād, adj., ind., mistrustful, 1173.

baq^u, see *hod^u*.

bad-shēk^ul, adj., ind., deformed (of personal appearance), 489.

bāg (1), decl. 1, a share, portion; *thawnu-n ālakōndalas manz-bāg*, put it in the centre of the circle, 289.

bāg (2), decl. 1, a garden, 168; sing. dat. *bāgas*, 1399 (*dativus commodi*); *bāgas-manz*, in the garden, 78, 777, 825, 1127, 1313, 1596, 1688; gen. sing. *bāguk^u* *bar*, the garden gate, 796; *bāgūch^u dōs*, the garden wall, 1883; *bāgach^u*, 782, 1454; abl. sing. *bāga-qnāra*, from in the garden, 721.

bāg^u, decl. 1, prosperity, luck, 1413.

bahādūr, adj., ind., brave, valiant, 1081.

bahāt^u, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bahāt^h*), a large kind of cargo-boat, used in the rivers of Kashmir; sing. dat. *bahātī* (in sense of acc.), 1; gen. *bahātī-hanz^u kirāyē-hond^u*, of the freight of the boat, 780; abl. *bahātī bīma*, an insurance on the boat, 972; *bahātī-hōnz^u*, a boatman of such a boat, plur. nom. 1.

bahī, decl. 4, an account book, 999.

BAJ, conj. 3 (a verb borrowed from Hindi, the true corresponding Kāshmīrī root being *waz*), to sound (of a bell or clock). II past, masc. sing. 3 *kyāh bajyōv*, what o'clock is it? 336, 885; (noun of agency) *gantā bajawitnu-y*, as the clock strikes, on the stroke of the clock, 1728; inf. dat. *zūh bajanas tayār*, (the clock is) ready to strike two, 337.

baj^u (1), see *hod^u*.

baj^u (2), a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock'. *aki baj^u*, at one o'clock, 529; *ailh baj^u tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *dahi baj^u*, at ten o'clock, 126, 1531.

bajr^u, decl. 1, greatness, whether of size or dignity, 1416.

bakār, adj., ind. (sem., 1752), useful, requisite, 526, 1011; *kupuras chhuh*

astar bakār, the cloth wants a lining, 1079; *yiyi-na bakār*, it will be in vain, 1752.

bakawās, decl. 1, loquacity, prating, 1214.

bakawōsi, adj., ind., talkative, loquacious, 357.

bakhchish, decl. 4, a gift, present; *kar¹taw bakhchish*, please give, 1450.

bal (1), decl. 1, bodily strength, force, 1726. (H.)

BAL (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *balyōv*, plur. *balyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *balyēyē*), to be convalescent, recover, get well. II past, masc. sing. 3, 201; perf. *chhuh balyō-mot^u*, (the wound) is healed, 854.

BAL⁴RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ba¹rōw^u*, plur. *-rōw¹*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāw²*), to cure; I past, with suff. of 1st pers. sing. *ba¹rōwū-s*, I was cured, 454.

balavīr, adj., ind., bold, brave, 214. (H.)

balavīrī, decl. 4, bravery, courage, 429. (H.)

bāl-bacha, decl. 1, dat. (for acc.) plur. *bāl-bachan*, children, 1920.

BAN, conj. 3 (inf. *banun*, *banum^u*, 1173; noun of agency *banawun^u*, 881; pres. part. *banān*; II past part. *banyōv*, plur. *banyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *banyēyē*), to be made, 240, 329, 748, 810, 1129, 1453; to be formed, built, 881, 987; to be, to become, 1173; to be possible, 868, 947; fut. and pres. subj. sing. 3 *bani*, 868, 987; with neg. interrog. *bani-nā*, will it not be possible? 947; pres. masc. sing. 3, 1453; fem. sing. 3, 329; plur. 3, 240, 748; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sangimarmaruk^u banyō-mot^u*, it is made of marble, 1129; fem. sing. 3 *chhy-ā banyē-mi^uh^u*, 810. The material is generally either in the genitive, as in the last example but one, or as in *ātiche² chhēk² tōchē² banān*, loaves (fem. plur.) are made of flour (748), or else in the abl. case governed by *sūty*, as in *mēki-sūty*, (made) of earth (240, 329); *sōna-sūty* (made) of gold (810). In 1453, the material (*sachēn*, of rags) is in the genitive with the suffix, *hond^u*, omitted.

bāna, decl. 1 (nom. plur. the same, 606), an earthenware vessel, a basin, 431, 606.

bananī, adj., ind., that which can be made, possible, probable. *chhu-na bananī*, it is improbable, 1396; it is impossible, 915, 1358, 66; *bananī chhw-ā*, is there any probability? 1395; *na-bananī*, impossible, *na-bananīyēs* (sing. dat.) *path*, belief in an impossibility, 914.

BANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *banōw^u*, plur. *banōw¹*; fem. *banōw^u*, plur. *banāwē*; II past part. *banāvyōz²*), to make, manufacture, compose; noun of agency *banāwanwōl^u*, the author of a book), 131; inf. *banāwun^u*, abl. *banāwani*, (I am going) to have (a pair of shoes) made, 185; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus banāwān*, 369; 2 *chhukh banāwān*, 1435; plur. 3 *chhīh banāwān*, 606; I past fem. sing. *banōw^u*, 800;

perf. fem. sing. *chhēh banōw^u-mū^u*, 900. Imperat. sing. 2 *banāw*, 1144.

band, adj., ind., bound, tied, stopped; *shāh gō-m band*, breath was stopped for me, I was out of breath, 235; *achhiⁱ band* (fem.) *karith*, having blindfolded, 205; having shut the eyes, with the eyes shut, 686; *band karun*, to shut (a door), 1640; to cease (talking), 287; to detain a person, 516; *band rōzun*, to be stopped or adjourned (of a meeting or ceremony), 33; *band thawun*, to keep under control, 1605.

bandūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *bandūkh*), a gun, 1092.

bāng, decl. 4, the crow of a cock. *kōkur chhuh bāng diwān*, the cock crows, 444.

Bangāl, decl. 1, Bengal; *Bangālas-manz*, in Bengal, 182, 869, 1193; *bangāluk^u*, of Bengal, 1128.

bank, decl. 1, a bank (the counting-house), the English word borrowed; sing. dat. *bankas-manz*, in the bank, 1439.

bāpār, decl. 1, merchandise, trade, trading, 107; gen. sing. *bāpāruk^u*, 353, 1147; *bāpār karun*, to trade, 665.

bāpāth, postpos., about, concerning. Governs either (a) the abl. of the gen. masc., or (b) the abl. case. Thus (a) *zanānan-handi bāpāth*, concerning or in respect to (all) women, 660; *kahandi bāpāth*, concerning what things, 1483; (b) *kathi bāpāth*, concerning the matter, 1864; *chāla-calana bāpāth*, concerning (his) conduct, 1871.

bāpōrⁱ, decl. 1, a merchant; plur. nom. *bāpōri*, 665.

BA'R (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *bor^u*, plur. *barⁱ*; fem. *biir^u*, plur. *barⁱ*; II past part. *baryōv*), to fill; imperat. sing. 2 *bar*, 728; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhw-ā bor^u-mot^u*, is (the gun) loaded? 1092; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yēbh barān*, he fills a wish, he desires, 512.

bar 2, decl. 1, a door, a gate, 796, 1248; gen. *baruk^u*, 1848.

barābar, adj., ind., equal, coinciding, 641; even, level, 651 (fem. plur.), 1060; agreeing, unanimous (of an opinion), fem. plur. nom., 1843; unanimous (in opinion), 1832 (masc. plur. nom.); adv., continuously, 923, 1421.

bāraw, decl. 1, a complaint, grumble; plur. nom., 365. Only used in plur.

barbād, adj., ind., ruined, destroyed; *suh gābhi barbād*, he will be ruined,

1555.

barg, decl. 1, a leaf of a tree or of paper; *barga-hanā*, dim., fem., a small leaf; *lōk^u kākas barga-hanā*, a small piece of paper, 1325.

barham, in *darham-barham*, confused (of work), 387.

barith, adj., ind., full, filled, 789. The word usually governs the thing which fills in the abl. case, as in *mōshkani-dāra barith*, filled with perfume, 1307; *śenyaⁱ barith*, filled with pillars, 1328; *sēki barith*, full of

astar bakār, the cloth wants a lining, 1079; *yiyi-na bakār*, it will be in vain, 1752.

bakawās, decl. 1, loquacity, prating, 1214.

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hāna, decl. 1 (nom. plur. the same, 606), an earthenware vessel, a basin, 431, 606.

bananī, adj., ind., that which can be made, possible, probable. *chhu-na bananī*, it is improbable, 1396; it is impossible, 915, 1358, 66; *bananī chhw-ā*, is there any probability? 1395; *na-bananī*, impossible, *na-bananīyēs* (sing. dat.) *pāsh*, belief in an impossibility, 914.

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BAK (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *bōr^u*, plur. *barⁱ*; fem. *būr^u*, plur. *barⁱ*; II past part. *baryōv^u*), to fill; imperat. sing. 2 *bar*, 728; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhwā bōr^u-mot^u*, is (the gun) loaded? 1092; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yēsh barān*, he fills a wish, he desires, 512.

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sand, 1571; *dīha barith*, full of smoke, 1669; *dimāga barith*, full of vanity, 1863. We have a different idiom in *yihanzan kāmēn chhēh dagā-bözi barith*, 1816, lit. to their actions is full (complete) treachery, i.e. their conduct is full of treachery.

barkarār, adj., ind., fixed, unchangeable, 1835.

barkhāst, adj., ind., broken up, dismissed (of a meeting), 1531 (sem.).

barkhilāf, adj., ind., contradictory, inconsistent; *barkhilāf hāwun*, to show the reverse of true, to misrepresent, 1170.

barpūr, adj., ind., filled, full to overflowing, 745.

bāshā, decl. 4, a language, 1033. (H.)

bāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bāth*, plur. nom. *bāta*), a word, in *katha-bāta* (plur. nom.), conversation, 1126, 1394.

bata, decl. 1, cooked rice, food, diet, 410, 521; *chhuh bata khēwān*, he dines, 529.

bataura, prep., by way of; *bataura tōhafa*, (to give) as a present, 1378.

bati, decl. 3, a light, a candle, 1893.

batuk or *batuk^u*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *batukh* or *batuk^u*; dat. *batakus*; plur. nom. *batakh*), a drake, a male duck; plur. nom., 592.

baūwār, decl. 4, Tuesday; abl. *patimi baūwāri*, on last Tuesday, 1036.

bāv, decl. 1, respect, consideration; (of a business) prosperity (Hindostānī *taraqqi*), 1414.

bayē, decl. 1, fear, 151, 698, 1824; *bayē din^u*, to threaten; *suh chhuh timan dand dinuk^u bayē diwān*, he threatens to punish them, 1786; abl. *yimi bayē-kinⁱ*, owing to this fear, 711; *bayē-nishē*, (saved) from a danger, 1575; *bayē-sūtⁱ*, owing to, through fear, 1274, 1818; *bayē-sost^u* (sem. *-sūt^{h^u}*), awful, terrible, 139. (H. Cf. *bīm* and *khōf*.)

bāzār, decl. 1, a bazaar, market, 259, 1132; dat. *bāzāras-manz*, in the bazaar, 1805; gen. *bāzāruk^u*, 1389.

bāzi, see *bözi*.

bē or *bē*, the Persian privative particle. It occurs in the sentences in the following words:—*bē-adab*, insolent, 909; *bē-ak^ul*, deficient in sense, a fool, 488, 1418 (both masc. plur. nom.); *bē-anth*, endless, illimitable, 133, 1335; *bē-bākh*, settled (of an account), 1617; *bē-fōida*, see *fōida*; *bē-gunāh*, without sin, sinless, 706; *bē-guzār*, impassable, 907; *bē-jā*, unreasonable, 1850 (masc. plur.); *bē-k^ul*, the same as *bē-ak^ul*, 758; *bē-kānūn*, illegal, unlawful, 1846; *bē-karār*, unstable, unsteady, 1853; *bē-kas*, friendless, forlorn, destitute, 1043; *bē-khabarī*, inattention, neglect, 922; *bē-khabarīy-kinⁱ*, through neglect, 1204; *bē-kōida*, without rule, without discipline, 541; *bē-kusūr*, innocent, 956; *bē-nazīr*, incomparable, 927; *bē-parwā*, careless, thoughtless, rash, 1460; *bē-rak^um*, merciless, inhuman, 951, 1845, 9; *bē-sabāh*, without cause, 759, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836; *bē-sōr*, senseless, lifeless,

960, 1069; *bē-takhsīr*, blameless, 200; *bē-tarafdār*, impartial, 906; *bē-tartib*, without order, 1255; without system, 1771; *bē-wukūfī*, a fool, plur. dat. *-fan*, 1646; *bē-wukūfī*, folly, foolishness, 849, 1649; *bē-yinsōfī*, injustice, 1844; *bē-yintihā*, without limit, endless, 133, 945, 1335; *bē-yizzatī*, disgrace, 549.

BĒH, conj. 2 (freq. part. *bihī* *bihī*). The following forms appear in the sentences:—inf. and verbal noun *bēhun**, 724; conj. part. *bihith*, q. v. in separate article; pres. part. *bēhān*; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh bēhān*, 1362; I past part. *byūthū*; past masc. sing. 1 *hyūthūs*; 3 *byūthū**, 223, 1787; plur. 3 *bīthī*, 320; no instances of fem. *bīthū*, plur. *bēchhē*, or of 11 past part. *bēchhyōv*; fut. plur. 1, *bēhaw*, 154; imperat. sing. 2, *bēh*, 295, 1620, 57). To be seated, to sit, 154, 223, 95, 320, 724, 1362, 1620, 57, 1787; with dat. to sit at a thing, to remain busy at a thing; *talāshēs byūthūs*, I sat at the search, I kept searching, 1590.

bēkas, adj., ind., friendless, forlorn, destitute, 1043.

bēkāsī, decl. 4, friendlessness, destitution, distress; sing. gen. *bēkasī-hond**, 773.

bēmār, adj., ind., sick, ill, 171, 2, 960, 1641; as subst., dat. plur. *bēmāran-kyut**, (a hospital) for the sick, 987.

*bēmōr**, decl. 3, sickness, disease, 587, 1386, 1423; dat. *bēmārī*, (how much time passed for thee) for (i.e. in) (this) disease? 896; sing. gen. *bēmārī**, *hiinsī khabar*, news of the illness, 941.

bēnēr, decl. 1, distinction, difference (-*manz*, between), 1868.

bēl, decl. 1, distinction, difference (-*manz*, between), 522; or *yiman dīn achharan-hona** *bēl karun*, to distinguish between these two letters, 565. (H. Cf. *farkh*.)

bihisht, decl. 1, heaven, paradise; sing. dat. *bihishtas*, 921; *bihishtas-manz*, 860.

bihith, adj., ind., usually considered as the conj. part. of $\sqrt{bēh}$, but regularly employed as an adjective (like *barith*) meaning 'seated', 612, 1707, 69.

bilkul, adv., entirely, 700, 70; with emphatic *y*, *bilkuliiy*, (not) at all (probable), 1396.

bīm, decl. 1, fear, terror, 1786; *bīm dīn**, to threaten, 1786; abl. *bīma-sūtīy*, owing to fear, 1274, 1818; *bīma-sosl**, awful, terrible, 139.

bīma, decl. 1 (gen. *byūmuk***), insurance; *bīma karun*, to insure, 972; *byūmuk** *kākaz*, an insurance-policy, 972.

biyēt, adj., second; hence, other, another, additional, 327; *biyēt akh yīnch*, one inch more, 924; masc. sing. dat. *biyēt mulkas*, to another country, 679; masc. plur. dat. *biyēt masālan-sūtīy*, with other spices, 319; gen. *biyēt-hond**, 647; *biyēt kēh*, any other thing, anything else,

biyis—boq^u

327, 1399, 1867. With emphatic *y*, abl. *biyē-y ranga*, of another kind, of the wrong kind, 1928. Cf. *byāk*.

adv., again, once more, 73, 732, 1496, 1500, 22, 34; any longer, any more, 516; *yiyi biyē phīrith*, he will return, 1897; *ta biyē*, and also, and moreover, 887, 1224, 99, 1336; again, once more, 1169.

conjunct., and, and also, also : (a) connecting words, 260, 77, 92, 617, 832, 71, 1346; (b) connecting two clauses, 286, 338, 580, 868, 86; *akh sāh biyē sīmīn ta timan-sūty biyē zāh bacha*, a tiger and a tigress, and with them also two cubs, 1792; *kuddūs, biyē ödil, ta pākh*, holy, and just, and pure, 884; *biyē li*, and yet, and moreover, 1421; *tithay biyē*, and on the other hand, 860.

biyis, see *byāk*.

bōchha, decl. 4, hunger; sing. abl. *bōchhi-sūty*, (fainting, dying) of hunger, 691, 1710; *bōchhi-hot^u*, adj., stricken by hunger, hungry, 888.

bōchh^u, adj. (fem. *bōchh^ū*), hungry; masc. plur. dat. *bōchhēn*, 338.

bōd, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *bōz^u* and so on), understanding, intelligence, intellect, reasoning power; sing. nom., 973, 1418, 67, 1604; *chhi-na pānūn^u bōd kānān*, they do not exercise their thought, 1785; abl. *bōz^u-nēbar*, outside understanding, improbable, 918; *bōz^u-nishē dūr*, beyond (my) intellect, 1851; *pānān bōz^u-sūty*, (acts) by instinct (lit. by its own intelligence), 969; *bōz^u-kinⁱ*, in (your) opinion, 1781.

bōz^u-wān, adj., ind., wise, sensible, intelligent; masc. sing. nom., 1603; plur. nom., 1914; fem. sing. nom., 1426.

BōD, conj. 2 (I past part. *bōd^u*, plur. *bōdⁱ*; fem. *bōd^u*, plur. *bōjē*; II past part. *bōjjōw*), to sink; fut. sing. 3, *bōdⁱ*, 1073, 1427.

BōDANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *bōdanōw^u*, plur. *bōdanōwⁱ*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāw^u*), to cause to sink; I past fem. sing. 3, 1265.

bōd^u, adj. (fem. *bōd^ū*), possessing intellect; masc. plur. dat. *nesh-bōdēn*, for fools, 1646.

bōd^u (1), adj. (plur. *baqⁱ*; fem. *biqd^u*, plur. *bajē*), great, large, 4, 36, 113, 91, 263, 301, 26, 445, 67, 621, 758, 87, 820, 2, 43, 64, 73, 82, 7, 924, 49, 1001, 15, 35, 77, 1165, 1333, 52, 64, 1560, 72, 5, 1604, 18, 49, 58, 1913, 35; much, 655, 1789; great, grand, imposing, 815; great, superior, famous, excelling, 661, 1272; chief, *bōd^u hōnz^u*, the chief boatman, the captain, 270; (plur.) one's superiors, 944; elder, (of brothers) 618, (in a family) 1007; repeated, *boq^u boq^u*, very large, 281.

Often used instead of *baqā*, as an adverb, qualifying another adjective, with which it agrees in gender, number, and case, and meaning 'very', 89, 134, 229, 88, 401, 893, 948, 1326, 57, 1461, 1652, 1847; repeated, *bajē* *bajē khōkānāwawañc sūriiñ^u*, fem. plur. nom., very frightful forms, 786.

The following forms appear in this work :—masc., sing. nom., *bōd^u*,

4, 89, 134, 270, 88, 301, 621, 61, 758, 815, 87, 1007, 1272, 1326, 33 (*bo^{du} afsūs*, a great pity), 57, 1461 (*bo^{du} harām-kāth*, a great rascal), 1560, 1604, 18, 49, 52, 1913, 35; dat. *badis*, 467 (*badis añegatis-manz*, in great darkness), 618, 864; abl. *bañi*, 36, 71 (used adverbially, *bañi wan*, speak aloud), 873 (*bañi zōra*, with great force), 1352 (*bañi adaba-sūty*, with great civility), 1575 (*bañi khatara-nishē*, from a great danger); plur. nom. *bañi*, 229, 81, 401, 787, 893, 1847; dat. *baden-sūty*, (behave) to our superiors, 944; abl. *badyan tarwīzau-kinⁱ*, (received) with great civility, 326.

Fem. sing. nom. *büd^u*, 36, 113, 91 (*kaibāh büd^u*, how big ?), 263, 445, 820, 2, 43, 82, 7, 924 (*biy^e akh īnch büd^u*, one inch longer), 948, 9, 1001, 15, 35, 77, 1165, 1572, 1604, 49, 58 (*kaibāh büd^u*, how big ?), 1789; dat. *bajē garibiyē-manz*, in great poverty, 1364; gen. *bajē fikiri-hond^u*, of much melancholy, 655; plur. nom. *bajē*, 786.

bo^{du} (2), a secondary suffix, in *khōkā-bo^{du}*, timid, 1796.

bōh, pron. 1st pers., I sing. nom. *bōh*, 13, 4, 7, 24, 53, 4, 6, 60, 71, 2, 92, 5, 101, 5, 14, 30, 6, 83, 5, 7, 91, 7, 203, 18, 25, 35, 6, 44, 9, 59, 307, 12, 52, 9, 64, 8, 9, 70, 1, 4, 83, 4, 94, 436, 54, 84, 96, 505, 10, 7, 32, 3, 9, 51, 3, 82, 603, 9, 34, 8, 54, 66, 90, 704, 11, 7, 22, 55, 69, 84, 90, 816, 7, 8, 28, 9, 46, 57, 61, 88, 99, 914, 31, 40, 2, 68, 83, 5, 1000, 2 (*bis*), 7, 31, 55, 6, 75, 85, 7, 1132, 43, 9, 51, 2, 8, 69, 1213, 40, 1, 82, 1315, 22, 4, 9, 31, 43, 4 (*bis*), 7, 51, 7, 72, 82, 95, 1419, 29, 31, 5, 64, 76, 8, 84, 8, 91, 2, 6, 9, 1502 (*bis*), 7, 12, 24, 95, 1601, 14, 5, 7, 27, 63, 78, 9, 82, 6, 1720, 4, 8, 41, 56, 8, 62, 82, 97, 1817, 8, 22, 31, 7, 66, 75, 84, 91, 5, 1903, 22, 7; *bō-ti*, I also, 1777.

Acc. *mē*, me, 67, 137, 740, 1709, 68.

Dat. *mē*, to or for me, 2, 7, 15, 36, 40, 2, 55, 68, 77, 84, 138, 73, 90, 220 (dat. of possession), 71, 91, 8 (necessary for me), 311, 43, 50, 8, 90, 400, 9, 75, 511, 43, 79, 605, 27, 28, 30, 34, 68, 709, 17, 33, 56, 85 (dat. of possession), 802, 4, 16, 34, 42, 53 (dat. of possession), 71, 3 (*dativus coniugandi*), 9, 85, 91, 917, 30, 71, 9, 81, 3, 6, 9, 1001, 11, 7, 32, 56, 7 (dat. of possession), 77 (*dilto*), 8, 87, 91, 1102, 40, 66, 78, 1202, 3, 16, 25, 34, 5, 9, 46, 70, 8, 93, 1301, 25, 33, 43, 87, 97, 1404, 25, 71, 2, 4, 6, 7 (*bis*), 84, 5, 99, 1570, 2, 1629, 38, 66, 72, 5, 8, 1726, 35, 46, 57, 60, 3, 78, 1808, 24, 5, 59, 67, 72, 7, 80, 90, 1908, 11; *mē brōn̄tha kani*, in my presence, 1377; *mē-kyut^u*, for me, 1103, 1826; masc. plur. *mē-kitⁱ*, 267, 428, 1514, 1753; fem. sing. *mē-kiñ^u*, 801; *mē-nishē*, in my possession (*mērē-pās*), 10, 277, 400, 972, 1346, 56, 1432, 1748; in my opinion, 186; *mē-pēth*, on me, 252, 500, 820; *mē-sūty*, together with me, 3, 1142; with emph. *y*, *mē-y*, only to (i.e. on) me, 199.

Ag. *mē*, by me, 18, 66, 70, 85, 9, 113, 26, 57, 62, 5, 74, 6, 81, 202, 41, 74, 92, 310, 79, 90, 424, 71, 81, 545, 83, 7, 8, 611, 6, 7, 35, 68, 82, 718, 30, 1, 5, 8, 56, 68, 80, 6, 808, 77, 941, 53, 72, 98, 1035, 6, 45, 7, 1106, 9, 55,

89, 92, 1210, 2, 38, 52, 6, 68, 77, 80, 95, 1311, 7, 57, 61, 5, 6, 85, 1401, 82, 7, 91, 1500, 5, 22, 6, 7, 33, 62, 75, 80, 2, 9, 90, 2, 1616, 30, 1721, 1815 (used with a passive), 1905, 6; *tamⁱ lēkhanōw^u m^e athi*, he made me write with my own hand, 1120.

Abl. *m^e*, but no instances occur in the sentences.

Gen. sing. and possess. pron. *myōn^u*, of me, my; masc. sing. nom., 188, 380, 427, 93, 530 (*myōn^u gathī gathun^u*, my going is proper, I must go), 626, 41, 700, 84 (*chhu-na myōn^u*, I have not), 862, 1076, 1172, 1206, 1379, 1405, 1581, 1600, 21, 50, 1700; dat. *myōnis*, 349, 504, 663, 772, 917, 1251, 1504, 83; ag. *myōnⁱ*, 1279; *myōnⁱ kinⁱ* (note the form: not *m^e-kinⁱ* as we might expect. *Kinⁱ* being by origin a noun in the ag. case, *myōnⁱ* agrees with it as an adjective), through me, by means of me, 159, 1282; abl. *myāni*, 108, 48 (*myāni hisābuk^u*, of my account), 392, 929, 1230 (*myāni hēchhanuk^u*, of my learning), 1388. This form is also used in comparison, *myāni khōta*, (bolder) than I, 214; (greater) than mine, 429; (faster) than I, 1046. So with other postpositions, *myāni puthy*, for me, 412. Plur. nom. *myōnⁱ*, 383, 1767; fem. sing. nom. *myōn^u*, 16, 83, 387, 499, 690, 1208, 1489, 1569, 81, 95, 1607, 1770; dat. *myāññⁱ*, 391, 474, 865, 984; plur. nom. *myāññⁱ*, 1217.

Plur. nom. *asⁱ*, we, 34, 99, 109, 25, 51, 54, 286, 300, 51, 60, 97, 405, 23, 514, 44, 667, 742, 73, 93, 876, 910, 80, 1059, 97, 1209, 62, 1370, 1449, 1563, 97, 1631, 1794, 1813, 33, 74, 96, 1921.

Acc. *asⁱ*, us, 382, 1177, 1247.

Dat. *asⁱ*, to or for us, 8, 116, 372, 548, 9, 644, 710, 851, 905, 44, 46 (dat. of possession), 78 (ditto), 1038, 48, 68, 73, 1146, 68, 73, 1281, 90, 1332, 42, 52, 90, 1428, 49, 1605, 1725, 36, 1845, 69, 1937; *asⁱ-pēth*, on us, 123, 1015; *asⁱ-sūti*, with us, 326, 1126, 1651.

Ag. *asⁱ*, by us, 1016, 1742, 59, 1802, 9.

Abl. *asⁱ*. No occurrence.

Gen. and possess. pron. *sōn^u*, of us, our; masc. sing. abl. *sāni*, 1501, 1780; *sāni khōl^ara*, for us, 556; *sāni yimi takhsīruk^u*, of this our sin, 122; plur. nom. *sōnⁱ*, 1924; ag. *sānyau*, 1437; fem. sing. nom. *sōn^u*, 1033, 1402, 1852; dat. *sāññⁱ*, 1780; plur. nom. *sāññⁱ*, 442, 1843.

Like the pronouns of the second and third persons, this pronoun has a series of pronominal suffixes which may be optionally attached to any finite verbal form, but only for the singular number. This pronoun has no suffixes for the plural. The suffix of the nominative singular is *s*, and that for all other cases of the singular is *m*. When added to a verbal form ending in a consonant, these suffixes insert *a* as a junction vowel as in *sōsō-th-as* for *sōsō-th+s*. There are also a few other irregularities in adding them to other verbal forms, examples of which will be found

below. The following instances of the suffixes of this pronoun occur in the sentences:—

Sing. nom. s. See *chhu-s*, *chhē-s*, *chhu-s-a*, *chhē-s-a*, *chhu-s-an*, *chhu-s-awa*, *chhu-s-ay*, under *CHHUUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. of an intransitive verb, *byūthu-s*, I sat, 1590; *ōsu-s*, I was, 940, 1075, 1132; *poku-s*, I went, 1149; *sapodu-s*, I became, 496, 539, 704, 1741; *thoku-s*, I was weary, 1797; neg., *shōngu-s-na*, I did not sleep, 1663; *wōtū-s-na*, I did not arrive, 1151. To I past masc. sing. of a transitive verb, *bōlārōwn-s*, I was cured, 454; *hēchhanōwu-s*, I was taught (by him), (he) taught me, 1777. Added to II past masc. sing. of an intransitive verb, *ā-s*, I came, 1831; *dōryō-s*, I ran, 235; *gō-s*, I went, 818, 29; neg. *gō-s-na*, I did not go, 711. To II past masc. sing. of a transitive verb, preceded by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. agent, *sōzō-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790.

Sing. dat., m. *āsē-m* (for *āsī+m*, and so all third persons sing. fut.), it will be (necessary) for me, 1011; *diyū-m* (for *diyiw+m*, and so with all verbal terminations in *iw*), you will give to me, 1678; *diyītō-m* (for *diyītaw+m*, and so with all verbal terminations in *aw*), please give ye to me, 187; *shāh gō-m* band, breath became stopped for me (*dativus commodi*, i.e. I became out of breath), 235; *sapadī-m*, it will happen for me (*sapadi+m*), 879; negative, *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, I have not, 465; preceded by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. agent, *won^u-th-am*, it was said by thee to me, thou toldest me, 1616.

Added to II past fem. sing. *mashīth gayē-m*, it (sem.) was forgotten by me, I forgot it, 1679. In this idiom the dative, not the agent case, is employed for the subject. See *MASH*.

Sing. ag., m. Added to I past masc. sing. *hīru-m*, I paid, 1527; *wuchhu-m*, I saw, 738; negative, *tyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; followed by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. nom. *wuchhu-m-akh*, thou wast seen by me, I saw thee, 826; by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *dyut^u-m-ay*, I gave to thee, 1106; by suffix of 3rd pers. sing. dat. neg., *dyut^u-m-as-na*, I did not give to him, 1216.

Added to I past masc. plur. *wuchhi-m*, I saw (them), 718, 35.

Added to I past fem. sing. *wahōr^u-m*, I spread (a fem. thing), 1616; followed by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *hōw^u-m-ay*, I showed it (sem.) to thee, 682.

bōkhācha, decl. 1, a parcel, 194.

bōkī, adj., ind., remaining over and above, 1495; the balance of an account, 148; remaining (after death), immortal, not transient, 903.

bōkōtⁿ, decl. 2 (sem. *bōkūgū*, masc. plur. nom. *bōkātⁱ*), the young of any animal, a puppy, a kitten, 1018.

BÖL, conj. 1 (I past part. *bül*"', plur. *bül*" ; fem. *büj*"', plur. *böjč*; II past part. *böjyōv*), to speak (a language); inf. and verb. noun, *bölun*" (commenced) to speak (English), 176; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh-a bólān*, dost thou speak (a language)? 1033; pass. *chhukh bólana yiwan*, it (fem.) is spoken, 680. | *bölč*, see *büli*.

bón, adj., ind. and adv., low 1112, of a room, (fem.); below; *bón shunun*, to lower (a bucket into a well), 1114; *bón tām*, (read) to the bottom (of the page), 222; *gayč bón ta hyor*"', she was tossed up and down, 1803.

bönd"', adj., ind., imprisoned, 93.

bönd'iwan, decl. 1, prison; sing. dat. *bönd'iwanas*, 354, 85, 994, 1063; abl. *bönd'iwanā*, 646.

bör"', decl. 2, a load, a burden, 163, 252, 74, 577, 1071; the cargo of a ship, 395; *bör*"' *thawun*, to lean (upon), 1044.

boñh"', decl. 2, the bank (of a river), 1714; sing. dat. *bañhis*, 612; *sudara-bañhis*, (walked) to the sea-shore, 1592; *yára-bal bathis-peth*, in dock (of a boat), 570; plur. abl. *drav bañhyau-nishč nebar*, (the water) has overflowed the banks, 1263.

böč"', decl. 1, family, relations, the members of a person's family, 932.

böy"', decl. 2, a brother, 498; sing. dat. *böyis*, 618.

BÖZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *büz*"', plur. *büz*" ; fem. *büz*"', plur. *böza*; II past part. *bözöv*), to understand, 370, 1172, 1365, 1657, 1837, 1903, *thav büzith*, consider! understand! (*samajh rakhō*), 1430; to consider, 1408; (usually, to hear, to listen to, 51, 71, 104, 472, 87, 587, 741, 857, 941, 74, 1562, 1686, 1721, 60, 1906; *büz*"', it is heard, i.e. they say, people say, 1049; *kan dörith böza*, listen attentively, 1085. The regular passive of this verb does not mean 'to be heard', but 'to be seen', 'to appear', 'to be visible', 970, 1303, 1681, 1747; cf. *chhu-na mē bözana yiwan*, does not appear to me (possible), I do not think it possible, 1366. The nearest approach to the idea of hearing that the passive takes is when it means (as in 1815) 'to be audible'. If we wish to express the passive of the verb 'to hear', we must use a periphrasis, such as *chhuh bözanas-andar yiwan*, it comes within hearing, it is heard.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *bözun*, 1365; abl. *bözana-siity*, (surprised) on hearing, 1760. See also passive below. Fut. pass. part. *bözun*"', fem. plur. nom. *bözänč*, they (fem.) are to be heard, 741; conj. part. *büzith*, 51, 370, 472, 1430, 1657; pres. part. *bözü*"', hence pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus bözän*, 1686, 1903 (neg. *chhus-na*), 1837; 2 interrog. *chhukh-a bözän*, 1408; neg. *chhukh-na* &c., 1172. I past part. and past tense, masc. sing., 587, 1049, 1562, 1721, 1906; plur., 487; fem. sing., 941; *büz*"'-*th*, thou heardest (fem. obj., 974; *büz*"'-*th-a*, hast thou heard? (fem. obj.), 104; fut. and pres. subj. sing. 1 *böza*, 71; imperat. sing. 2 *böz*, 857.

1085; pass. pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hōzana yīwān*, 970, 1681, 1747; neg. *chhu-na* &c., 1366, 1815; fem. neg. *chhī-na* &c., 1303.

BÖZANĀW, conj. 1 'I past part. *hōzanōw*⁹, plur. *-nōw*⁹; fem. *nōw*⁹, plur. *-nāw*⁹; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to understand, or to cause to hear; hence conj. part. *bōzanōw*ith, having persuaded, 560; I past *hōzanōw*⁹, *khulīsa*, (the judge) summed up (the evidence), 1003; imperat. 2 *bōzanāv*, let (me) hear, 1404.

*bōz*⁹, decl. 3, deceit; & *chhī-y bōz*⁹ *khyē-miūs*⁹, you have eaten deceit (at his hands), you have been deceived (by him), 479; abl. *bāzī-sūtī-y*, only by means of deceit, 477.

*bōz*⁹, *bōz*⁹ *wān*, see *bōd*.
brānd, decl. 1, a threshold, doorstep, a verandah; sing. dat. *brāndas-pētī*⁹, over the verandah, 97.

brat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *brath*, dat. *brūt*⁹, and so on), trade, profession, 245.
brēswār, decl. 4, Thursday; abl. *brēswāri tām*, till Thursday, 33.

brinzis, see *bryuns*⁹.

brōn̄th, adv. and postpos., before, in front, 755; before, formerly, 224, 829, 940, 1235, 40, 1343, 57, 1500, 3; *lashkaras brōn̄th*, in front of the army, 102; & *brōn̄th*, before thee (in point of time), 219; *brōn̄th din*⁹, to advance (money), 40; *brōn̄th yin*⁹, 325, or *brōn̄thī yin*⁹, 944, to come forward, hence, to behave; emphatic, *brōn̄thiūy*, beforehand, 1295, 1370, 1; abl. *garas brōn̄tha-kani*, opposite the house, 1251; *mī brōn̄tha-kani*, in my presence, 1377.

brōr⁹, decl. 2, a tom-cat, 632; fem. *brōr*⁹, a pussy-cat, 1018; fem. sing. dat. *brārē*, 281.

brūn̄thī, see *brōn̄th*.

brūn̄hyum⁹, adj. (fem. *brūn̄him*⁹), of or belonging to the front. former; *brūn̄hyum*⁹ . . . *patyum*⁹, former . . . latter, 771.

bryuns⁹, decl. 2, a very short time, the twinkling of an eye; sing. dat. *brinzis-mans*, (I will return) in a minute, 1159.

BUD, conj. 3 (II past part. *budyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *yēyōv*), to become old; inf. abl. sing. *budana-sītī*, owing to old age, 528.

buq⁹, adj. (fem. *buq*⁹), old; masc. sing. nom., an old man, 1244; fem. sing. nom. *buq*⁹, 1244.

*buq*⁹, see *bod*⁹.

būgōl, decl. 1, geography; sing. gen. *būgōliich*⁹ *kitāb*, a work on geography, 800.

bul, decl. 4, a mistake, 1166.

būlī⁹, decl. 3, speech, a language, 524, 982; sing. dat. *bōlē*, 1150; *bōlē-mans*,

347.
buma, decl. 4, an eyebrow; plur. nom. *buma*, 685.

būñu, decl. 4, a chenär or plane-tree; sing. abl. bōñi-kulu, id., 1067.

būñulu, decl. 2, an earthquake, 607.

buthu, decl. 2, the face, 688; sing. abl. buthi, in front, hence, buthi wāwa-sūñy, owing to a contrary wind, 404.

buzdil, adj., timid, 844.

buz*i*, būzith, būzu, būzu, see BÖZ.

byāk, adj., irreg. [sing. nom. byākh, dat. (masc. and fem.) biyis, ag. masc. biy*i*, fem. biyī; abl. biyi; plur. nom. biy or biy*i*; dat. biyēn; ag. biyau], another, other; fem. sing. dat. biyis kuni kitābi-nishē, from some other book, 1452. Cf. biyēt.

byōlu, decl. 2, seed-grain, seed, 1579, 96, 1928; plur. nom. byōl*i*, 1688.

byonu, adj., separate, distinct. byonu byonu, separate, apart, various, different. When thus repeated it is immutable, and does not change for gender, number, or case; byonu byonu rāyē (fem. plur.), different opinions, 523, 1864; byonu byonu mulkan, to different countries, 1565; byonu byonu garan-manz, in separate houses, 1609; tāru-kh byonu byonu, sort them apart, 1683.

byūmuku, see bīma.

byūthu, see BĒH.

CH

(NOTE. Kāshmiris look upon ch and chy as having exactly the same sound. Hence many words spelt below with ch are commonly spelt with chy and vice versa. As chē is really chya, we also often find words beginning with chē spelt as beginning with cha, and vice versa.)

chahara, decl. 1, the face; sing. gen. chaharuku nakshē, or chaharichu murath, a portrait, 1356.

chāhy, decl. 4, tea, 453.

chākar, decl. 1, a servant, 11, 635; sing. dat. object of the past tense of a transitive verb = Hindōstānī chākar-kō mārā, chākaras, 166.

chāl, decl. 4, conduct, behaviour; sing. dat. chāli-manz, (rash) in conduct, 1460; chāli-pūth, (rebuke) on conduct, 1508; chāla-chalan (decl. 1), the same as chāl; abl. sing. chāla-chalana hāpath, regarding his conduct, 1871.

CHAMAK, conj. 3 (II past part. chamakyōv, plur. -kyēy; fem. sing. and plur. -kyēyē), to be bright, to shine; hence, to be prosperous, have a bright outlook; saudāgarī hēgūn biyē chamakūññ (inf. or fut. part. pass. fem.), trade is beginning to revive, 1534; noun of agency, chāmakawunu, bright (of a star), 243.

charakh, decl. 1, a wheel, 1181; hence, an instrument, a machine, 988; sing. gen. charakhchū harakath, the motion of a wheel, 1181.

chārpāyz, decl. 1, a charpoy, a bedstead (borrowed from Hindōstānī), 456.

CHĒ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *chyon^u* (*chyon* or *chyun* is not used); conj. part. *chēth*; freq. part. *chē chē* or *chēth chēth*; pres. part. *chēwān*; I past part. *chyōv*, plur. *chyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chēyē*; II past part. *chēyōv*, plur. *chēyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chēyēyē*; III past part. *chēyāv*, plur. *chēyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chēyēyē*; fut. sing. 1 *chēma*, 2 *chēkh*, 3 *chēyi*, plur. 1 *chēmaw*, 2 *chēyiw*, 3 *chēn*; pres. imperat. sing. 2 *chēh*, 3 *chēyin*, plur. 2 *chēyiw*, 3 *chēyin*; polite, sing. 2 *chēta*, 3 *chēyitan*, plur. 2 *chēyitaw*, 3 *chēyitan*; past cond. sing. 1 *chēmahō*, 2 *chēhōkh*, 3 *chēyihe*; plur. 1 *chēmahōw*, 2 *chēyihiw*, 3 *chēhōn*], to drink, 254, 453, 1034, 1447, 1699; to smoke (tobacco), 1799. The following forms occur in the sentences—pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh chēwān*, 1034; plur. 3 *chhīh chēwān*, 453, 1799; past *timau chyōv*, they drank, 254; *tamⁱ chyōv*, he drank, 1699; polite imperat. sing. 2, 1447.

CHHAL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *chhol^u*, plur. *chhalⁱ*; fem. *chhij^u*, plur. *chhaj^e*; II past part. *chhajyōv*), to clean, wash; imperat. sing. 2 *chhal*, wash (your hands), 1888.

chhal (2), decl. 4, a piece, scrap, bit; plur. nom. *chhala*, 142; *kākaz chhala*, bits of paper, 1788; *trāvē chhala chhala karith*, he broke in pieces, 234; plur. dat. (for acc.) *chhalan*, crumbs, 447; *lāchha-chhal*, a wafer, with *āh*, the sign of the indefinite article, *lāchha-chhalāh*, 1877.

chhān, decl. 1, a carpenter, 273; sing. dat. *chhānas*, 809, 1137, 45, 1576.

CHHAP, conj. 2 (I past part. *chhop^u*, plur. *chhapⁱ*; fem. *chhiup^u*, plur. *chhop^e*; II past part. *chhapyōv*), to pass time, to wait for rain to pass over; imperat. plur. 1 *chhapaw*, let us take shelter from the rain, 1631.

CHHĀP, conj. 1 (I past part. *chhōp^u*, plur. *chhōpⁱ*; fem. *chhōpu*, plur. *chhōp^e*; II past part. *chhāpyōv*), to print; pass fut. sing. 3 *yiyi chhāpana*, (the book) will be printed, 1392.

chhath^ar, decl. 1, an umbrella, 1831.

chhīh, **chhīh**, &c., see *chhuh*.

chhipaka^t, decl. 3, a lizard; plur. nom. *chhipakal^u*, 439.

CHHIR^AKĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-kōw^u*, plur. *-kōwⁱ*; fem. *-kōw^u*, plur. *-kāw^e*; II past part. *-kāvyār^a*, to scatter, sprinkle (water, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *chhi^ukār^e*, 1705.

chhōk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *chhōkhī*), a sore, a wound, 854; sing. dat. *athakīs chhōkas*, to the wound on (my) hand, 1665; gen. *chhōkuk^u*, 1923.

chhōkalad, adj. ind., full of sores, wounded; masc. plur. nom. *chhōkalad*, 1924.

CHHÖÑ^ARÄW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāw^e*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to reduce, make less; I past, *mē chhōñ^u 'rōw^u*, I have reduced (my expenditure), 1482.

chhōnu, adj., employed with emphatic *y*, thus, *chhōnu-y* (sem. *chhōñu-y*), empty, (of a ship) in ballast, 150.

chhot^u, adj. (sem. *chiit^u*), white, 1674; masc. plur. nom. *chhatⁱ*, 831. This word is often written *chhyot^u*.

CHIUH (masc. sing.), *chhih* (masc. plur.), *chheh* (sem. sing. and plur.), verb substantive, defective, being used only in the present tense, which is adjectival or participial in formation, being liable to change for gender. The other tenses of the verb substantive are provided by the root *AS*, q.v. In this present tense, the above are the forms of the third person. The other persons are formed by suffixing the appropriate pronominal suffixes when such exist (there are none for the first person plural). They are, therefore, as follows: sing. 1 masc. *chhu-s*, sem. *chhu-s-s*; 2 masc. *chhu-kh*, sem. *chhe-kh*; plur. 1 masc. *chhih*, sem. *chheh*; 2 *chhi-wa*, sem. *chhe-wa*.

As in the above instances, the final *h* of *chhu*, *chhih*, and *chheh* is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes. When a suffix commences with a vowel, the *u* of *chhu* becomes *w*, and the *i* and *ɛ* of *chhi* and *chhe* become *y*. Thus, *chhu+ā* becomes first *chhu+ā*, and then *chhu-wā*, and, similarly, both *chhih+ā* and *chheh+ā* become *chhyā*.

Besides being used as a verb substantive, *chhu* is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in *suh chhu karān*, he makes, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in *taniⁱ chhu kor^u-mot^u*, he has made. Any verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb, and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity that, in such cases, the suffix of the agent of the second person singular is *y*, not the *th* used with the past tense. Thus, past, *ɛ^y koru-th*, thou madest, but perfect, *ɛ^y chhu-y* (not *chhu-th*) *kor^u-mot^u*, thou hast made. For examples, see below.

In this article references will first be given to illustrate the use of *chhu* as a verb substantive. Its use as an auxiliary will then be illustrated. No attempt will be made to quote all the instances in which the more common forms occur when employed as a verb substantive.

This verb is very commonly found with a dative of possession. Thus, *mē chhu* or (with suffix) *chhu-m*, there is to me, I have. The following are examples of full datives of possession occurring in the sentences. Examples of pronominal suffixes of datives of possession will be found lower down. This is not a complete list, but only a selection of examples. *chhu tath göd*, there is a beginning to that, that has a beginning, 177; *mē chhu talab*, I have salary, 1057; *mē chhu-na dōst*, I have not a friend, 785; *mē chhu-na khōf*, I have no fear, 1824; *hūnis chheh akh aqij^u*, the dog has a bone (sem.), 217; *tas chheh bēmōrⁱ*, he has sickness (sem.), 587; *yimis chhe-na kēh yēbh*, he has no wish (sem.), 925; *tas chhih*

pōnt shuri, he has five children (masc. plur.), 805; *amis chhih 2^ah bōkātⁱ*, she has two kittens (masc. plur.), 1018; *tas chhēh jyān liyākīt^u*, he has good qualifications (fem. plur.), 1440. Sometimes, instead of the dative, we have *nishē* used with the dat. case (cf. Hindi, *us-kē pās*); as in *me nishē chhih 2^ah jōra*, I have two suits (masc. plur.), 1748.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

masc. sing. 1 *chhu-s*, I am, 187, 203, 359, 436, 551, 888, 1007, 56, 1315, 1614, 82, 1720, 4, 58, 82; interrog. *chhu-s-a*, am I? 198; neg. *chhu-s-na*, I am not, 1322, 1922.

2 *chhu-kh*, thou art, 200, 558, 653, 1849; interrog. *chhu-kh-a*, art thou? 147, 363, 91, 806, 1411, 41.

3 *chhu*, he is, it (masc.) is, there is (something masc.), 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22, 27, 28, 35, 44, 5, 50, 8, 61, 3, 4, 76, 110, 1, 5, 9, 27, 31, 3, 4, *et passim*; interrog. *chhu-ā*, is he? is it? is there? 46, 143, 67, 79, 576, 641, 781, 9, 842, 5, 931, 6, 9, 75, 95, 1071, 1136, 1320, 89, 95, 1405, 1611, 26, 84, 1722, 1811, 55, 76, 1917; neg. *chhu-na*, he (it, there) is not, 118, 213, 93, 358, 88, 90, 93, 625, 29, 736, 42, 84 (*myōn^u* *chhu-na rafikh*, of me there is not a friend, I have no friend), 85, 97, 864, 95, 915, 46, 62, 78, 9, 1078, 96, 1111, 68, 73, 75, 1201, 35, 43, 59, 1349, 58, 69, 96, 1463, 77, 95, 1568, 1645, 56, 67, 1754, 1824, 33, 87; neg. interrog. *chhu-nā*, is he (it, there) not? 275, 414; with suff. of 1st pers. dat. *chhu-m*, there is to me, 42; neg. *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, I have not, 465; with suff. 2nd pers. dat. *chhu-y*, there is to thee; No example. The same, interrog. *chhuy²* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there to thee? 19, 500, 852, 977, 1746; the same, with neg., *chhu-y-na*, there is not to thee, 778; also interrog. *chhu-y-nā*, is there not to thee? 362; with suff. of 3rd pers. dat. *chhu-s*, it is to it, 468; ditto with neg. *chhu-s-na*, it is not to him, he has not, 547; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa*, 1556.

Fem. 3 *chhēh*, she is, it (fem.) is, there is (something, fem.), 20, 48, 61, 79, 84, 98, 128, 41, 58, 91, 207, 1604 (with two subjects united by 'and'). The nearest to the verb is fem., the other masc. Cf. *chhē-na*, in 1564, and *chhu*, aux., 1158, both below), *et passim*; interrog. *chhy-ā*, is she? is it? is there? 69, 294, 1473, 1516, 1730, 1894; neg. *chhē-na*, she is not, it is not, there is not, 57, 277, 464, 584, 647, 840, 925, 38, 1163, 1342, 1467, 1564 (with two subjects; the nearest is fem., and the other masc., cf. 1604 above), 1667, 1757; neg. interrog. *chhē-nā*, is she not? is it not? is there not? 456; with suff. of 2nd pers. dat. *chhē-y*, there is (fem.) to thee, 429; interrog. *chhēy²* (for *chhē-y-a*), is there to thee? 672, 795, 977, 1434, 56, 80; neg. interrog. *chhē-y-nā*, is there not to thee? 362, 1624; with suff. of 3rd pers. dat. *chhē-s*, there is (fem.) to him, 949, 1415; with

suffix of 2nd pers. plur. *chhē-wa*, there is (fem.) to you, 1466, 1556, interrog. *chhē-wa*; is there (fem.) to you? 1055.

Masc. plur. 1, 2, no examples of verb substantive. See aux. below:

3, they are, there are (masc.), 23, 74, 106, 52, 207, 29, 77, 81, 98, 328, 401, 30, 52, 509, 27, 50, 92, 679, 743, 76, 87, 805, 31, 69, 93, 904, 7 (bis), 8 (bis), 52, 6, 67, 1018, 22, 40, 80, 82, 1160, 1228, 31, 61, 67, 76, 91, 1384, 93, 8, 1418, 22, 1513, 20, 50, 69, 78, 1654, 1732, 48, 1805, 47, 50, 56, 62, 1914, 36; with emph. *y*, *chhi-y*, they are indeed, 65; interrog. *chhy-ā*, are they? are there? 416, 702; neg. *chhi-na*, they are not, there are not, 488, 705, 880.

sem. plur. 3 *chhēh*, they are, there are (sem.), 97, 227, 658, 85, 751, 77, 82, 802, 945, 1074, 98, 1122, 3, 1211, 98, 1440, 83, 1509, 1843, 51, 64; interrog. *chhy-ā*, are they? are there? 1340; neg. *chhē-na*, they are not, there are not, 963, 991, 1588.

The following are examples of the use of this verb as an auxiliary:—

Masc. sing. 1 *chhu-s*, forming pres. sing. 1 with a pres. part., 13, 4, 53, 6, 60, 92, 5, 101, 30, 85, 307, 52, 64, 9, 74, 83, 638, 817, 931, 1000, 85, 1141, 3, 69, 82, 1241, 1344, 72, 1431, 76, 88, 91, 6, 1524, 1686, 1756, 62, 1818, 23, 75, 95, 1903; neg. *chhu-s-na*, 37, 105, 236, 370, 1, 84, 505, 53, 65, 634, 66, 80, 722, 1213, 82, 1464, 78, 1595, 1806, 37; with suffix of the 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-s-ay wanān*, I say to thee, 828, 1500; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-s-awa karān*, I am making to you, 183, 816; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhu-s-an sōzān*, I send him, 1601; *chhu-s-an yithān*, I wish (to see) him, 1884.

Masc. sing. 2 *chhu-kh*. In the case of this person references to sentences in which the full pronoun is not also written are printed in italics. Forming, with pres. part., pres. masc. sing. 2, 2, 60, 190, 211, 362, 464, 5, 569, 602, 4, 8, 22, 63, 86, 710, 72, 826, 99, 943, 1037, 46, 83, 99, 1188, 1250, 1362, 6, 1406, 35, 43, 62, 9, 1504, 31, 44, 83, 99, 1611, 42, 68, 73, 1806, 20, 78, 90, 1903; neg. *chhu-kh-na*, 368, 604, 982, 1172; interrog. *chhu-kh-a*, 13, 58, 80, 1, 95, 121, 327, 407, 35, 57, 85, 524, 636, 45, 93, 837, 85, 1023, 33, 93, 1258, 1323, 1408, 1633, 1844, 82; neg. interrog. *chhu-kh-nā*, 250, 560. With suffix of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhu-h-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-h-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799.

Masc. sing. 3 *chhuh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. sing. 3, 12, 36, 49, 89, 100, 56, 63, 78, 99, 202, 31, 80, 96, 302, 3, 5, 25, 34, 49, 57, 61, 5, 410, 21, 44, 73, 82, 90, 502, 12, 21, 9, 43, 59, 77, 85, 6, 9, 600, 1, 28, 33, 717, 44, 50, 72, 83, 6, 92, 814, 58, 74, 90, 902, 17, 8, 55, 69, 81, 84, 93, 1027, 34, 43, 9, 52, 67, 1125, 53, 8 (with two masc. sing. subjects united by 'and'; cf. *chhēh* in 1604, above), 62, 86, 1207,

69, 83, 92; 6, 8, 1306, 14, 23, 30, 4, 6, 53, 66, 1403, 15, 25; 44, 53, 8, 65, 84, 1523, 40, 6, 65, 1613, 31, 80, 1, 92, 4, 5, 1712, 3, 6, 7, 47, 55, 69, 73, 86, 1814, 5, 22, 3, 5, 54, 60, 96, 8, 1911, 9, 31, 7; neg. *chhu-na* *diwān*, 957, -*gāthān*, 1763; -*hēkān*, 472, 715, 1871; -*karān*, 2, 1010; -*khōtān*, 1066; -*mēlān*, 596; -*pakān*, 1285; -*prayān*, 756; -*sapadān*, 1867; -*lagān*, 1365; -*wōpadān*, 1399; -*yiwān*, 459, 1053, 1239, 1304, 66, 1815; -*zānān*, 812; interrog. *chhwā lagān*, 597; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-y karān*, he is making thee (dat. for acc.), 771; with same suff., interrog. *chhu-yē prayān*, is it pleasing to thee? 1380, 1456; *chhu-yē yiwān*, does it come to thee? 1746; neg. interrog. *chhuy-nā tagān*, is it not possible for thee? 228; *yiwān*, does it not come to thee? 362; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-s yiwān*, it comes to him, 421; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa wanān*, he is saying to you, 367.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. sing. *chhuh banyō-mot^u*, 1129; -*gō-mot^u*, 764, 889, 1327; -*hyot^u-mot^u*, 808; -*koq^u-mot^u*, 1452; -*kor^u-mot^u*, 780, 988, 1238, 56; -*khōt^u-mot^u*, 1662; -*log^u-mot^u*, 1302; -*lyūkli^u-mot^u*, 331, 920, 1376; -*mōt^u-mot^u*, 1117; -*nyū-mot^u*, 700; -*ro^u-mot^u*, 43; -*rōw^u-mot^u*, 730; -*sapon^u-mot^u*, 39, 171, 648; -*sōmb^urōw^u-mot^u*, 774; -*thōw^u-mot^u*, 635; -*wōpod^u-mot^u*, 1918; neg. *chhu-na lōg^u-mot^u*, 1865; interrog. *chhwā bor^u-mot^u*, 1092; si *chhwā sapon^u-mot^u*, that has (this) occurred, (I do not recollect) if this occurred, 1235; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. agent, *chhu-y hyot^u-mot^u*, thou hast bought, 1928; -*kor^u-mot^u*, thou hast done, 737, 1673; with same suff. interrog. *chhu-yē por^u-mot^u*, hast thou read? 872, 1195; -*wuchh^u-mot^u*, hast thou seen? 282, 911, 1183, 1338, 48; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *mē chhu-y won^u-mot^u*, I have said to thee, 768; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. ag. *tamⁱ chhun kōn^u-mot^u*, he has sold, 615.

C, with conjunctive participle, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. agent, *tamⁱ chku-n kānith*, he has sold, 615.

D, with fut. pass. part., with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *chhu-y karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, thou must do, 848.

Masc. plur. 1 *chhih*, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 1, *chhih karān*, 1921; neg. *chhi-na hēkān* or *pōshān*, 1262; -*zānān*, 793.

Masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa karān*, 132; -*rōzān*, 117, 1515; -*tulān*, 1836; -*tuwān*, 1445. With negative interrogative, *chhi-wa-nā hēkān*, 1518. B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa ā-mati*, 1382.

Masc. plur. 3 *chhih*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 3, 107, 35, 9, 78, 80, 237, 304, 8, 29, 38, 40, 55, 440, 53, 60, 3, 77, 538, 602, 6, 19, 65, 84, 803, 19, 25, 41, 67, 8, 92, 912, 3, 34, 70, 1023, 4, 1161, 4, 77, 91, 1205, 14, 24, 99, 1375, 1400, 1540, 65, 84, 93, 1609, 45, 71, 79, 91, 3, 6,

1734, 40, 71, 5, 99, 1807, 1941; neg. *chhi-na karān*, 1868; -*sapadān*, 1573; -*kānān*, 1785. With suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat., *chhi-s gaśhān*, they are happening to him, 497.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. plur. *chhīh kari-mati*, 94; -*lagi-mati*, 1025; -*pushīrōwi-mati*, 94. With emphatic *v*, *chhi-y gay-mati*, 65.

Fem. sing. 1 *chhē-s*. No example.

Fem. sing. 2 *chhē-kh*. No example.

Fem. sing. 3 *chhēh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. fem. sing. 3, 120, 226, 339, 43, 402, 26, 570, 627, 80, 714, 6, 53, 62, 70, 984, 1444, 84, 5, 1542, 1640, 52, 5, 1789, 1896, 1920; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat., *chhē-s sapadān*, it (sem.) is happening to him, 1415; neg. *chhē-na*, 375, 432, 596, 1163, 1303, 1719; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., followed by neg. interrog. *chhē-y-nā yiwān*, does it not come to thee? 362.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. fem. sing. *chhēh banōwū-miūtū*, 900; -*gū-miūtū*, 1490; -*hōwū-miūtū*, 230; -*līchhū-miūtū* (*LÉKH*), 614; -*lījū-miūtū* (*LAG*), 1559; -*navyē-miūtū*, 1386; -*phīrū-miūtū*, 1386, 1423; interrog., *chhyā banyē-miūtū*, 810; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. agent, *chhē-y khyē-miūtū*, thou hast eaten (a sem. thing), 479; also with interrog. suff. *chhē-yē hōchhū-miūtū*, hast thou learnt (a sem. thing)? 1199; *chhē-yē pīrū-miūtū*, hast thou read (a sem. thing)? 1275; *chhē-yē wuchhū-miūtū*, hast thou seen (a sem. thing)? 1208.

Fem. plur. 1 *chhēh*. No example.

Fem. plur. 2 *chhē-wa*. No example.

Fem. plur. 3 *chhēh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. fem. plur. 3, 240, 748, 1196, 1260, 1744. B, with perf. part., forming perf. fem. plur. *chhēh wuchhē-maśā*, 786.

chhyot^u, see *chhot^u*.

chik, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *chikh*), a murmur; plur. nom. *chika dīśē*, to murmur, 1191.

Chīn, decl. 1, China (the country), 621; abl. *chīna-pēlha*, from China, 314; *chīna-dish*, the land of China; dat. sing. -*dishē-s-mans*, in China, 1272.

CHĪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *chīyūr^u*, plur. *chīr⁴*; fem. *chīrū*, plur. *chīrē*; II past part. *chīryōv*), to squeeze out (juice, &c., with dat. of the thing squeezed), 1005 (imperat. and sing. *chīr*); *kaparuk^u ab trāv chīrith* (conj. part.), wring out the water from the cloth, 1926.

chīr-chīr, decl. 1, the chirping of birds; *chīr-chīr karun*, to chirp, hence, to be peevish, 1299.

chīr⁴, decl. 3, a piece of paper, a document, a memo.; *kirāyi-chīr⁴*, the lease (of a house), 1496.

chīz, decl. 1, a thing, 20, 921, 1599, 1753; sing. gen. *chīzuk^u*, 107, 482;

chu-na kēh chīz-iy, he is not even anything, he is insignificant, 962; plur. nom. *chīz*, things, goods, 161, 307, 408, 13, 705, 54, 91, 908, 67, 1084, 1398, 1422, 1578, 1805 (*gindan chīz*, toys), 1862; dat. *chīzan*, 418, 1256 (for acc.); gen. *chīzan-hond^u*, 1475.

chūkⁱ, decl. 3, a chair; sing. dat. *chōk^t*, 1865.

chyāni, see *ṭ^ah*.

CHY^ālW, conj. 1 (I past part. *chyōw^u*, plur. *chyōwⁱ*; fem. *chyōw^u*, plur. *chyāw^r*; II past part. *chyāvōv*), to cause to drink, give to drink; polite imperat. sing. 2 *chyāv-fa*, 579.

chyōnis, *chyōn^u*, *chyōn^u*, see *ṭ^ah*.

D

DABAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *dabow^u*, plur. *-bawⁱ*; fem. *-biw^u*, plur. *-baw^r*; II past part. *-bavyōv*), to press down to the ground; pass. past masc. sing. 3 *āv dabawana*, he was crushed (under a carriage-wheel), 448.

DABĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *dabbōv^u*, plur. *-bōwⁱ*; fem. *-bōw^u*, plur. *bāw^r*; II past part. *bāvōv^u*), to press, hence, past masc. plur. 3 *tamⁱ dabōwⁱ tim*, he reproved them, 1510; *thawun dabōw* with (conj. part.), to nip (with pincers), 1212.

dachhyun^u, adj. (fem. *dachhīn^u*), right (not left), 1052; (masc.) the south, sing. gen. *dachhinyuk^u*, 608.

daftar, decl. 1, an office; sing. dat. *daftaras-mans*, 1241.

dāg, decl. 1, a mark, spot; *mīli-dāg*, a spot of ink, 1701.

dagā, decl. 4, deceit, imposture; *tamī-sūty chih dagā karān*, they impose upon him, 912; *dagā-bāz*, adj., ind., dishonest, cunning, 452 (masc. plur.), 550; *dagā-bōsi*, decl. 4, deceit, treachery, 1816.

dāh, decl. 1, smoke; abl. *dāha barith*, full of smoke, 1669.

dāh, card., ten; masc., 7, 460, 1276, fem., 68, 603; *daha-wuhur^u*, aged ten years (adj.), 1930; *dahan rupayīn-hond^u*, of ten rupees, 605; *dahan gan-ian*, for ten hours, 1465; *dahau pūlyau sān*, with ten chickens, 310.

dahi, see *doh^u*.

dā-hyol^u, see *dāññ^r*.

dairī or *dōrī*, decl. 4, patience (in misfortune); *dairī thawīñ^u*, to exercise patience, 1290.

dāk, decl. 1, the post; sing. dat. *azikis dākas*, (send) by to-day's post, 1359; *azikis-iy dākas-manz*, (going) by to-day's post, 846; *madarāsakis dākas-pēth*, (a parcel) by the post from Madrās, 1268; gen. *dākīch^u kirdy*, the postage (of a letter), 1360; abl. *dāka-gara*, the post office, 1359; *dāka-munshis*, to the postmaster, 1361.

DAKII^AR, conj. 1 (I past part. *dākhōr^u*, plur. *-khārⁱ*; fem. *-khūr^u*, plur.

-*kharč*; II past part. *dakharīyōv*, to lean upon; conj. part. *chhuth lūr⁴*
dakharith pakān, he walks leaning upon a stick, 1027.
dālāna, decl. 1, the hall (of a house), 832; sing. dat. *dālānas-pūth*, (put it)
 in the hall, 335, 1028.
dūl-chīn, decl. 1, cinnamon, 319.
dalīl, decl. 4, argument, proof; plur. nom. *dalīla*, 100.
dam, decl. 1, breath; *dam hyon⁴*, to breathe, 236.
dan, decl. 1, the handle (of a drawer, &c.), 835.
D⁴N, conj. 1 (I past part. *d⁴n⁴*, plur. *d⁴n⁴*; fem. *d⁴nī*, plur. *d⁴nīt*; II past
 part. *d⁴nōv*), to shake out (dust); imperat. sing. 2 *d⁴n⁴*, 1623.
dān, decl. 1, a gift; *dān karun*, to give charity, 305. (H.)
dan⁴wād, decl. 1, thanks; *dan⁴wād karun*, to thank, 817. (H.)
dand, decl. 1, a tooth; sing. dat., *dandas dōd⁴*, a toothache, 1801.
dand, decl. 1, a punishment, penalty, fine, 673, 767, 1004, 1618; *dand din⁴*,
 to pay a fine, 1300; to punish, 1786; *čč p̄yī-y dand*, punishment will
 fall to thee, thou wilt be punished, 1430; sing. dat. *dandas yōgy*, worthy
 of punishment, 509. (H. Cf. *sazā* and *jurmāna*.)
dānd, decl. 1, an ox, a bull; sing. dat. *dāndas-nishī*, (afraid) of the bull,
 250; abl. *dānda-jūr⁴*, a pair of oxen, 1346; plur. nom. *dānd*, 1267.
dāñč, decl. 1, corn, paddy, 398, 678, 1091; sing. gen. *dāñčuk⁴*, 1545. When
 the first member of a compound, the abl. case takes the form *dāñč*, as in *dāñč-
 hyol⁴*, an ear of corn, 180.
danu-dand, decl. 1, a bow (the weapon), 224. (H.)
DAP, conj. 1 (I past part. *dop⁴*, plur. *dap⁴*; fem. *diip⁴*, plur. *dap⁴*; II past
 part. *dapyōv*), to say, tell; imperat. sing. 2 *daph*, 1137; pol. imperat.
 sing. 2 *daph-ta* (1145) or *dap-ta*.
DĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *dōr⁴*, plur. *dōr⁴*; fem. *dōr⁴*, plur. *dār⁴*; II past
 part. *dāryōv*), to put, place; to owe; conj. part. *kan dōrīth bōz*, apply
 your ears, listen, i. e. listen attentively, 1085; pres. part. *yus rupayē dārān
 āsi*, (he) who owes money, 476.
dār (2), the Persian suffix, occurring in *kirāyi-dār*, a leaseholder, 625; *ohuda-
 dār*, an official, 1242; *dīna-dār*, pious, 1326; *almāsa-dār* (sem.), (a)
 diamond (ring), 1541; *shāyi-dār*, shaded, shady, 1621; *māyi-dār*, smooth
 (of paper), 1670; sing. abl. *mōshkani-dāra barith*, filled with perfume,
 1307.
dar, decl. 1, fear, 118.
darāz, decl. 1, a chest of drawers (the English word); sing. gen. *darāz-
 uk⁴*, 835.
darbōr⁴, decl. 2, one who attends a *darbār*; plur. dat. *darbārēn*, 552.
dārē, see *dōr⁴*.
darham-barham, adj. confused (of work); fem. sing. nom., 387.

darⁱ, see dorⁱⁱ.

darwāza, decl. 1, a door, 1640; sing. dat. darwāzas-nēbar, out of doors, 1788; darwāzas-pēh, at the door, 175.

daryā, decl. 1, a river; sing. gen. daryāwukⁱⁱ, 1263.

das^akhat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. das^akhat), a signature; das^akhatⁱⁱ karun, to sign, to subscribe, 1739; plur. nom., 950.

dash, decl. 4, a seam (in cloth); plur. nom. dashē, 1588.

dasta, decl. 1, akh dasta kākaz, a quire of paper, 1450.

dastūr, decl. 1, a custom, habit, 457, 542, 1222; a rule, custom, practice, 1556; plur. nom. dastūr, 970 (customs, institutions).

dastūrⁱ, decl. 3, 'dustoorie,' an allowance of money in a price, a commission, 68.

dātā, adj., ind., liberal, generous; masc. sing. nom., 798, 1062. (H. See faiyāz-dil.)

dātagī, decl. 4, liberality, generosity; sing. dat. dātagiyē, 797. (H. Cf. sakhāwat.)

dāwā, decl. 1, a claim, objection, 1518; dāwā thawun, to make a claim, 327; plur. nom. dāwā, 1850; with indefinite suff. āh, dāwāh, a (any) claim, a (any) demand, 500; dāwāh karunⁱⁱ wājib, a certain objection is worthy to be made (to it), i. e. it is objectionable, 663.

dawāh, decl. 1, medicine, 616, 1320; dawāh khyonⁱⁱ, to take medicine, 1322, 1773; dawāh karun, to attend (as a doctor), 1323; sing. dat. dawāhas, 1249; gen. dawāhukⁱⁱ, 1083, 1474; khörakh dawāhakⁱ, doses of medicine, 573; abl. dawāha-sūtī, (benefit) from the medicine, 181.

dātā-āh, see dāwā.

Dāy, conj. 1 (I past part. dāyⁱⁱ, plur. dāyⁱ; fem. dāyⁱⁱ, plur. dāyē; II past part. dāyyōv), to regret; pres. masc. sing. 1 chhus dāyān, 1491.

dāy, decl. 4, a nurse, 1220; a maid-servant; sing. dat. (for acc.) dāyē, 1220; plur. nom. zanāna-dāyē, maid-servants, 1123.

dayā, decl. 4, compassion, pity, 362, 1332; humanity, 887; a favour, a kindness, 627, 820 (mē-pēh, on me), 1512; dayā kariñtⁱⁱ, to show mercy, 1146; to show kindness (to = pēh), 1015; dayā karith = 'please', 32, 708; sing. dat. dayāyē dan^awād karun, to thank for kindness, 817; dayāyē yūgī, worthy of kindness, 1922; abl. dayāyi-kinⁱ, by means of kindness = 'please', 'pray', 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 816, 1644; dayāyi-sūtī, the same as dayāyi-kinⁱ, 187; through (so-and-so's) kindness, 203, 1379; in a kindly manner, 944; dayāyi-rostⁱⁱ, inhuman, 951. (H.)

dayālu, adj., ind., merciful; masc. sing. nom., 1008. (H.)

dayāwān, adj., ind., merciful, gentle, kind, humane; masc. sing. nom., 798, 886, 1134. (H.)

dējⁱⁱ, see dyoⁱⁱ.

dēka, decl. 1, the forehead, 763.

dēkh, decl. 1, trouble, worry, 1335; dēkh karun, to worry, 1822; sing. abl. dēkha waröi, (nothing) but vexation, 1867.

dēlⁱ, see dyol^u.

dēmb, decl. 1, an island, 992.

dēr, decl. 1, a heap, 856.

dēsh, see dīsh.

dēwōlⁱ, decl. 1, a bankrupt, 153.

dēwōl^u, decl. 2, a bankrupt; tamⁱ koq^u dēwōl^u, he became bankrupt, 965.

DI, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. din^u or dyun^u (diun or dyun is not used): conj. part. dīth; freq. part. di di or dīth dīth; pres. part. diwān; I past part. dyut^u, plur. ditⁱ; fem. dit^u, plur. dīka; II past part. dītōv, plur. dītōy; fem. sing. and plur. dītōyē; III past part. dītāv, plur. dītōyēy; fem. sing. and plur. dītōyē; fut. sing. 1 dima, 2 dikh, 3 diyi; plur. 1 dimaw, 2 diyiw, 3 dīn; imperat. sing. 2 dih, 3 diyin; plur. 2 diyiw, 3 diyin; polite imperat. sing. 2 dīta, 3 diyⁱtan; plur. 2 diyⁱtaw, 3 diyⁱtan; past cond. sing. 1 dimahō, 2 dihōkh, 3 diyihē; plur. 1 dimahōw, 2 diyⁱhīw, 3 dihōn], to give (*passim*); hence, to put (e. g. a bolt on a window), 215; to inflict (a punishment), 673; to give or occasion (sorrow), 1680; to allow (with abl. inf.); (pakanu din^u, to allow to go, 67; wuchhana d., to allow to see, 1102; k^anana d., to allow to buy, 1745); also with fut. pass. part. dīta mē mōsh^akh hyon^u, give to me a scent to be taken, allow me to smell, 1666; satwā d., to give the final order in a case, to decide, 1003; bāng din^u, to crow (of a cock), 444; bāraw dinⁱ, to bring complaints, 365; bīm din^u, to threaten, 1786; chika d., to murmur, 1191; dīsh d., to find fault with, to object to, 772; gāndīth d., to tie up (a boat), to make it fast, 1552; hukm d., to give an order, 350, 1091; jawāb d., to give an answer, 1504; jurmāna d., to pay a fine, 1300; khabar din^u, to make a report, 1505; mangith din^u, to give on loan, lend, 1094; nād d., to summon, 438, 637, 966, 1558, 1602; pash d., to thatch, 1783; phāsi d., to hang, execute, 671; phōkh d. to puff, 210; sāzā d., to punish, 673, 1786; tānga dīlē (sem. plur.), to bray (of an ass), 231; tōph dīlē, to sting, 173, 1719; wōth dīlē, to leap, 1045.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. dat. dinas khōsh, willing to give, 147, 436; gen. dinuk^u hukm, an order of giving (i. e. to give), 1078; dinuk^u bīm, fear of giving, 1786; abl. (forming pass.) dīna yin^u, to be given, 656, 671; fut. pass. part. din^u, it (is) to be given, 1300, 1783; fem. nom. din^u, 767; masc. plur. nom. dinⁱ, 286; fem. plur. nom. dīlē, 1486; conj. part. 46, 54, 82, 210, 438, 637, 66, 71, 1056, 1499, 1558, 1602; pres. part., 365, 1045; pres. masc. sing. 1 chhus diwān, 1031; 2 chhukh diwān, 772, 1406, 1504; 3 chhuh diwān, 231, 349, 444, 90, 628,

1680, 1786; neg. *chhu-na diwān*, 957; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh diwān*, 627; neg. *chhē-na diwān*, 1719; plur. masc. 3 *chhīh diwān*, 1191; I past part., used as past tense, *dyut^u*, 350, 605, 16, 49, 73, 992, 1003, 4, 1535; neg. *dyut^u-na*, 1745; with suffixes, *dyut^u-m-ay*, I gave to thee, 1106; *dyut^u-m-as-na*, I did not give to him, 1216; *dyutu-th*, thou gavest, 842; *dyutu-n*, he gave, 1091; fem. sing. *dit^u*, 173, 1003, 1279, 1505; plur. *dīta*, 68, 424; pluperf. masc. sing. 3 *ds^u* *dyut^u-mot^u*, 240; fut. sing. 1, 246, with suff. *dīma-y*, I will give to thee, 664; 2 interrog. *dīkh-a*, wilt thou give, 1313; 3, 624, 1095 (*oratio obliqua*); with suff. *diyē-m*, he will give to me, 947; plur. 1, 667; 2, 729; interrog. *diyīw-a*, will you give? 1094; with suff. *diyī-m*, you will give to me, 1678; imperat. sing. 2, 44, 67, 215, 618, 834, 57, 1087, 1472, 1629; plur. 2, 816, 1048: with voc. particle, *diyīw-sa*, please give, 1293; polite imperat. sing. 2, 802, 1017, 1102, 1301, 25, 1666; with suffix *dīta-n*, give it, 1552; plur. 2, 1877; with suff. *diyētō-m*, please give ye to me, 187.

Note, the masculine infinitive of this verb is generally written *dīn^u*, although pronounced *dyum^u*.

dīl (1), decl. 1, the heart, 858, 1302, 1434, 1853; *khōsh-dīl*, adj., ind., of a happy heart, lively in disposition, 1088; *faiyāz-dīl*, adj., ind., generous, liberal, 1062; sing. dat. *dīlas*, 917; *dīlas-manz*, (consider) in (one's) heart, i. e. in one's mind, 1156; abl. *dīla*, 478; gen. *dīluk^u*, 78.

dīl (2), decl. 4, the city of Delhi, 79; abl. sing. *dīli-tāñ*, as far as Delhi, 41.

dīlāsa, decl. 1, consolation, comfort, 349; encouragement, 627, 8.

dīlchasp, adj., ind., pleasant, agreeable, 61 (sem. sing. nom.).

dīlēr, adj., ind., brave, courageous, 229.

dīlīrī, decl. 4, bravery, courage, 230, 429.

dimāg, decl. 1, conceit, pride, 372; abl. *dimāga-nishr*, (abstention) from pride, 1390; *dimāga barīth*, full of pride, 1863.

dimögī, adj., ind., proud, vain, conceited, 373; plur. nom., 1418.

dīnadār, adj., ind., pious, 1326.

dīravīr, adj., ind., brave, 229. (H.)

dīravīrī, decl. 4, bravery, 230. (H.)

dīsh (often written *dēsh*, plur. dat. always *dēshan*, and abl. always *dēshau*), decl. 1, a country, kingdom, 63, 673, 9, 1016, 1048; *china-dīsh*, the country of China, 1272; *fār^usa-dīsh*, Persia, 1814; a city, in phrases such as 'Delhi is an ancient city', 79; dat. sing. *dīshēs*, 1049 (for acc.); *biyēs dīshēs*, to a foreign country, 679; *dīshēs-manz*, in a country, 1272, 1814; gen. sing. *dīshuk^u*, 63; abl. sing. *dīshē kađun*, expulsion from the country, 673; nom. plur. *dīsh*, 1016. (H. Cf. *mut^uak*.)

DIWANĀW, conj. I (I past part. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nōw^u*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāwē*; II past part. *-nāvīyōv*), to cause to give; *gōsa d.*, to provoke anger;

inf. gen. sing. *gösa* *diwanawaniich^u* *köm^u*, an action to provoke anger, 1425.

DÖBÄRAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rōw^t*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāw^t*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to bury; inf. abl. *döbärāwani*, (he is gone) to bury (his father), 256.

döb^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *döbis*), a washerman, 1889.

död, decl. 1, milk, 432, 781, 1723; the milk of a coco-nut, 1699; sing. dat. *dödas*, 432.

död^tlad, adj., ind., miserable, unhappy, 1162.

död^u, decl. 2, pain, sickness; *död^u hyuh^u*, something like a pain, a feeling of pain, 717; *chhökas död^u chhuh karān*, it is making pain to the wound, the wound is painful, 1665; *dandas död^u*, toothache, 1801; *kalas död^u*, headache, 853, 1270; *kalējas död^u*, liver complaint, 1090; *zuwas död^u*, pain in the body, 213.

DÖGÄNÄW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nōw^t*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāw^t*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to repeat; inf. *dögänäwun*, repetition (with acc. of thing repeated), 1503.

dögun^u, adj., doubled, 575 (of paper); fem. *dögiin^u*, 574 (of string).

döh, decl. 1, a day; *döh nibāwun*, to pass the day, spend the time, 477; sing. dat. *drustis döhas*, all day long, 1584, 90, 1734; abl. *döha*, daily, every day, 12, 589; *prath döha*, every day, 1465, 1542; *prath döha suhāhas*, every day at morn, every morning, 1539; *döha-path-döha*, daily, day by day, 482; with emphatic *y*; *döha-y*, daily, continually, over and over again, always, 211, 365, 402, 586, 895, 1146, 61, 2, 91, 1823, 74; perpetually, 1314; generally, as a rule, 1306; plur. nom. *kēh döh*, for a few days, 3; *m^t wōt^t döh döh yinas*, to me ten days elapsed for coming, I have been absent for ten days, 7; *kēh döh gay*, some days elapsed, 314, 607; dat. *ən döhan*, for four days, 169; *yitēn döhan*, for so many days, for so long, 595, 1421; *kūtēn döhan*, for how long? 1101; *yiman döhan*, (in) these days, nowadays, 1413; *kēh döhan-manz*, in some days, in a few days, soon, 611; *javöni-handēn döhan-manz*, in the days, or season, of youth, 1934; abl. *kītan döhan-pētha*, from some days, lately, for the last few days, 153, 71, 1545; *kītayau döhan-pētha*, since how many days? 1608.

döh^t, adv. of time, on (such and such) a day; as in *dahi döh^t*, after ten days, 1499; cf. *doh^u*.

doh^u, decl. 2, a group of ten, a ten, sing. abl. *dahi*, used adverbially with *döh^t*, q. v.; so *dahi warih^t zyāda*, more than ten years (lit. more than the years of a group of ten), 57; *dahi warih^t pēha*, from a ten year, (I have served him) for ten years, 1614; *dahi bajē*, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock, 126, 1531.

dökh, decl. 1, sorrow, misery, grief, trouble, 821, 1164, 1233, 1680, 85; a mis-

fortune, an unhappy event, 1560; vexation, offence, 286; difficulty, 1228; *dökh din*^u, to occasion sorrow, 1680; to give offence, or cause vexation, to any one, 286; to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal), 957; sing. dat. *dökh*, 349; *dökh*-*manz*, in misery, 1164, 1685; ag. *dökh*, 43; *dökh*^t *zānani-y*, only to be understood with difficulty, 1228; gen. *dökhuk*^u *sabab*, a cause of grief, 1233; abl. *dökh* *barith*, full of grief, mournful, affecting (of a story), 48, 1185; *dökh*-*sost*^u, sorry (for an offence), 1682; *dökh*-*vyot*^u, afflicted; *dökh*-*vṛtēn-pēth*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332.

dökhalað, adj., ind., pained, sorrowful, grieved, unhappy, 1842 (sing. fem.). *dökhī*, adj., ind., sorrowful, grieved, unhappy, 890.

döñ, see *z^əh*.

döñawa-y, even the two, both, 1446; cf. *döshewa-y* and *z^əh*.

döñt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *döñth*), ivory, 1613.

döp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *döph*), a plant, shrub, 1459.

DÖR, conj. 3 (II past part. *döryōv*, plur. *döryēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *döryēy*), to run; II past masc. sing. 1, *döryōs*, 235; imperat. sing. 2, 1558.

dörith, see *DÄR*.

dörlah, adj., ind., difficult to get, rare, scarce, 1459; masc. plur. nom. *dörlah*, 1578.

döru, adj. (masc. plur. nom. *dar*³; fem. sing. nom. *dür*^u), strong (of bodily strength), 396, 1732; strong (of arguments), 100; strong, firm, steady obstinate (in purpose, resolution, &c.), 904, 1231, 1520, 1, 1712; strong lasting, durable, permanent, immortal, 596, 840, 903, 1310; (adverbially) (tie it) fast, 1791; masc. sing. nom., 596, 903, 1310, 1712, 91; plur. nom. 100, 904, 1231, 1520; fem. sing. nom., 396, 840, 1521, 1732; plur. nom. *dard*, 100. (H.)

*döru*⁴, decl. 3, a window; sing. dat. *därē*, 215, 1276; abl. *däri-kin*^t, (the sparrows flew out) through the window, 1910; plur. nom. *därē*, 1298.

döss, decl. 4, a wall, 1883; sing. dat. *dösi*, 863, 1341; *dösi-manz*, (a nail was driven) into the wall, 588; *dösi-pēth*, on the wall, 439.

döshewa-y, even the two, both, 65, 241, 1479, 1513; dat. *döshewani-y*, (of) both (the plaintiff and defendant), 487; gen. *döshewani-hond*^u, 1569; cf. *döñawa-y* and *z^əh*.

döst, decl. 1, a friend, 785, 1575; *döst thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; sing. ag. *döstan*, 1699; plur. dat. *döstan*, 773 (for acc.).

döyan, *döyi*, see *z^əh*.

döyim^u, adj. (sem. *döyim*^u), second; other, another (420, 1040); masc. sing. nom., 1043; dat. *döyimis kūhīs-manz*, into the other room, 420; abl. *döyimi rētuk*^u, of next month, 568, 929; *döyimi rēta*, (we shall go) next month, 1209; *döyimi rēta pata*, after next month, 1234.

dözakh, decl. 1, hell; sing. dat. *dözakhas-manz*, 860.

drāg, decl. 1, a famine; gen. sing. *drāguk^u*, 698.

drā-mot^u, drāv, drāy^u, see NĒR.

drēri, see drūr^u.

drēg^u, adj. (sem. *drēj^u*), dear, expensive, 474; fem. nom., 675.

drōlid, adj., ind., poor, poverty-stricken, 1354. (H.)

drūr^u, decl. 2, glue; sing. abl. *drēri-sūty*, with (by means of) glue, 809.

drust^u, adj. (sem. *drust^u*), straight, direct; certain, correct, 1833; used idiomatically in phrases like *drustis dōhas*, all day, 1584, 90, 1734; *drustis rātas* (421) or *drustē rōt^u* (1663), all night; *drustē wati*, all the way, 1813; *timā* (sem.) *kar⁴tōkh drustē*, make them correct, rectify them, 1481. *dubāra*, adv., a second time; *wuchhum dubāra*, I have seen again, I have revised (what I wrote), 1533.

dūj^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *daje*), a handkerchief, 834; a field, a plot of land, 1347.

qulōma, adj., ind., round, globular, 739.

dūnga, decl. 1, a covered boat for passengers, 1397; a ferry-boat, 719.

dunyā, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *dunyāhas*, and so on, but nom. plur. *dunyā*), the world, the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world, the universe, 433, 1918; sing. dat. *dunyāhas-manz*, in the world, 596, 659, 840, 1, 908; sing. gen. *dunyāhuk^u*, of the world, 1565.

dupahar, decl. 1, midday; sing. dat. *dupaharas*, at midday, 1542; plur. dat. *dupaharan tāmath*, till midday, 1151.

dūr, adj., ind., or dūr^u (sem. *dūr^u*), far, distant, 1639; masc. sing. nom. *kōtāh dūr*, how far? 561; *bōz^u-nīshē dūr*, beyond the intellect, incomprehensible, 1851; abl. *dūra-darshī*, far-seeing, possessing foresight, 765.

dūrandēsh, adj., ind., far-sighted, foreseeing, 765.

dūrbīn, decl. 4, a telescope; sing. abl. *dūrbīni-sūty*, (look) by means of (=through) a telescope, 1102.

durgam, adj., ind., impassable (of a mountain); masc. plur. nom. *durgam*, 907. (H.)

dūr^u, decl. 2, distance; sing. gen. *dūryuk^u safar* (or *dūrich^u yātrā*), a journey of distance, a long journey, 1000. See dūr.

dūr^u, decl. 3, a string, a ribbon, 1536; a bale (of cotton), 149; sing. abl. *dūri*(not *dōri*)-sūty, 1536.

dūsh, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *dūsh*, but dat. *dōshēn*, ag. and abl. *dōshau*), an error, mistake, 92, 668; a fault, crime, 671; sing. nom. *dūsh din^u*, to make objections (against = *p⁴lh*), 772; dat. *dūshēs-manz* (executed) on a charge (of murder), 671: abl. *dūshē-sost^u*, imperfect, plur. masc. nom. -*sast¹*, 908. (H.)

dushman, decl. 1, an enemy, 632; the enemy (in a campaign), 41; sing. dat. *dushmanas-p⁴lh*, (victorious) over the enemy, 1262; ag. (subject to an

impersonal verb) *dushmanan* *čolū*, by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519; gen. *dushmana-sandyau* *sawārau*, by the cavalry (plur.) of the enemy, 123; plur. dat. *dushmanan*, 1437.

dushmanī, decl. 4, enmity, spite; sing. abl. *dushmaniyi-sūty*, out of spite, 1698.

dūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dūth*), a messenger; hence, an angel; sing. ag. *dūtan*, 29. (H.)

DUW, conj. 1 (I past part. *duwū*, plur. *duwī*; sem. *duwū*, plur. *duwē*; II past part. *duwyōv*), to sweep, sweep away; imperat. sing. 2 *duv*, 1765; conj. part. *shunun* *duwith*, to sweep away completely, 342.

dyān, decl. 1, consideration, reflection; *dyān* *thawun*, to be engaged, busy, 258. (H.)

dyār, decl. 1, wealth (only used in the plural in this sense); plur. nom. *dyar*, 74, 94, 1022, 1538, 1695; sing. abl. (in compounds) *dyāra-wōlū*, rich, 1039, 1409, 1537.

dyolū, adj. (sem. *dejū*; masc. plur. nom. *dełī*), loose, slack, 1105.

Ę, Ę

For words beginning with these letters, see under *vę*, *yę*, respectively.

F

faisala, decl. 1, a decision; *faisala karun*, to decide, 26, 480.

faiyāz-dil, adj., ind., generous, liberal, 798, 1062.

sakath, adv., only, solely, merely, 1297, 1798.

fakir, decl. 1, a beggar, 175.

salōnī, pron., a certain one, so-and-so; sing. nom. *salōnī* *sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so, 367; dat. *salōnī* *sāhibas*, to Mr. So-and-so, 1505; gen. *salōnī-sandi* *mālukū*, of so-and-so's property, 729; *salōnī* *sāhiba-sondū*, of Mr. So-and-so, 940, 1241.

farad, decl. 1, a list, catalogue, 282; *hisābukū* *farad*, a bill, 192.

Farangistān, decl. 1, sing. gen. *farangistānukū*, of Europe, 332.

Fārāsa-dish, decl. 1, sing. dat. *-dīshēs-manz*, in Persia, 1814.

farash, decl. 1, a floor-cloth; a pavement, 1129.

Fārāsi, decl. 4, Persian (the language), 96; *fārāsi-pōthī*, in the Persian manner, (translate) into Persian, 1810.

farīk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *farīkh*), a section, party, company; sing. dat. *farīkas*, 1283.

farkh, decl. 1, difference, 522 (between = *-manz*); *trāmas ta sarātali* *farkh*, the difference between copper and brass, 228; *yiman dōn har*[“]*fan-hondū* *farkh karun*, to distinguish between these two letters, 565.

FARMĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-mōw^u*, plur. *-mōwⁱ*; fem. *-mōw^u*, plur. *-māw^e*; II past part. *-māvīōv*); to say (used honorifically); pres. masc. sing. 3 *farmāwān chhuh*, (what) he says, 918.

farōtan, adj., ind., submissive, humble, 886; *farōtānī*, decl. 4, humility lowliness, 887.

fasih, decl. 1, an eloquent person, an orator, 1253.

fatwā, decl. 1, a judgement, award, decision, 1003.

fauj or *fōj*, decl. 1, an army, 541; sing. dat. *faujas-manz*, in the army, 1457; gen. *fōjaki bāq^urāwanich^u*, (a rumour) of increasing (of) the army, 933.

faz^ul, decl. 1, grace, bounty, favour; sing. abl. *Khudāyē-sandi fazla-sūty*, by the blessing of God, 203.

fazīhat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *fazīhath*), abuse, indecent language, 934.

fikirī, adj., ind., dejected, pensive, 491, 1302.

fikir^u, decl. 3, consideration, looking forward, preparation (for a future life), 1068; anxiety (to do a thing), care, heed, 84, 584; anxiety, care, concern, 272, 376; melancholy, 655; sing. gen. *fikiri-hond^u*, 655.

firdaus, decl. 1, paradise; sing. abl. *firdausa-nish^e*, 29.

fīrishta, decl. 1, an angel; sing. ag. *fīrishtan*, 29.

fīrista, decl. 1, a list, 1084; an invoice, 990; an index to a book, 936.

fōida, decl. 1, benefit, 181 (from a medicine); benefit, profit, 42, 795, 1501, 29, 38, 1742; *bē-fōida*, adj., ind., fruitless, vain, to no purpose, 1438, 1589, 95, 1826; adv., in vain, fruitlessly, 1820; *bē-fōida kharāch*, extravagance, 684; *bē-fōida karun*, to misspend, waste, 892, 1168 (time).

fōj, see *fauj*.

fōnī, adj., ind., transitory, fleeting, mortal, 903.

fursat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *fursath*, dat. *-sūt^u*), leisure, time (to do a thing), 1055, 1342.

G

gachh, decl. 1, lime-plaster, whitewash, 1341; sing. abl. *gachha-sūty*, (he writes) with chalk, 296.

gāq, decl. 4, a fish, 1035. In compounds, this word is treated as belonging to the 1st decl. (masc.) as in (masc. sing. abl.) *gāqa-hōn^u*, a fisherman, 735.

gaqa, decl. 1, sing. dat. *gaqas-manz*, in the pot, 1363.

gāqē, *gāqēn*, *gādi*, see *gōqⁱ*.

gaflat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *gaflat*, dat. *gaflīt^u*), neglect, indifference; *gaflat kariūn^u*, to treat with indifference, be neglectful, 938, 1205; sing. dat. *gaflīt^u-manz*, in indifference, in loitering, 1099.

gagarāy, decl. 4, thunder, 1789.

gagur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *gagaras*, plur. nom. *gagar*), a rat, a mouse; sing. gen. *gagara-sond^u*, 632.

gahana, decl. 1, jewelry (996), (plur.) ornaments (1260).

GA L, conj. 2 (I past part. *gol^u*, fem. *gij^u*; II past part. *gajyōv*), to become liquefied, to melt; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh galān*, 559.

galati, decl. 4, a mistake, blunder, 92, 211, 645, 1282, 1303, 1756; plur. nom. *galatiyē*, 1219, 1481; *kađi sūch galati*, he will extract blunders, will criticize, 442.

gam, decl. 1, sorrow, grief; hence, *kēh gam chhu-na*, it is of no consequence, 393.

gām, decl. 1, a village; sing. dat. *gāmas*, 1691; *huth gāmas-pēh*, (the way) to that village, 1289; gen. *gāmuk^u*, of a village, a man of a village, a villager, 1585, 1659, 1870; plur. nom. of gen. *gāmaki mahaniv^l*, the people of the village, 112; plur. ag. of gen. *gāmakyau*, by the villagers, 950.

gāmgu, adj., ind., sorrowful, 1681.

gan, decl. 1, in *māchha-gan*, a honeycomb, 877.

GAN D (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *gon^u*, plur. *gandⁱ*; fem. *günd^u*, plur. *ganjⁱ*; II past part. *ganjyōv*), to bind, tie, tie up, 193, 4, 413, 701, 1536, 1791; to make fast (a boat to anything), 1552; conj. part. *gandith*, 1552; I past masc. sing. *gon^u*, 194; with suff. *gon^u-th-a*, hast thou tied? 701; imperat. sing. 2 *gan^u*, 193; with suff. *gan^u-n*, tie it, 1536, 1791; polite imperat. sing. 2 *gan^uta*, 413.

gan^u (2), decl. 1, a knot, 1021, 1104; sing. gen. *gan^uachē jyāyē*, at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading), 1294.

ganda, adj., ind., dirty; fem. nom., 534 (of a road).

gangā, decl. 4, the Ganges; *gangāyē-manz*, in the Ganges, 66, 162.

gāngal, decl. 4, interruption, disturbance of another's thoughts; *gāngal kāriñ^u*, to interrupt, 983.

gān^uta, decl. 1, an hour, 1880; *gān^u-bajawunu-y*, as the clock strikes, 1728; plur. dat. *aīhan dahan gān^uan*, for eight or ten hours, 1465.

GANZ^AR or *GANZ^ARĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *gānz^ur^u* or *gānz^urōw^u*, plur. *gānz^urⁱ* or *gānz^urōwⁱ*; fem. *gānz^ur^u* or *gānz^urōw^u*, plur. *gānz^urⁱ* or *gānz^urōwⁱ*; II past part. *gānz^uryōv* or *gānz^urāv^{yōv}*), to count; in sing. dat. *gānz^urāwanas-manz*, while counting, 1169; conj. part. *gānz^urith*, 1218; imperat. sing. 2 *gānz^urāv*, 424; with suff. *gānz^urāwu-kh*, count them, 1169.

GAR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *gor^u*, plur. *garⁱ*; fem. *gür^u*, plur. *garⁱ*; II past part. *garyōv*), to cut, to make; to mend a pen, 1121, 1301; part. fut. pass. *kalam garun^u kyut^u shrākapuchh^u*, a penknife for mending a pen, 1301; conj. part. *garith*, 1121.

gar (2), the Persian suff., in *murkagar*, a painter, 1272.

gara, decl. 1, a house, 290, 462, 506, 78, 619, 25, 75, 708, 15, 75, 88, 834, 32, 987, 1031, 47, 76, 1142, 1234, 51, 66, 1308, 28, 38, 72, 1411, 32, 51, 70, 96, 7, 8, 1609, 21, 69, 1783, 1841, 55; a house, a palace, 815; home, 876 (let us go home), 712 (*gari*, old abl. form, at home), 1136 (ditto); a case for holding anything, 275 (a razor); the frame (of a picture), 804; the plural of the genitive, *garaki*, is used to mean 'the people of a house', 'the members of a family', 1755; *pōthi-gara*, a library, 506.

Sing. dat. *garas*, 1783, 1855 (dat. of possession); *chyōnis garas hyuh^u*, like thy house, 1076; *garas brōntha-kani*, opposite (my) house, 1251; *garas-manz*, in the house, 832, 1142, 1234; *garas tal-kinⁱ*, under the house, 578.

Sing. gen. masc. sing. nom. *garuk^u*, 775, 88, 1031, 1266, 1338, 1411; *garuk^u thikāna*, the address of a person, 708; dat. (for acc.) plur. *garakēn*, 1755 (see above); fem. sing. nom. *garich^u*, 675, 1496, 97; dat. (agreeing with gen.) *garachē zamīni-hūnz^u* *kirāy*, the rent of the land of the house, ground-rent, 824.

Sing. abl. *gari*, 712, 1136 (see above); *gara-khōta*, (better) than (my) house, 1372; *gara nēbar*, (to go) out of the house, 715.

Plur. dat. *garan-manz*, in houses, 1609.

garād, decl. 1, dust, 210, 1623.

garakēn, see *gara*.

garaz, decl. 1, object, aim, 1226; interest, connexion with a thing, 979.

gari, see *gara*.

garib, adj., ind., poor: as nonn subst., masc. plur. dat. *garīban* (or *garīban-pēh*) (charitable) to the poor, 304.

garib^u, decl. 4, sing. dat. *garibiyē-manz*, in poverty, 566, 1364.

garmi, decl. 4, heat, warmth, 859; sing. gen. *garmi-hona^u* *mausim*, the season of heat, summer, 1749.

gāsa, decl. 1, grass; *gāsa khyon^u*, to eat grass, to graze, 819; *nākāra gāsa*, bad grass, weeds, 1704; sing. dat. *gāsas-pēh*, on the grass, 518; abl. *nākāra gāsa warōi*, (nothing) but weeds, 1399.

gash, decl. 1, fainting, insensibility, swoon, 691.

gāsh, decl. 1, brightness, brilliancy; sing. nom. *gāsh phōllawun^u*, at dawn, 469; abl. *mashāli-gāsh*, by the light of a torch, 1802.

gat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *gath*), in *wata-gath*, a road-goer, a traveller, 1286, see *wata*.

gātajyār, decl. 1, ability, skill, capacity, 4, 292, 352, 554, 57; wisdom, intelligence, 661, 1913; sing. dat. *gātajyāras-manz*, in intelligence, 661; sing. gen. *gātajyāruk^u*, 292, 352; *gātajyāruk^u* *jawāb*, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer, 1318.

gātūlū, adj. (sem. *gātūlū*⁴, 330, 1426), skilful, clever, intelligent, a person of ability, 5, 269, 330, 66 (expert in a language), 1368, 1426, 1544 (learned, a good scholar), 1661; *katha-gātūlū*, eloquent, 620, 1253.

GĀTHI (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *gāthi*⁴, plur. *gāthi*¹; fem. *gāthi*⁴, plur. *gātha*), to be proper, right, advisable, 8, 116, 286, 514, 30, 630, 44, 710, 34, 68 (*bis*), 944, 61, 1038, 68, 73, 1223, 7, 64, 90, 4, 1319, 32, 59, 90, 1449 (*bis*), 1514, 21, 1605, 1736, 83, 1869, 74; to be necessary to, wanted by, desired by, 10, 3, 8, 1684, 1784, 1908; *gāthi* (3 sing. fut.) = 'please', 668, 1103. This verb is employed, either personally or quasi-impersonally, with the future passive participle of another verb, to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the future or in the past tense, not in the present. The following examples occur in the sentences:—

A. Personally, fut. plur. *i as⁴ gāthaw . . . rōzāri*¹, *gāthaw . . . din¹*, we must remain, we must give (the participle agreeing with the subject), 286; *as¹ gāthaw-na khōt⁴ zānan¹*, we ought not to despise, 514; *gāthaw trāwan¹*, we should forsake, 644; *as¹ gāthaw kārāni*¹, we must do, 1874.

B. Quasi-impersonal:—here the personal subject (when expressed) is put in either the dative or the genitive.

(a) Person not expressed:—*gāthi muāf karun⁴* (or *kshēmā kariūn⁴*), to make pardon will be proper, i. e. please pardon (*kshēmā* is sem.), 668; *kyāh gāthi karun⁴*, what is proper to be done? 734; *tih gāthi wanun⁴*, that will be proper to be said, you must say that, 768; *jān* (or *jyān*) *gāthi zi*, good will be proper that, i. e. you had better, 961, 1223; *gāthi anun⁴* *akh aina*, a mirror is proper to be brought, please bring a mirror, 1103; *yi-y gāthi jyān zi*, this will be advisable that, you had better, 1264; *gāthi sōzun⁴*, it should be sent, 1359; *gāthi sakhāth yirāda āsun⁴* (or *dūr⁴ yi-th āsiūn⁴*), firm desire is proper to be (for doing this) (*yith* is sem.), 1521; *gāthi pash din⁴*, thatching is necessary, 1783.

(b) Person in the dative:—*gāthi mē talāsh karun⁴*, to make an effort is proper for me, I must endeavour, 630; *mē gāthi*, it is necessary for me, I want, 1908; *as² gāthi rōzun⁴*, we should remain, 8; . . . *karun⁴*, we should do, 116; . . . *khōtun⁴*, we should fear, 710; . . . *brūnūh¹ yin⁴*, we ought to come forward, we ought to show ourselves, 944; *as² gāthi nākāragiy⁴ trāwa⁴*, evil actions (plur. fem.) are proper for us to be abandoned, we should abandon evil actions, 1038; *as² gāthi fikir⁴ thawiūn⁴*, thought (sing. fem.) to be taken is proper for us, we ought to take thought, 1068: . . . *lōt⁴ nāv kariūn⁴*, we must lighten the boat, 1073; . . . *dairi thawiūn⁴*, we should exercise patience (sem.), 1290; . . . *rahām karun⁴* (or *dayā kariūn⁴*), we must show mercy (sem.), 1332; . . . *parhēz karun⁴*, we ought to avoid, 1390; *gāthi as² gāthon⁴*, to go is proper for us, we ought to go, 1449; *as² gāthi pānun⁴ hawās band thawiūn⁴*, we

ought to 'keep our senses under control, 1605; *as̄ gāthān pānānⁱ harvās pānās tōbī rātānⁱ*, we ought to keep our senses subdued (plur. masc.), 1736; *as̄ gāthi husyār rōzunⁱ*, we should be vigilant, 1869.

When the person is the second, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus:—*yūt^u gāthi-y*, as much as is necessary for thee, as much as you want, 10; *yus gāthi-y*, (take) what you please, 318; *yus t̄r̄ gāthi-y*, (the kind) which you want, 1684; *t̄r̄ gāthiyē* (for *gāthi-y-a*), dost thou want? 1784.

(c) Person in the genitive:—*myōn^u gāthi gāthun^u*, my going is proper, I must go, 530; *gāthi chyōn^u kōshish kariñ^u*, thy making an effort is proper, you should try, 1227; *gāthi chyōn^u t̄haharun^u*, you should stop, 1294; *chyōn^u gāthi ar̄z karun^u*, you must make a petition, 1319; *chyōn^u gāthān trih jild thawānⁱ*, your three books to be reserved are proper, you must reserve three books (for me), 1514.

GAETH (2), conj. 3, irreg. (inf. and fut. pass. part. *gāthun*, *gāthun^u*, *gathon^u*; pres. part. *gāthān*; II past part. *gauv*, *gōv*, plur. *gay*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayē*; III past part. *gayōv*, *gayauv*, plur. *gayēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayēyē*; IV past part. *gayāv*, plur. *gayēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayēyē*; II past part. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. (irreg.) *gōy*, he went for thee, plur. (irreg.) *gay*, they (masc.) went for thee; fut. sing. 1 *gātha*; imperat. sing. 2 *gāsh*, polite *gāshā*; cond. past sing. 1 *gāthahō*.

To go, depart, proceed, 12, 7, 53, 126, 27, 29, 36, 46, 85, 218, 35, 57, 59, 74, 97, 340, 50, 92, 405, 58, 503, 636, 43, 52, 92, 707, 11 (*bis*), 21, 37, 55, 64, 829, 47, 76, 89, 901, 77, 1000, 17, 29, 77, 84, 1103, 32, 40, 84, 1201, 3, 9, 20, 6, 41, 4, 6, 1327, 30, 75, 87, 8, 1449, 90, 1586, 1615, 27, 39, 1728, 1817, 33, 75, 82, 91; to go (of a letter in the post), 846; to march, start on the march (of an army), 1130; to go, lead (of a road), 1042; to go, elapse, pass (of time), 314, 607, 1234; to be, become, happen, turn out, as in 449, 97, 922, 1157; *khōli* or *nishphal gāthun*, to miss the point aimed at (of a bullet), 1171, 1636; *khōrij gāthun*, to be struck off (of a law-case), 1215; *tabāh gāthun*, to be wrecked (of a boat), 1548, 1925; *barbād gāthun*, to be ruined, 1555; *m̄chhu-na shēkh gāthān*, I have no suspicion, 1763; *gayē bōn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803; in this sense the 2nd past is often equivalent to the present tense of the verb substantive, especially in definitions, as in *gōs khōsh*, I am pleased, 818; *gauv*, (this) is (a childish employment), 313; (a debtor) is (he who owes money), 476; (a dwarf) is (one who is short in stature), 598; (jewels, sing.) are (pearls, &c.), 996; *yih gauv-na yinsāf*, this is not justice, 1009; (the eye, fem.) is become (dim), 528; *yih gayē bē-yinsōfī* (fem.), this is injustice, 1844.

Examples of other idiomatic uses of this verb:—*käkazan* (plur. dat.) *gauv sant^asatur*, the papers have been destroyed, 515; *chhuh m^č hayāh gašhān*, I am discouraged, 543; *chhis kay gašhān*, vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting, 497; *čer gauv*, it is late, 876, 1048; *wātani gašhun*, to go so as to arrive, 1449; *yīra gašhun*, to float, 1759; with conj. participles, we have, *mīlith gašhun*, to be exactly alike, 65; *undith gašhun* (752) or *unphith gašhun* (1910), to fly away; *mashith gašhun*, to be forgotten, with dative of person who forgets, as in *yi-na mashith gašhi-y*, (take care) that it be not forgotten by thee, 768; *m^č gayč mashith* (1246), *mashith gayč-m* (1679), it (fem.) was forgotten by me.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—inf. and fut. pass. part. *gašhun^u*, 127 (your going is necessary); *āsi-y gašhun^u*, going will be to thee, you will have to go, 901; *chhukh-a yīshān gašhun^u*, do you wish to go? 1882; *gašhon^u*, as in *chyōn^u g. chhu-na zarūr*, your going is not necessary, 1201; *m^č chhuh g. zarūr*, I must go, 1203; *gašhi* (see *gašh*, 1) *asč gašhon^u*, we ought to go, 1449; sing. dat. *gašhanas path rōzun*, to remain behind for going, to avoid going, 136; gen. *gašhanuk^u*, 350 (an order) of going, (an order to go); 737 (a date) for going; *gašhanuk^u asbāb*, exports (as opposed to *yinuk^u asbāb*, or imports), 911; 1226 (purpose for going); 1311, *gašhanuk^u rukhsath*, leave to go, leave of absence; 1891 (an opportunity of going); 126, *gašhaniich^u shēch^h*, a notice to go; 977, 1077, 1140, *gašhaniich^u yēh*, an intention to go; 1288, *gašhaniich^u rahdōi^č*, a passport; 1375, *gašhaniich^u tayōri*, preparation to go; abl. *bōh chhus gašhana khōkān*, I am afraid to go, 53; *gašhana-kin^č*, for going, 707; *gašhana-nishč*, (prevent) from going, 1387; conj. part *hēkun gašhith*, to be able to go, 692.

Pres. part. *gašhān*, 274, 1759; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus gašhān*, 185, 1000, 1241, 1875; 3 *chhuh gašhān*, 12, 543, 1330, 1763 (neg.); masc. plur. 3 *chhīh gašhān*, 340; with suff. of dat. sing. 3 pers. *chhi-s gašhān*, they are happening to him, 497; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh gašhān*, 1042.

II past part., used as II past tense, masc. sing. 3 *gauv*, he went, &c., 256, 97, 313, 449, 76, 515, 98, 643, 876, 922, 96, 1048, 1184, 1215; with neg. suff. *gauv-na*, 1009; with pron. suff. 1 pers. sing. nom. *gō-s*, 818, 29; with neg. *gō-s-na*, 711; with suff. 1 pers. dat. *gō-m*, went for me (dat. *commōdi*), 235; 2 *gō-kh*, thou wentest, 1388; plur. 3 *gay*, they went, &c., 146, 3, 4, 607, 52, 847, 1084, 1220; fem. sing. 3 *gayč*, she went, &c., 392, 528, 1246, 1548, 1803, 44, 1925; with suff. 1st pers. dat. *gayč-m*, 1679; with suff. 3 sing. dat. *gayč-s*, 1636 (dat. *comm.*); plur. 3 *gayč*, 1910; with suff. 3 plur. dat. *gayč-kh* (dat. *comm.*), 1171.

III past part., used as III past, masc. plur. 3 *gayčy*, 1244; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. and interrog. *gayč-w-a*, did you go? 458.

II perf. part., forming perf. masc. sing. 2, interrog. *chhu-kh-a gō-mot^u*, hast thou gone? 636; 3 *chhu gō-mot^u*, he has gone, 764, 889, 1327; plur. 3, with emph. *y*, *chhi-y milith gay-matⁱ*, they are exactly alike, 65; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh gō-miū^ū* (sic, not *gay-e-miū^ū*), 1490; forming pluperf. *ōsus gō-mot^u*, I had gone, 218, 1132 (I went some time ago).

Fut. sing. 1 *gat̄ha*, 259 (I am going to the bazaar), 1615, 27 (I am just now going), 1728, 1817; neg. *gat̄ha-na*, I will not go, 17; sing. 2 *gat̄hak̄h*, 503, 1103; interrog. *gat̄hak̄h-a*, 1029; sing. 3 *gat̄hi*, 752, 846, 1130, 1555, 86; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *gat̄hi-y*, 768; plur. 1 *gat̄haw*, 405, 876 (let us go), 1209, 1449 (pres. subj.), 1833; plur. 2 interrog. *gat̄hiw-a*, 129; plur. 3 *gathān*, 1234.

Imperat. sing. 2 *gat̄h*, 721, 55, 1639; polite, *gat̄hta*, 1017.

Cond. past, sing. 1 *gat̄ahō*, 711; 3 *gat̄hihē*, 1157.

gaur, decl. 1, deep thought, deliberation, 183; sing. gen. *gauruk^u*, 1528; *gaur karun*, to consider carefully, to pay attention, 183, 910 (to = *pēth*), 1484.

gauv, see *GA EH* (2).

gāv, decl. 4 (this word becomes *gōv^ū* in all oblique cases of the sing., and in nom. plur.; dat. plur. *gōv^ūn*; ag. plur. *gōv^ūv*), a cow; sing. nom., 265; dat., 880.

gawāh, decl. 1, a witness (in a court of justice), 1917; plur. dat. *gawāhan*, 1222; gen. *gawāhan-handī wanānuk^u* *khulāsa*, a summary of the evidence of the witnesses, 1003.

gawōi, decl. 4, evidence (in a court of justice), 656.

gay, *gayē*, *gayēkh*, *gayēm*, *gayēs*, see *GA EH* (2).

gaz, decl. 1, a yard; *akh gaz zyūñh^u*, one yard long, 1929.

GĒR, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyūr^u*, plur. *gīr^u*; fem. *gīr^ū*, plur. *gēr^u*; II past part. *gēryōv*), to surround; *chhus mushkilēn-manz gyūr^u-mot^u*, I am surrounded with difficulties, 1762.

GĒW, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyow^u*, plur. *gēv^u*; fem. *gēv^u*, plur. *gēv^u*; II past part. *gēvyōv*), to sing; *gōn gēwun* (1196) or *yēsh gēwun* (352), to sing the praises (of so-and-so), to commend; inf. dat. *gēwanas-manz*, in singing, 463; gen. *gēwanīch^u* *awāz*, or *gēwanuk^u* *shēbd*, the sound of singing, 1686; noun of agency, *gēwanwōl^u*, a singer, 306; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus gēwān*, 352; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh gēwān*, 1653; plur. 3 *chhēh gēwān*, 1196.

gī, decl. 4, a suffix forming abstract nouns, as in *dātagī*, liberality; *nākāragī*, wickedness; *sindagī*, life, qq.v.

gil^oharⁱ or *gilaharⁱ*, decl. 3, a squirrel, 716; plur. nom. *gilahar^ē*, 1744.

Gilgit, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *gilgith*), the town of Gilgit, in Dārdistān, 1490.

GIND, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyund^u*, plur. *gindi^u*; fem. *gīnza^ū*, plur. *gīnza*;

II past part. *gincōv*), to play, sport, gambol; inf. gen. *gindanichū furath*, leisure for sport, time to play, 1342; abl. *uardas gindana-sūtī*, through playing dice, through gambling, 519; fut. pass. part. *gindun*; masc. plur. nom. *gindan chīz*, things to be played with, toys, 1805.

girja, decl. 1, a church (Christian); gen. sing. (dat. fem.) *girjachē garē*, by the church clock, 336.

gōbū, adj. (sem. *gōbū*), heavy (of weight), 861, 1071; *kaitsāh gōbū*, how heavy (is this stone)! 1900.

gōd, decl. 1, a beginning, 177, 1606; sing. abl. *gōda*, in the beginning, first (do so-and-so), 34. Elmslie makes this word fem., but all the above instances show that it is masc.

gōdañl (734), *gōdañli* (988), adv., first, in the beginning, at first, for the first time.

gōdañlikū, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *gōdañlikis*, and so throughout; fem. sing. nom. *gōdañliichū*), first, earliest, common as an ordinal numeral; masc. sing. dat. *gōdañlikis törikhas-tāñ*, till the first (of the month), 929; abl. (with inan. masc. noun in gen.) *gōdañlikī ohudiichū kömū*, the business of his former office, 1517; abl. *gōdañlikī törikha*, on the first (of the month), 568.

gōdī, decl. 3, a cart, carriage, 1466; sing. gen. *gōdē-hondū maramath*, the repair of the carriage, 108; *gōdē-hanzē pahiyē tal*, under the wheel of the carriage, 448; plur. dat. *chih gōdēn khasith gathān*, they go having mounted carriages, they ride in carriages, 340.

godū, decl. 2, a hole; *zamīnas godū*, a hole in the ground, 875.

godū, decl. 2, a swarm; *machhi-godū*, a swarm of flies, 1764.

gōlū, see *gūlū*.

gōlib, adj., ind., victorious: *dushmanas-pēh gōlib sapanun*, to overcome the enemy, 1262.

gō-motū, *gō-miūtū*, see *GA EH* (2).

gōn, decl. 1, quality, property; the property of a medicine, the manner in which it operates, 1249; virtue, *gōn gēwun*, to sing the praises of a person, 1196. (H.)

gōph, decl. 1, a cave, cavern; sing. dat. *gōphas-mans*, in the cave, 639.

gōr, decl. 1, a teacher, master, schoolmaster, 1134; sing. gen. *gōra-sondū*, 20; ag. *gōran*, 1777. In 1431 we have *gōras-la bāla-sondū*, of the teacher and the pupil. (H.)

gōsa, decl. 1, anger; *gōsa divanāwun*, to provoke, 1425.

gōstōkhī, decl. 4, insolence, 964.

gōv, see *GA EH* (2).

gōvū, see *gāv*.

gōy, see *GA EH* (2).

grāna, decl. 1; grāna karun, to condemn, blame, 642. (H.)

grand, decl. 4 (sing. all cases except nom., and plur. nom. grīnz^u, plur. dat. grīnz^{ūn}, ag. grīnz^{ūv}), computation, calculation, the numeration of any collection, 580.

graṭa, decl. 1, a mill; sing. dat. graṭas-manz, in the mill, 823, 1155.

grāv, decl. 4, a reproach; plur. nom. grāwa karañč, to complain of anything (with dat. of obj.), 364.

grōhun, decl. 1 (sing. dat. grahanas, plur. nom. grahan), an eclipse; -wīr- grōhun, an eclipse of the sun, 611.

grūmphi^u, decl. 2 (plur. dat. grōmphi^{en}, ag. grōmphyau), a bud; plur. nom. grūmphi¹, 248.

gugūstul^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. gugūstalis; ag. and plur. nom. gugūst^ulī; plur. dat. gugūstalēn), a swing-perch (on which a parrot swings); dat. gugūstalis-pēth, on a swing-perch, 1769; gugūstul^u trāwun, to swing on such, ib.

guhul^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. guhalis, ag. and plur. nom. guh^ulī, plur. dat. guhalēn; fem. sing. nom. guh^ujū, dat. guh^ujē, and so throughout), muddy; sing. dat. guhalis pōnis-manz, in muddy water, 1188.

gūjī, decl. 3 (dat. sing. gōjē, and so throughout), the kernel (of a coco-nut), 1012.

gūlī, decl. 3 (dat. sing. gōlē, and so throughout), a bullet; gūlī trāvīññū, to shoot, fire a bullet, 1171, 1636; pōn¹ pānas gūlī lōy^u, he shot himself, 958.

gumān, decl. 1, doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion; gumān karun, to believe, fancy, conjecture, 899.

gumāshta, decl. 1, an agent, manager of a business, a gumāshta, 58.

gunāh, decl. 1, sin, iniquity, a sinful act, 952; sing. dat. gunāhas-kun, (inclination) to sin, 1403; abl. gunāha-warōi, (hate nothing) excepting sin, 851; bē-gunāh, without sin, sinless, 706.

gunos^u, decl. 2, a bracelet; plur. nom. gunas¹, 226.

guri^u, decl. 2, a horse, 242, 577, 1058; sing. dat. guris, 1887 (dat. of possession); guris-pēth, on the horse, 701, on horseback, 1353, 1539; guris khasun, to mount a horse, 1184, 1561; gen. guri¹-sona^u, 760; abl. guri¹ha wasun, to fall from on a horse, to be thrown from a horse, 695, 1054; plur. nom. guri¹, 819.

gūrī^u, decl. 3, a bell for striking the hours (1542), a clock (336), a watch (1892); sing. dat. garč, (what has struck on) the clock, what time is it by the clock (336)?

guru^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. guraṭis, dat. and plur. nom. guraṭī, plur. dat. guraṭēn; fem. sing. nom. gurūṭī, dat. gurāchē, and so throughout), brown (the colour), 246.

gussawar, adj., ind., violent, furious, 1873.

guyun^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *guyēnis*, ag. and plur. nom. *guyēni*, dat. plur. *guyēnūn*), straw, 1725; sing. dat., 1014.

guzar, decl. 1, a watch-house, custom-house; sing. dat. *guzaras-pēth*, (go) to the custom-house, 458.

guzār, in *bē-guzār*, adj., ind., impassable, 907 (nom. plur.).

guzarān, decl. 1, a subsistence, livelihood, 1024; sing. gen. *taur* (or *hīth*) *guzarānuk^u*, a means of livelihood, 1754.

gyow^u, see *GĒW*.

gyūr^u, see *GĒR*.

H

Habashī-dishī, adj., ind., belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian, 11.

hachē, see *hütt^u*.

hadd, decl. 1, limit, further limit, 681.

hafta, or *haptā*, decl. 1, a week; sing. dat. *haftas-mans aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; abl. *patimi hafta*, last week (I heard), 941. Cf. *haptā*.

hairān, adj., ind., perplexed, troubled, 1315.

hairat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hairath*), astonishment, 120.

haiwān, decl. 1, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute, 167; sing. dat. *haiwānas*, 1467.

haj, decl. 1, the pilgrimage to Mecca; dat. *hajas gaikun*, to go on the pilgrimage, 1327.

hājat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hājath*), need; *madatuk^u hājath*, need of help, 1202; *rupayē hājath*, need of rupees, lit. rupees (are) a need, 220.

hāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hākh*), a herb, a vegetable, 867.

hakīm, decl. 1, a physician, a doctor, 571, 1323, 68, 1661; sing. ag. *hakiman*, 454, 1376.

HAL, conj. 3 (II past *halyōv*, 1886, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-yēyē*), to be crooked, to be warped (of a board).

hāl (1), decl. 1, state, condition, 380, 1650.

hāl (2), adv., now, nowadays, at present, 101, 542, 935, 1229, 1386, 1578.

hāl (3), decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *hōy^u*, plur. dat. *hōy^un*, ag. *hōy^uv*), a hall, a house. This word at the end of a compound is sometimes masc., and then belongs to decl. 1, as in *tātāhāl*, a school-house, sing. dat. *tātāhālas*, 135.

halāl-nimakh, adj., ind., faithful (of a servant), 694.

hālat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hālath*), a condition, state, 666; sing. dat. *hālatas-mans*, in a condition, 773; *hālatas-sūty*, (exchange) with (your) condition, 666.

halkörⁱ, adj., ind., masc. sing. ag. *halkörⁱ hūnⁱ*, by a mad dog, 1119.
ham^ala, decl. 1, an attack, onslaught, assault, 123.

hamatul^u, decl. 2, the long pole by which a boat is propelled, a punting-pole, 1564. The short pole for the same purpose is *hamat^uu*.

hamsāy, decl. 4, a neighbourhood; sing. dat. *yith hamsāy*, to this neighbourhood, 607.

hamsāy, decl. 1, a neighbour, 1206.

H^aN, conj. 3 (II past part. *h^anyōv*, plur. -yēy; fem. sing. and plur. -yēy^r), to intumesce, swell; II past masc. plur. 3 *h^anyēy*, (my feet) are swollen, 1767.

hān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *hōñ^u*, plur. dat. *hōñ^un*, ag. *hōñ^uv*), loss, damage, injury, interruption (to work), 535, 954, 84, 1107. The same as *hōñi*, q.v.

hanā, decl. 4 (for gender see 883, 1325, 1908), a little, a small quantity; *dih hanā*, give a little (I don't want much), 1087. Common as the second member of a compound, meaning 'a little', 'some'. The first member of the compound is put in the ablative singular, but the words *pōñ^u*, water, and *dāñ^u*, grain, become *pā* and *dā* respectively. The resultant compound is feminine whatever the gender of the first member may be. Examples are:—*āba-hanā*, a little water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *asun*, the act of laughing, *asana-hanā*, a little laugh, a smile; *asana-hanā kariñ^u*, to smile, 1668; *kākas barga-hanā*, a small leaf of paper, a scrap of paper, 1325; *kapur*, cloth, *kapara-hanā*, some cloth, 1908; *pā-hanā*, a little water, some water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *rat* (sem.), a grain, a small thing, *rañi-hanā prār*, wait a little, 585; *rañi-hanā phērun*, to walk about a little, 1313; *rañi-hanā*, some twine, 413.

hanga-ta-manga, adv., suddenly, unexpectedly, 1839.

hāngul, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hāngalas*, plur. nom. *hāngal*), a stag of twelve tine, a *bārā singhā*, 1706.

haptā or *haftā*, decl. 1, a week; *aki haptā pata*, after a week, 1897. Cf. *hafta*.

H^aR, conj. 3 (II past part. *h^aryōv*, plur. -yēy; fem. sing. and plur. -yēy^r), to increase; II past masc. sing. 3 *h^aryōv*, it has increased, 31.

har, decl. 4, a quarrel, 557.

har^af, decl. 1 (plur. gen. *har^afan-hond^u*, 565), a letter of the alphabet, 1830. *harahar*, decl. 4, fighting, quarrelling, 1444; *harahar kariñ^u*, to fight, quarrel, 724.

harakat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *harakath*, dat., ag., and abl. *harakīñ^u*), motion, movement; *harakath kariñ^u*, to move, stir oneself, 1720.

hāy^ul, adj., ind., quarrelsome, contentious; plur. masc. nom., 401.

harām-kaṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -kaṭh), a rascal, 1461.

hargāh, conj., if (forming conditional sentences), 535, 677, 732, 69, 924, 1157, 1240, 1343, 51, 1481, 1502; *hargāh . . . na*, unless, 368; *wuchhta hargāh mēli-y*, see if you can find it, 730.

hasa (1), a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in *salōnⁱ sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so, 367.

hasa (2), interj. of respect, following the word to which it refers; *hē sāhib . . . hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382. In each case it is separated from the word by the subject of the sentence.

hat, num., decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hath*), a hundred; 'one hundred' is sing., 'two hundred' and above are plur. From 'nine hundred' on the word takes the form *shēt* (*shēth*), as in *nav shēt*, nine hundred, *kāh shēt*, eleven hundred. For the lower hundreds the form *hat* (*hath*) is retained. The word remains in the first declension when agreeing with a feminine noun. The following examples occur in the specimens:— sing. nom. *hath rupayē* (1374), or *akh rupayē hath*, a hundred rupees; gen. *aki rupayē-hatiūch^u hōnā^u*, a bill of (=for) a hundred rupees, 1254; abl. *aki hata thod^u*, higher (in price) than a hundred (rupees), 1078; *hata-wuhū^u*, adj., a hundred years old, 290; plur. nom. *zāh hath*, two hundred, 1499; *pōnt^u* (or *pānt^u*) *hath*, five hundred, 277, 972, 1566; dat. *dōn hatan rupayēn*, (bought) for two hundred rupees, 1189.

HĀT^ARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāw^z*; II past part. *-rāyōv^u*), to put to one side, to resist (a claim); conj. part. *chhiwa-nā hēkān hāj^arōwith*, can you not resist (his claim), 1518.

hāt, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *hāth*), an accusation, 20.

hatyā, decl. 4, murder; sing. gen. *hatyā-handis dūshēs-manz*, on a charge of murder, 671. (H.)

HĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *hōw^u*, plur. *hōwⁱ*; fem. *hōw^u*, plur. *hāw^z*; II past part. *hāvyōv^u*), to show, point out, display; conj. part. *hēkahō-y hōwith*, I should have been able to show you, 1351; pres. part. *hāwān*; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hāwān*, 554, 1043; I past part., forming past tense, sing. masc. *hōw^u*, 804, 964, 1170, 1935; fem. *hōw^u*, 47, 964; with pron. suff. *hōw^u-m-ay*, it (sem.) was shown by me to thee, I showed it to you, 682; perf. fem. sing. 3 *chhēh hōw^u-mii^u*, it (sem.) has been displayed, 230; fut. 1, with pron. suff. *hāwa-y*, I will show to you, 582, 1324; imperat. sing. 2 *hāv*, 1128, 1570, 1693; polite, plur. 2, with pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *hōvⁱlō-n*, please show it, 1638.

hawā or *hawāh* (1), decl. 1, air, breeze, wind, 707, 1937; air, climate, 63; sing. abl. *hawāha-sūt^u*, (refreshed) by the air, 1485; *hawāha warōi* (be calmed) for want of wind, 169; *āb-hawā*, climate, 332; gen. *āba-hawāhuk^u*, 297.

Hawāh (2), decl. 4, Eve, 29.

hawāla, decl. 1, transfer, consignment; *sapaza mē rupayē hawāla*, the rupees were transferred to me, 1808; *karyōv tas hawāla*, (the cargo, masc.) was consigned to him, 395.

hawās, decl. 1, the senses, 1736 (plur. nom.); *hawās band thawun*, to keep the senses under control, 1605.

hāwuk^u, decl. 2, one who shows; *wata-hāwuk^u*, one who shows the road, a guide; *wata-hāwukis rostu-y*, (I went) without a guide, 829.

hāy, interj., alas! 64, 159.

hayāh, decl. 1, discouragement; *chhuh mē hayāh gathān*, I feel discouragement, 543.

HĒ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *hyon^u* (*hēun* or *hyun*, decl. 1, is not used), sing. dat. *hēnis*, abl. *hēni*; fut. pass. part. also *hyon^u*; nouns of agency, *hēwun^u*, *hēnawōl^u*; conj. part. *hēth*; freq. part. *hē hē* or *hēth hēth*; pres. part. *hēwān*; I past part. *hyot^u*, plur. *hēt^u*; fem. *hēt^u*, plur. *hēta*; II past part. *hētōv*, plur. *hētōy*; fem. sing. and plur. *hētōy^u*; III past part. *hētāv*, plur. *hētōyēy*; fem. same as fem. of II past part.; fut. sing. 1 *hēma*, 2 *hēkh*, 3 *hēyi*, plur. 1 *hēmaw*, 2 *hēyiw*, 3 *hēn*; imperat. sing. 2 *hēh*, plur. 2 *hēyiw*, 3 sing. and plur. *hēyin*; polite ditto, sing. 2 *hēta*, plur. 2 *hēy^ulaw*, 3 sing. and plur. *hēyitan*; past cond. sing. 1 *hēmahō*, 2 *hēhōkh*, 3 *hēyihē*, plur. 1 *hēmahōw*, 2 *hēyihīw*, 3 *hēhōn*], to take, 146, 205, 74, 303, 1311, 1716; to buy, 259, 474, 1189, 1432, 3, 62; *lūr^u hēth phērun*, having taken a stick to walk about, to walk about with a stick, 1716; *mōt^u hyon^u*, to buy, 267, 8, 413, 28, 808, 1109, 1252, 1580, 1600, 75, 1928; *dam hyon^u*, to take breath, to breathe, 236; *gathun sūty hēth*, to go having taken with, to take away with one, 1220; *kirāy^u hyon^u*, to take on lease, 1047; *mōsh^ukh hyon^u*, to take fragrance, to smell, 1666; *sop^u hyon^u*, to bite, 196, 1119; *yijāra hyon^u*, to take a contract, 403.

HĒ is also used (mostly in the past tenses) with the future passive participle in *-on^u* or *-un^u* of another verb, to form an inceptive compound. If the object is feminine or plural the participle is feminine or plural, and also the past tense of *HĒ*. Examples are:—*tam¹ hyot^u lēkhun^u*, by him writing was taken, he began to write, 1121; *phal hyotu-n papun^u*, the fruit began to ripen, 1543 (here, as is extremely common, the pron. suffix of the ag. of the 3rd pers. sing. is added to *hyot^u*); *hēti-n grūmphi¹* (plur. masc.) *nēran¹*, the buds begin to come forth, 248; *hēt^u-n mōjil* (fem. sing.) *sapaziññ^u*, the assembly began to become (finished), 1531; *saudāgarī* (fem. sing.) *hēt^u-n biy^u chama-kiññ^u*, trade is beginning to revive, 1534.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. sing. nom., 1666; abl., 259; noun of agency, masc. plur. nom. *hēnawōl^u*, 1433; conj. part., 146, 205, 36, 74, 413, 1220, 1716; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh hēwān*,

1462; 3 *chhuh hēwān*, 303; fut. sing. 1, 1600; I past sing. masc. *hyot^u*, 196, 403, 1047, 1119, 21, 89, 1311; with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. sing *hyotu-th*, 268; 3rd pers. *hyotu-n*, 1543; 2nd pers. plur. *hyot^u-wa*, 474; plur. masc. *hētⁱ*, 1109, 1252, 1580, with suff. of ag. 3rd pers. sing. *hētⁱ-n*, 248; sing. sem. *hēt^u*, with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. interrog. *hēt^u-th-a*, 1675; 3rd pers. sing. *hēt^u-n*, 1531, 4; perf. masc. sing. 3. *mō chhuh hyot^u-mot^u*, I have bought, 808; with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. *chhu-y hyot^u-mot^u*, thou hast bought, 1928; imperat. sing. 2, 267, 428; past cond. sing. 1, 1432.

hē, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man; *hē huzūr*, Sir! 816; *hē — -a = hē*; *hē sāhib-a*, Sir! 367; *hē — sa = hē*; *hē sāhib sa*, Sir! 1678, 1782; *hē — -a sa = hē*; *hē sāhib-a sa*, Sir! 1055, 1278, 1466; *hē — hasa = hē*; *hē sāhib hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382. In the last two instances *hasa* is separated from *sāhib* by the subject of the sentence.

HĒCHH, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyochh^u*, plur. *hēchhⁱ*; sem. sing. *hēchh^u*, plur. *hēchhē*; II past part. *hēchhyōv*), to learn; inf. sing. dat. *hēchhanas-pēt^h*, on learning, 124; gen. *hēchhanuk^u* *khar^ach*, the cost of learning, 490; *hēchhanuk^u* *tarīkh*, a method of learning, 1150; *hēchhanuk^u* *mōnī*, an impediment to learning, 1230; *hēchhanuk^u* *wakth*, the time for learning, 1795; *hēchhaniich^u* *yēsh*, a desire for learning, 601; *hēchhaniich^u* *wōtshōish*, incitement to learn, 667; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus hēchhān*, I am learning, 101; 2 *chhuh hēchhān*, thou art learning, thou canst learn, 1046; I past masc. sing. *hyochh^u-na mō alif-bē*, I did not learn the alphabet, 70; perf. fem. sing. interrog. with suff. and pers. *te chhē-y-ē* *hōnsil hēchh^u-mūg^u*, have you learnt seamanship? 1199.

HĒCHHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nōwⁱ*; sem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāw^u*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to learn, to teach; conj. part. *hēkakh-a mō hēchhanōw* with, canst thou teach me? 1768; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hēchhanāwān*, he teaches, 96, 1776; past masc. sing. with pro. suff. 1st pers. *hēchhanōw-s*, he taught me, 1777; 3rd pers. (ag.) and 2nd pers. (obj.) *hēchhanōw-u-n-akh*, he taught thee, 1777; plur. masc. *hēchhanōwⁱ*, *tamⁱ hēchhanōwⁱ nēchirⁱ*, he taught the children, 238.

hēchh^u, see **HĒCHH**.

hēch^u, see **HĒK**.

HĒD, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyoq^u*, plur. *hēqⁱ*; sem. sing. *hēq^u*, plur. *hējē*; II past part. *hējyōv*), to blame, show contempt for, mock at a person; inf. *kaīsi hēqun^u*, to mock at any one (is improper), 399, 1175.

hēh, see **HĒ**.

HĒK, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyok^u*, plur. *hēkⁱ*; sem. sing. *hēch^u*, plur. *hēchē*; II past part. *hēchhyōv*), to be able, to can, 912 (they cheat whomever they can); this verb is very commonly used to form a potential compound

with the conjunctive participle of another verb, especially when the ability signifies physical strength. When physical strength is not implied the root *TAG*, q.v., is often used. In these compounds the future tense of the root *HĒK* is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in *hēka arzith*, I can earn. The following potential compounds occur in the sentences:—*hēkun anith*, to be able to bring, 801, 1753; *hēkun arzith*, to be able to earn, 603; so with *atith* (to enter), 38; *būzith* (to understand or hear), 370, 472, 1657; *dith* (to give), 40, 54 (to be able to give = to afford), 82, 971, 1056, 1499; *gashith* (to go), 692; *haf"rōwith* (to resist a claim), 1518; *hēchhanōwith* (to teach), 1768; *hēth* (to take), 236; *hōwith* (to show), 1351; *kanith* (to buy), 556; *karith* (to do, to make), 6, 258, 553, 65, 865, 70, 1055, 1138, 9, 1385, 1419, 1871; *khaṭith thawith* (to conceal), 371; *likhith* (to write), 1927; *luk"rōwith* (to shorten), 1635; *muṭarith* (to open), 1020; *muṭarōwith* (to untie), 1104; *nirith* (to go out), 715; *pūrith* (to accomplish), 18; *phut"rōwith* (to break), 233; *pakanōwith* (to set in motion), 577, 1221; *parith* (to read), 1059; *rūzith* (to remain), 136; *sapadōwith* (to provide), 791; *sapanith* (to become), 1262; *shōz"rōwith* (to improve), 920; *thagith* (to cheat), 308; *path thawith* (to dissuade), 560; *ṭelas thawith* (to retain in the memory), 1530; *path thawith* (to believe), 1866; *ṭolith* (to endure), 1213; *pati* *ṭonith* (to prevent), 1387; *wōṭa tulith* (to jump), 1006; *tulith* (to lift), 1070; *wanith* (to say), 32, 1370; *wuchhith* (to see), 1298.

The following forms of this verb appear in the sentences:—

Pres. masc. sing. 1 neg. *chhus-na-hēkān*, 236, 370, 1, 553, 65, 1213, 1866; 2 interrog. neg. *chhukh-nā hēkān*, canst thou not? 560; 3 *chhuh hēkān*, 577, 1298; neg. *chhu-na hēkān*, he cannot, 472, 715, 1871; plur. 1 neg. *chhi-na hēkān*, 1262; 2 interrog. neg. *chhiwa-nā hēkān*, can you not? 1518; 3 *chhīhēkān*, 308, 912.

I past masc. neg. *mē hyok"na zōr karith*, I could not prevail, 1385; sem. neg. *mē hēchūna yish* (sem.) *pūrith*, I could not fulfil the wish, 18.

Fut., in sense of present, unless otherwise stated, sing. 1 *hēka*, 54, 603, 1419, 1927 (pres. conj.); interrog. *hēkā*, can I? 1055; neg. *hēka-na*, I cannot, 54, 136; 2 *hēkakh*, 692, 791, 1006, 1139; interrog. *hēkakh-a*, canst thou? 6, 40, 82, 233, 556, 801, 65, 70, 920, 71, 1020, 56, 70, 1104, 1499, 1530, 1657, 1753, 68; also with suff. acc. 3rd pers. sing. *hēkah-an-a* *luk"rōwith*, canst thou shorten it? 1635; 3 interrog. *hēky-ā*, 38; neg. *hēki-na*, 258; plur. 1 neg. *hēkaw-na*, 1370; interrog. *hēkaw-a*, 1059; 2 interrog. *hēkiw-a*, 32; 3 *hēkan*, 1138, 1221.

Past cond. sing. 1 with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *hēkahö-y*, I should have been able (to show) to thee, 1351; 2 *hēkahökh*, 1387. *hēlī*, see *hyolū*.

hēma, hēmahō, see HĒ.

hēng, decl. 1, a horn, 880.

hēnur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. hēnaras, plur. nom. hēnar), a drain (for water, &c.), a sewer, 578.

hēr, decl. 4, a staircase, ladder · sing. dat. hēri-pēlh, (seated) on the stairs, 1707.

hēryum^u, adj. (fem. hērim^u), of or belonging to a staircase ; hēryum^u pōr^u, the side of the stairs, the upper rooms of a house, 1855.

hētⁱ, hēt^u, hēwān, see HĒ.

hīhⁱ, see hyuh^u.

hikmat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. hikmath), wisdom, knowledge, 945.

hila, decl. 1, pretence, disguise, 548 ; hila-bāz, artful, 106 (nom. plur.) ; with suff. of indef. art. hilāh, 1383.

Hindustān, decl. 1, India ; sing. dat. Hindustānas-mān^u, in India, 787, 937.

Hindustōnⁱ, adj., ind., of or belonging to India, the Hindostānī language, 96 ; Hindustōnⁱ zēvi-hond^u, of the Hindostānī language, 14.

hirs, decl. 1, greed, avarice, 133.

hisa or his^u, decl. 1, a share, a part, 771, 1410, 1625 ; karun zāh hisa, to make two pieces, to cut (or saw) in two, 1576.

hisāb, decl. 1, an account, a reckoning, 148, 484, 1617 ; arithmetic, 101 ; an account, bill of charges, a bill, 75, 6, 7 ; hisāb-kitāb, an account with a merchant, 19 ; sing. gen. hisābuk^u, 75, 6, 7, 148 ; hisābuk^u far^ad, a bill, 192 ; abl. hisāba-nish^č, from the bill, 484.

hish^u, see hyuh^u.

hīt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. hīthⁱ), a pretence, pretext, excuse, 1383 (hīth-āh, a pretence, with indefinite āh) ; a method, means, reason, as in hīth guzarānuk^u, a means of support, 1754 ; abl. yimi hīta-sūty, on this account, 806. (H.)

hōjat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. hōjath, dat. hōjūt^u, and so on), a bond (tamassuk), 216.

hōjⁱ, decl. 1, a pilgrim (to Mecca), 1327.

hōkh^u, adj. (fem. hōchh^u), dry, 591.

hōkim, decl. 1, a ruler, a governor, 1557 ; a judge, 906 ; hōkim-i-āla, the high ruler, the governor of a city, 813 ; sing. dat. hōkimas-nish^č, (an application) to a judge, 90.

hōl^u, adj., crooked ; fem. sing. hīj^u, 443.

hōnar, decl. 4, ingenuity, 949 ; cf. hunar, which is the same word differently spelt.

hōnar-mānd, adj., ind., ingenious, skilful, 1660 ; fem. sing. nom., 948.

hōnd^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. hōnje), a bill of exchange, note of hand, 1254 ; sing. dat. hōnjē-pēlh, on the note of hand, 631 ; gen. hōnjē-hond^u, 593.

höngin, decl. 3, a shell, 455, 1630.

höni, decl. 4 (cf. *hān*), loss, damage, harm, 657, 845; *nakadlich^u höni*, pecuniary loss, 1297.

hönkal, decl. 4 (sing. dat., *hönkali*), a chain, a necklace, 294, 810; sing. dat., 1080.

hönz^u, decl. 4 (sing. dat., *-ili*), the abstract noun of *hönz^u*; the art or profession of navigation, 1199.

hönz^u, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hönz^us* or *hānzas*; gen. *hönz^u-*(or *hānza-*)*sond^u*; ag. *hönz^un* or *hānzan*; abl. *hönz^u* or *hānza*; plur. nom. *hönz^u*; dat. *hönz^un* or *hānzan*; ag. *hönz^uv* or *hānzanv*), a boatman; plur. nom. 1, 735, 1221, 1565; *gāda-hönz^u*, a fisherman, 735; *bahāti-hönz^u*, the boatman or sailor of a cargo-boat, 1.

HÖR, conj. 1 (I past part. *hūr^u*, plur. *hūrⁱ*; fem. *hūr^u*, plur. *hōr^č*; II past part. *hōryōv*), to pay a debt, to repay; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh hōrān*, 1296; past *hūru-m*, I repaid, 1527; fut. sing. 1 *hōra-y*, I will pay to thee, 192, 1499; 3 *hōri*, 540.

hōsh, decl. 1, sense, intelligence, 1538.

hōsil, decl. 1, produce, outcome, result, 1867.

host^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *hastis*), an elephant, 1378.

hot^u, adj. (fem. *hūt^u*), stricken; *bōchhi-ta trēshi-hot^u*, stricken by hunger and thirst, hungry and thirsty, 888.

hōw^u, see *HĀW*.

hōzir, adj., ind., present, in attendance (at court), 1446 (of a king and queen), 1750; *madath karāni hōzir*, present (i. e. ready) to help, 1240.

hōzirī, decl. 4, attendance (in a court of justice, &c.), 127.

huh, pron. demonst., that (within sight), this (at some distance); both subst. and adj. It may be either animate (an.) or inanimate (inan.), and the an. forms are sometimes masc., sometimes fem., and sometimes com. gen.

Sing. nom. an. masc. *huh*, fem. *hōh*, inan. *hūh*; dat. an. com. gen. *humis*, inan. *huth*; gen. an. com. gen. *humⁱ-sond^u* or *hu-sond^u*, inan. *humyuk^u*; ag. an. masc. *humⁱ*, fem. *humⁱ*, inan. *humⁱ*; abl. an. and inan. *humⁱ* or *huwa*; plur. nom. an. and inan. masc. *hum*, fem. *huma*; dat. an. and inan. *human*; gen. an. and inan. *human-hond^u*, *hu-hond^u*; ag. an. and inan. *human*.

Sing. nom. an. masc., 283 (that bird); inan. 243, 342, 443; dat. an. masc. *humis dāndas-nishč*, from that bull, 250; inan. *huth gāmas-pōth*, (the way) to that village, 1289; abl. (agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen.), *humⁱ gāmuk^u*, of that village, 1659.

hūj^u, see *hol^u*.

hukm, decl. 1, an order, command, 483, 533, 53, 992, 1223, 25, 1809; *hukm din^u*, to give an order, 350; *karanuk^u hukm*, an order to make, 1255;

lādanuk^u hukm, an order to load, 1091; *phēranuk^u hukm*, an order (i.e. permission) to walk, 1313; *dinuk^u chhu-na mē hukm*, I have no order to give, I am not allowed to give, 1078; *hukm mānun*, to obey an order, 1809; sing. abl. *hukma*, by (whose) order, 132; *hukma-kinⁱ*, by the order (of So-and-so), 1422; plur. gen. *hukman-hond^u*, 1872.

humī, *humīs*, see *huh*.

hunar, decl. 1, an art, accomplishment, 105; cf. *hīnar*.

hūn^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *hūnis*, gen. *hūnⁱ-sond^u*, ag. *hūnⁱ*, abl. *hūni*; plur. nom. *hūnⁱ*, dat. *hōnēn*, ag. *hōnyau*), a dog (*hūn^u*, decl. 3, a bitch); sing. nom., 156, 1034; dat., 217; ag., 1119.

hūr^u, *hūru-m*, see *HÖR*.

husyār adj., ind., intelligent; *husyār rōzun*, to be vigilant, 1869; *muḍagiyi-nishē rōz husyār*, beware of ignorance, 189.

huth, see *huh*.

hūt^u, decl. 3, wood, a piece of wood, 924; sing. dat. *hachē*, 142 (in sense of acc.); abl. *hachi-sūt^u*, (made) of wood, 900.

huzūr, decl. 1, the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj., Your Highness, (politely) Sir! 816.

hyochh^u, see *HÉCHH*.

hyok^u, see *HĒK*.

hyol^u, decl. 2, an ear of corn; plur. nom. *hēlⁱ*, 180.

hyon^u, see *HĒ*.

hyor^u, adv., on the top, above, 1152; *gayč bōn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803.

hyot^u, see *HĒ*.

hyuh^u, adj. (sing. dat. *hīhis*, plur. nom. *hīhⁱ* (1513); fem. *hish^u* (739, 1569), plur. nom. *hishē*), like; *pānawūn hīhⁱ*, mutually alike, like each other, 1513. Frequent in idiomatic phrases, such as:—*chyōn^u hyuh^u*, (my case is) like yours, 1650 (= *tērā-sā*); *bōh chyōn^u hyuh^u rōt^u līkhīth hēka*, I can write as well as you, 1927 (*tumihārī mānīnd achchhā*); *dōd^u hyuh^u*, something like pain, a sort of pain, 717; *kunu-y hyuh^u* (= *ēk-sā*) (fem. *kuñii-y hish^u*), exactly alike, 1569; *kus hyuh^u* (fem. *kōssa hish^u*), what sort of, 737 (about what day), 1150; *yuth^u hyuh^u* (fem. *yīsh^u hish^u*), like this, this kind of, 583, 1649.

The word governs the dat. in:—*chyōnis garas hyuh^u*, like thy house, 1076; *thūlas hyuh^u*, like an egg, oval, 739.

I

An emphatic suffix sometimes met with instead of (*ü*)*y*, as in *ath-i-mans*, in this very thing, 1416. For other examples, see *y*.

For other words commencing with *i*, see under *yi*.

J

(NOTE.—Kāshmiris look upon *j* and *jy* as having exactly the same sound. Hence many words herein spelt with *j* are commonly spelt with *jy*, and vice versa. As *jē* is really *jya*, we also often find *ja* instead of *jē*, and vice versa.)

jahān, decl. 1, the world, the universe; sing. gen. *jahānuk^u*, 1557.

jahāza, decl. 1, a ship, 150, 69, 361, 404, 4586; gen. *jahāzuk^u*, 270, 395; *jahāzakis mālas*, to the cargo of the ship, 461.

jald^ud or *jald*, adv., quickly, in haste, soon, 208, 672, 846, 7, 8, 9, 79, 901, 1046, 9, 1124; *yuth^u jald* . . . *tyuthu-y jald-iy*, as fast . . . even so fast, 1695.

jalandariūch^u bēmōrⁱ, decl. 3, dropsy, 587.

jamā, decl. 1, collection, savings, 1421; the total (of a bill), 75, 6, 7; with suffix *āh* of indef. art. *kirⁱⁱ bachath jamāh*, he has made his savings a deposit, he has deposited his savings (in the bank), 1439.

jamāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *jamāth*, dat. &c. *jamōtⁱⁱ*), a crowd, an assembly, a collection of people, 113, 445; a society, congregation, 1381 (sing. gen.); with suff. *āh* of indef. art. *jamāth-āh*, 379.

jān or *jyān*, adj., ind., good, 27, 35, 309 (of cheese), 332 (of climate), 895, 924, 70, 1150, 1211, 1324, 1440; good, excellent, 353, 662; good, correct (of a translation), 1811; good, beautiful, 1273; good, sweet (of singing), 306, 1653; good, valuable, important, 546; good, better (in health), 203; good, right, advisable, proper (to do anything), (it is) advisable (to), 44, 6, 186, 1168, 73, 5, 1463, 1646; *jān* (*jyān*) *gaṭhi*, it is advisable that, (you) had better, 961, 1157, 1223, 64; *khōta jān* (*jyān*); better than, 188, 380, 724; *warihēs-manz chuh mausim jyān*, (this) season is the best in the whole year, 1591; *rūd chhuh jyān pēwān*, it is raining fast, 1455; *jyān pōthⁱ*, well, excellently, 238, 1903. The word occurs in the two forms as follows:—*jān*, masc., 44, 6, 186, 8, 332, 53, 961, 70; fem. 27 (sing. dat.), 924; *jyān*, masc., 35, 203, 38, 306, 80, 546, 662, 724, 895, 1150, 7, 68, 73, 5, 1223, 64, 73, 1324, 1455, 63, 1591, 1646, 53, 1811, 1903; fem. 309, 1211 (plur. nom.), 73, 1324, 1440 (plur. nom.).

jānawara (Musalmān) or *jānāwār* or *jānawār* (Hindū), decl. 1, a bird (generally), 195, 261, 83, 718, 1703; an animal, 81, 328, 844, 957, 69; sing. gen. *jānāwāra-sond^u*, 81, 328; plur. nom. *jānawara*, 718, 1703; dat. *jānawaran-kyut^u*, (a cage) for birds, 261.

jang, decl. 1, war, a battle; plur. dat. *jangan-manz*, 224.

jangul, decl. 1, a forest, jungle, 525; sing. dat. *jangalas-manz*, 1244, 1717, 92; plur. nom. *jangal*, 907.

jarnail, decl. 1, a general (the English word); sing. ag. *jarnailan*, 1535.

jawāb, decl. 1, an answer, 82, 857, 1318, 1431, 1504.

jawān, adj., ind., young, youthful; fem. sing. nom., 1933.

jawōnī, decl. 4, youth, the season of youth, 1795; sing. gen. *jawōnī-handēn* *dōhan-manz*, in the season of youth, 1934.

jāy (634, 65, 753) or *jyāy* (353, 508, 719, 76, 1294, 1334, 1516, 1616, 89, 1708), decl. 4, a place; room, space, 1689; sing. nom., 665, 1516, 1689; with suff. -āh of indef. art. *bāpārukū jyāy-āh* (masc.) a place (or seat) of commerce, 353; dat. *jāyē* (*jyāyē*), commonly used for *jāyē-manz* (*jyāyē-manz*), in a place, or at a place, 1294, 1708; *akis jāyē*, in a certain place, 634; *yith jyāyē*, in this place, here, 719, 53 (*jāyē*); *yēth jyāyē*, where, 1616; *tath jyāyē*, there, 1616; gen. *jyāyē-hondū*, 508, 1334; plur. dat. (used as in sing.) *sārōn-iy jyāyēn*, in all places, everywhere, 776.

jild, decl. 1, a volume (of a book), 1876; plur. nom. *jild*, 1514.

jīns, decl. 1, goods, articles; sing. dat. *jīnsas*, 597.

jīsm, decl. 1, the body (with limbs and members), 903; sing. dat. *jīsmas-kyutū*, 976.

jīt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *jīth*, dat. *jīsū*, and so on), victory; *provū mējīth*, I got the victory, I have conquered, 165.

johil, adj., ind., ignorant, unlearned; masc. plur. nom., 1847.

jōnī, see *jyōnī*.

jōra, decl. 1, a pair, a group of two, 718; a suit of clothes, 1748; *atha-panja-jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808; plur. nom. *zāh jōra*, two suits, 1748. Cf. *jūrā*.

jōrī, adj., ind., running, current, hence (masc. sing. nom.) issued (of an order), 483; opened (of a school), 39; masc. plur. nom. (all things are) directed (by God), 1422.

jōy, jwī, decl. 4, a water-channel, 762 (*jōy*).

jūlūm, decl. 1, tyranny, injustice; *jūlūm karun*, to practise tyranny, 955.

jūmla, decl. 1, a sentence, a clause; sing. gen. *jumlukū*, 1606; plur. dat. *jumlan-manz*, 388.

jūrā, decl. 3, a pair, a group of two, 185, 1346; a suit of clothes, 1895. This word is the same in meaning as *jōra*, q. v., but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; *dānda-jūrā*, a pair of oxen, 1346; *paizār-jūrī* (sic; not *paizāra*), a pair of shoes, 185.

jurmāna, decl. 1, a fine (the penalty), 732, 67, 1061; *jurmāna dinū*, to pay a fine, 1300.

juz-rasī, decl. 4, frugality, economy; sing. abl. *juz-rasiyi-kinī*, frugally, 788.

jyāda, adv., more, excessive; *jyāda kharchiyi-kinⁱ*, with excessive expenditure, extravagantly, 788.

jyān, see jān.

jyāy, see jāy.

jyōnī or jōnī, decl. 4, goodness, 659; *mulkiich^u jyōnī*, the welfare of the country, 1292; sing. dat. *jyōniyē-manz*, (the distinction) between virtue (and vice), 1868.

jyōtish, decl. 1, astronomy; sing. abl. *jyōtishē-vidyā*, the science of astronomy, 121.

K

KAD, conj. 1 (I past part. *koq^u*, plur. *kaqⁱ*; fem. sing. *kiqd^u*, plur. *kajē*; II past part. *kajyōv*), to bring out, drag out, 1551; cast out, expel, 29, 673; to extract (a passage), to quote, 682, 1452; to extract (as venom from a wound), 1923; to bring out into light, discover, 442, 545; *tamⁱ koq^u dēwōl^u*, he became bankrupt, 965; inf. sing. gen. *kaqanuk^u sazā*, the punishment of expulsion, 673; I past part. in sense of past; masc. sing. *koq^u*, 545, 965; plur. with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. ag. *kaqī-n*, he expelled them, 29; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh tōrith koq^u-mot^u*, it is quoted (from a book), 1452; fem. sing. *kiqd^u-mūt^u* *kath*, an extract (from a letter), 682; fut. *kaqī galatī*, he will discover mistakes, he will criticize, 442; pass., past masc. sing. 3 *āv kaqana*, 1923; plur. 3 *kulī āyēy mūla kaqana*, the trees were pulled up by the roots, 1551.

kadd, decl. 1, height, stature, 598.

kafāra, decl. 1, expiation, atonement, 122.

kāh, see *kēh*.

kāh^arubāh, decl. 1, the loadstone, a magnet; sing. gen. *-bāhuk^u*, 1093.

kaid, decl. 1, imprisonment, hence imprisoned, 385; *kaid-khānas-manz*, in the prison, 1393. Cf. *kūdⁱ*.

kaīsi, see *kēh*.

kaitāh, or *kūtāh*, pron. adj., ind., how much? 398 (masc. sing. nom.); several, 1171 (sem. plur. nom.); *kaitāh bīq^u*, sem. sing. nom., how big? 191, 1658; *kaitāh gōb^u*, sem. sing. nom., how heavy? 1900. Cf. *kūt^u*, fem. *kūt^u*, and *kōtāh*.

kaitiyā, see *kūt^u*.

kaj-rastār, adj., ind., walking crookedly, perverse, 1299 (masc. plur. nom.).

kākaz, decl. 1, paper, 253, 59, 575, 1131, 53, 1453, 1670, 1700, 18, 84, 1890, 1904; *dasta kākaz*, a quire of paper, 1450; *byāmuk^u kākaz*, a policy of insurance, 972; *kākaz barga-hanā*, a small piece of paper, 1325; *kākaz chhala*, bits of paper, 1788; sing. dat. *kākazas*, 803; *kākazas-manz*, in paper, 754; *tāth*, on paper, 1583, 1644; gen. *kākazuk^u*, 403, 856; abl. *tāh*

kākasa, a sheet of paper, 1629; *kākasa badal*, instead of paper, 1740; plur. nom. *kākaz*, 1683, 1715; dat. *kākazan*, 515, 727 (for acc.); *kākazan-pṛ̥th*, on the papers, 209.

kāl, decl. 1, time; sing. nom. *kōtāh kāl wōtu-y*, how much time went (or passed) for thee, i. e. how long did you spend, 896, 937; *yūsū kāl-tām*, for a long time, 1385; dat. *yītis kāla*, for so long a time, 1421; abl. *kāla-kshēph*, passing of time; *kāla kshēph karun*, to pass time, 1099; *kāla-pṛ̥tha*, from a time, i. e. for some time since, 322; *kēh kāla-pṛ̥tha*, from some time, some time ago, 648, 932; *mainai kāla-pṛ̥tha*, from a short time, a short time ago, 1382; *yūsū kāla-pṛ̥tha*, from a long time, 1641. (H.)

kala, decl. 1, the head; sing. dat. *kalas*, 1729 (dat. *commodi*); *kalas dōd^m*, a pain to the head, a headache, 853, 1270; *kalas musha*, a (blow with the) fist on the head, 873; *kalas-pṛ̥th*, on the head, 163, 274.

kālā, in *kēh-kālā*, adv., for a short time, a while, 78.

Kalakat, decl. 1, Calcutta; sing. nom. *Kalakath*, 353, 1103; dat. *Kalakatas-mans*, 152.

kalam, decl. 1, a pen, 874, 1450, 1676; *kalam garun*, to mend a pen, 1121, 1301; sing. dat. *kalamas*, 1912 (dat. *commodi*).

kalama, decl. 1, an expression, phrase; with suffix *āh* of indef. art. *kalamāh*, 1237.

kalank, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalankh*), a blemish, defect, 1887 (in a horse). (H.)

kālā-pōni (borrowed from Hindi), transportation (the punishment), 1812.

kalēja, decl. 1, the liver; *kalējas dōd^m*, pain in the liver, liver complaint, 1090.

kāli, adv., in *path-kāli*, in former times, formerly, 689, 1272.

kalpānt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalpānth*), eternity; sing. dat. *kal-pāntas-tāñ*, up to eternity, for ever, eternally, 650. (H.)

kam, adj., ind., little, small in amount, 1113, 1418 (fem.), 1726; few, small in number, 722, 869, 1433; short (of life), 1068 (fem.); short (in stature), 598; less (than), 1057; with emphatic *y*, *kam-iy*, a little, very little, 1087, 1742; *kam sapazun* or *sapadun*, to become less, to decrease, 482, 610; *kam karun*, to reduce, abate, deduct, 2, 484.

kamān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. exc. nom. *kamōñ^u*), an arch; plur. nom., 97; a bow (sing. dat. *kamāni*; plur. nom. *kamāna*), plur. nom., 224.

kāmē, *kāmē-kār*, *kāmēn*, *kāmē*, see *kōm^m*.

kamī, *kamī*, see *kyāh*.

kamī, decl. 4, deficiency, scarcity, 698.

kamyāb, adj., ind., scarce, rare, hard to get, 1578 (masc. plur. nom.).

kāmyāb, adj., ind., successful, 1741.

kāmyōbī, decl. 4, success, prosperity in an undertaking, 1415.

kamzōr, adj., ind., without strength, weak, feeble, 1720.

K^AN, conj. 1 (I past part. *k^on^u*, plur. *k^anⁱ*; fem. *k^un^u*, plur. *k^an^u*; II past part. *k^anōv*), to sell; inf. abl. *tamⁱ* *dyu^u-na* *k^anana*, he did not allow to sell, 1745; (forming passive) *yin k^anana*, they will be sold, 91; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *k^anun^u* *lāy^{ekh}*, (it is not) fit to be sold, saleable, 1568; fem. plur. nom. *k^anāñē*, to be sold, for sale, 1340; noun of agency, sing. masc. gen. *k^anāñwōlⁱ*-*sandis* *wānas-pēt^h*, (I went) to the shop of the (book-)seller, 218; conj. part. *k^anīth*, 556; (used to form a perfect) *tamⁱ* *chhu-n k^anīth*, he has sold, 615; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhīk k^anāñ*, they sell, make a trade of selling, 1696; past masc. plur. *mē k^anⁱ* *pīpā*, I sold barrels, 157; perf. *tamⁱ* *chhu-n k^an^u-mot^u*, he has sold, 615; fut. sing. 1 *k^ana*, I shall sell, 1600.

kan, decl. 1, an ear; sing. ag. *kanⁱ* *tati*, (I whispered) under (i. e. in his) ear, 1905; plur. nom. *kan*, 602; *kan dārun*, to lend the ear, pay attention, 1085.

kān, decl. 1, an arrow, 224; *kān trāwun*, to shoot arrows, 1633. (H.)

kanāat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kanāath*), contentment, 400.

kan^ak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kan^akh*), wheat, 293, 823, 1155.

kañē, see *kūñū*.

kanguv^u, decl. 2, a comb (for the hair), 348.

kani, a suffix forming postpositions of place as in *garas brōñtha-kani*, in front of the house, 1251; *mē brōñtha-kani*, in my presence, 1377.

kānūn, decl. 1, a law, regulation, 648, 1310; *bē-kānūn*, illegal, unlawful, 1846.

kapas, decl. 4, the cotton plant, 426. (Elmslie shows this as masc., but all native authorities make it fem.)

kāpañī, adj., ind., dishonest, deceitful, 478; masc. plur. nom. *kāpañī*, 550. (H. Cf. *dagā-bāz*.)

kapur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kaparas*, plur. nom. *kapar*, and so throughout, except sing. nom.), cloth, 232, 341, 966, 1079, 1100, 41, 1442, 62, 1588, 1701, 23, 1908, 26; clothes, apparel (sing. 279, 1748, plur. 298, 1623, 1731); sing. dat. 232, 966 (for acc.), 1079, 1588; *kaparas-manz*, (strain) through the cloth, 1723; gen. *kaparuk^u*, 1926; *z^ah jōra kaparaki*, two suits of clothes, 1748; abl. *kapara-hanā*, a piece of cloth, 1908 (fem. see *hanā*); plur. nom., 298, 1731, 1896; *yēmi ranga asⁱ* *chhīk kapar bhuñān*, the kind of clothes we wear, 1896; dat. *kaparan-pēt^h*, on the clothes, 1701; gen. *kaparan-hond^u*, 1623; *sāf kaparan-huñz^u jūrⁱ*, a suit of clean clothes, 1895.

KAR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *kor^u*, plur. *karⁱ*; fem. *kūr^u*, plur. *kar^e*; II

past part. *karyōv*), to do, 6, 32, 46, 55, 78, 87, 90, 2, 107, 16, 32, 74, 76, 83, 6, 90 *et passim*; to make, 2, 26, 34, 56, 62, 86, 91, 4, 5, 9, 108, 20, 3, 4, 42, 70, 4, 83 *et passim*; to make, draw (a line), 580; to act, do, perform an action, 362, 560, 919, 1344, 51, 1521, 2, 1763.

This verb is very frequently combined with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. The following are only some of the numerous examples occurring in the specimens:—*amal karun*, to comply (with = *pēh*), 915; *āradan kariññū*, to worship (governs gen.), 1921; *araz karun*, to make a petition, to petition, 90, 1319; *bakhchish karun*, to give, present (governs acc. of thing given), 1450; *wannuñu band karun*, to cease talking, 287; *dān karun*, to make gifts, to give charity, 305; *danāwād karun*, to thank (thing for which thanks are given in dat.), 817; *dayā kariññū*, to show mercy or pity, 1146, 1332; *dayā karith* = please, 708; *diniāg karun*, to show conceit, 372; *grāna karun*, to condemn, 642; *grāwa karaññē* (sem. plur.), to complain of (with dat.), 364; *harahar kariññū*, to fight, quarrel, 724; *harakath kariññū*, to move oneself, to stir, 1720; *hila karun*, to use disguise, pretence, 548; *julām karun*, to practise injustice, 955; *kayās karun*, to form an opinion, 1250; *khōrāth karun*, to give alms, 305; *khabar kariññū*, to inform, 811; *kharāch karun*, to spend, waste (governs acc.), 463; *khās karith*, especially, 94; chiefly, mainly, 716; *khōsh karun*, to please, make pleased (governs dat.), 771, 1224; *kiriyē karun*, to take on hire, to hire, 871; *kōmū kariññū*, to act, do an action, 849, 1415, 1834; to work, do work, 1293; *sārñ-iiy-süty kōmū-kār karun*, to deal (honestly) with all, 473; *kōshish kariññū*, to endeavour, 1227, 1860; *krīd karun*, to be in a passion, be angry, 1287; *kshēmā kariññū*, to forgive, pardon (governs dat.), 668, 1278; *lōtū karun*, to lighten, make less heavy, 1073; *madath karun*, to help (governs dat.), 116, 865, 1240; *mān karun*, to respect (governs dat.), 1488; *mihrbōñi kariññū*, to show kindness, *mihrbōñi karith* = please, 708; *muāf karun*, to forgive, 668, 1278; *mulākāth karun*, to meet, interview, 930; *murka karaññē* (sem. plur.), to make pictures to draw, 302; *nasal karun*, to have a cold, 1673; *paida karun*, to create, 433; *pachhapāth karun*, to show partiality, 1281; *pāph karun*, to commit an offence, to sin, 1238, 1656; *dīnaga-nishē parhēz karun*, to abstain from pride, 1390; *pāthilōzū kariññū*, to show hospitality, to entertain, 882; *prākhōlū karun*, to manifest, 601; *prākār karun*, to spread abroad, to impart (knowledge), 905; *rahām karun*, to show pity, 1146, 1332; *rāzāñi kariññū*, to rule, govern, 812; *rūbh kariññū*, to prefer, 858, 1403; *safar karun*, to journey, 1000; *sahāy karun*, to help, 865; *samyōg karun*, to meet, to interview, 930; *shōd karun*, to correct, make correct, 1481; *shrāñi karun*, to bathe, 162, 1188; *shukr-guzār karun*, to thank, 817; *sōbitiñi karun*, to prove, 1419; *takhsīr karun*, to commit

an offence, to sin, 1238; *tarasdörə kariñū*, to show partiality, 1281; *tärij* *karun*, to praise, 352; *tarjama karun*, to interpret, translate, 981, 2; *tayär karun*, to make ready, to build (a house), 1470; *tözim karun*, to respect, 1488; *şakh kariñū*, to be angry, 1287; *şöpa kariñū*, to be silent, 724, 1192, 1468, 1646, 7; *vishesh kariñ*, especially, 94; *gariban wöpkär karun*, to help the poor, to do charity, 304; *yelñ karun*, to endeavour (governs gen.), 630, 1227, 1860; *yäd karun*, to recollect, 1476; *yäträ kariñū*, to journey, 1000; *yibâdath kariñū*, to worship (governs gen.), 1921; *töhir karun*, to manifest, 601.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—

Inf. nom. *karun*, to do, 186; *karun yithun*, to wish to do, 56; dat. *karanas*, 1521; *karanas löikh* (*läyekh*) worthy to do, 642, 1441; *karanasmanz*, in doing, 674, 845, 952, 1245, 1869; gen. *karanuk*, 465, 510, 1182, 1256 (*karanuk* *hukm*, an order to make), 1351, 1478; fem. *karanüch* *yijázath* or *ägyä*, permission to do, 1279; abl. *karana-khöta*, than doing, 724, 1649; -*khöt*^a*ra*, for doing, 992; -*kin*ⁱ, by doing, 767; -*pushy*, for doing, 239, 665, 733; -*süty*, through doing, 549, 954, 1061, 1300 (*kämé-handi karana-süty*, through the doing of the action), 1501; abl. forming passive with *yun*, 670, 1470; nom. *karun*, 46, 517 (*karun* *yithun*, to wish to do), 666 (ditto), 905, 19, 30, 1846, 54; fem. *kariñū*, *räzast kariñū*, to govern, 812; *kön*^u *kariñū*, to act, 849, 1834; *şöpa kariñū*, to be silent, 1646; *harakath kariñū*, to stir, 1720; masc. abl. *karani* *hözir*, ready to do, 1240; fem. abl. *gashun safar* *karani*, to go to make a journey, 1000; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *karun*, to be done, to be made, *faciendus*, 116, 372, 548, 630, 63, 8, 732, 4, 848, 981, 1146, 1227, 81, 7, 1319, 32, 90, 1872; plur. *karan*ⁱ (*faciendi*), 1874; fem. sing. nom. *kariñū* (*facienda*), 190, 668, 848, 71, 1073, 1146, 1227, 81, 7, 1332; noun of agency, *karanwöł*^u, 434, 916, 982; *karawun*^u, 983; masc. plur. nom. *karawan*ⁱ, 162, 1224; conj. part. *kariñ*, having done, having made, 26, 32, 91, 4, 205, 23, 320, 686, 716, 24, 1024, 1468, 1647, 1731; *mihrböñi* or *daya* *kariñ*, please! 708; *hükun kariñ*, to be able to do, &c., 6, 258, 553, 65, 865, 70, 1055, 1138, 9, 1385, 1419, 1871; *kariñ trawun*, to make out and out (Hindi *kar dâlnâ*), 234.

Pres. part. *karän*, forming pres. tense masc. sing. 1 *chhus karän*, 352, 64, 83, 817, 1344, 1476, 88, 1524, 1823; with pron. suff. of 2nd pers. plur. *chhus-awa karän*, I am doing (making) to you, 183, 816; with neg. suff. *chhus-na karän*, I do not make, 384; 2 *chhukh karän*, 211, 362, 569, 602, 8, 22, 63, 740, 72, 899, 1099, 1188, 1250, 1583, 1668, 1806, 90; with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a karän*, 95, 693; 3 *chuh karän*, 302, 5, 473, 502, 601, 33, 792, 858, 955, 69, 1125, 1292, 1306, 23, 1403, 15, 25, 1546, 1665, 1755, 1822, 60; with suff. of 2nd pers. dat. sing. *chhu-y*

karān, 771 (to thee); with neg. suff. *chhu-na karān*, 2, 1010, 1306, 1919; 1. 1 *chhih karān*, 1921; 2 *chhiwa karān*, 132; 3 *chhih karān*, 107, 304, 463, 538, 684, 803, 82, 92, 912, 13, 1024, 1161, 1205, 99, 1375, 1565, 84, 1807; with neg. suff. *chhi-na karān*, 1868; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh karān*, 1920; plur. 3 *chhēh karān*, 1196.

I past part., forming past tense, masc. sing. *kor^u*, 90, 120, 3, 74, 6, 326, 433, 81, 6, 552, 669, 917, 72; 89, 1050, 1156, 1508, 11, 22, 89, 92, 1698, 1763, 1802; neg. *kor^u-na*, 86, 124, 1526; interrog. *kor^u-ā*, 108; with suff. ag. 2 pers. sing. *kor^u-th*, 92, 761, 1700; ditto interrog. *kor^u-th-a*, 264, 1475; with suff. ag. 2 pers. plur., and neg. and interrog. *kor^u-wa-nā*, did you not make a masc. thing? 1421; plur. *karⁱ*, 950, 1016, 50; sem. sing. *kiir^u*, 87, 90, 317, 1015, 1192, 1317, 1437, 9, 87, 1522; with suff. ag. 2 pers. sing. *kiir^u-th*, 92, 387, 1587, 1756; interrog. *kiir^u-th-a*, 1587; with suff. ag. 2 pers. plur. *kiir^u-wa*, 820; plur. *karⁱ*, 1126, 1394.

Perf. masc. sing. *chhuh kor^u-mot^u*, 780, 988, 1238, 56; with suff. of dat. (for ag.) 2 pers. sing. *chhu-y kor^u-mot^u*, thou hast made, 737, 1673; plur. *chhih karⁱ-matⁱ*, 94; pluperf. masc. sing. with suff. of dat. (for ag.) 2 pers. sing. *ðsu-y kor^u-mot^u*, 62.

II past part., forming 2 past tense, masc. sing. *karyōv*, 395.

Fut., pres. subj., and old pres. indic. 1 *kara*, 484, 717, 84, 914, 5, 1089, 1293, 1344, 1617; with suff. 2 pers. sing. dat. *kara-y*, I shall do for thee, 368; with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *kara-n*, I shall make it, 244; with neg. suff., 1522; with interrog. suff. *karā*, shall I make? 1678; 2 *karakh*, 287, 732, 938; with interrog. suff. *karakh-a*, 1412, 1739; 3 *kari*, 1416, 1576, 1780; with neg. suff. *kari-na*, 560; plur. 1 *kariav*, 34, 99, 351, 97, 544, 910, 1168; 2 *kariw*, 535.

Imperat. sing. 2 *kar*, 21, 142, 70, 580, 727, 33, 78, 875, 1131, 42, 1424, 1640, 1727, 1810; with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *karu-n*, 516, 74, 1339; 3 *karin*, let him make, 480; plur. 2 *kariw*, 811, 1278, 1644; pol. sing. 2 *karta*, 78; plur. 2 *karⁱlaw*, 55, 174, 83, 412, 1450; with suff. 3 pers. plur. acc. *karⁱtu-kh*, please make them, 1481.

Past cond. sing. 1 with suff. 3 pers. sing. dat. *karahō-s*, I should have made for him, 769; 3 *karihē*, 769, 1761; with neg. suff. *karihē-na*, 1656. *kar* (2), adv. interrog., when? 287, 503, 839, 1133, 1451, 1532, 1781. *KĀR* (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *kōr^u*, plur. *kōrⁱ*; fem. *kōr^u*, plur. *kārē*; II past part. *kāryōv*), to boil, to melt (lead); imperat. sing. 2 with suff. acc. 3 pers. sing. *kāru-n*, melt it, 1041.

kār (2), decl. 1, business, trade, profession; *kōm^u-kār*, the same as *kār*; sing. nom. *kār*, 1806; *kōm^u-kār*, 473; dat. *kāras-manz*, 1115; *kāmē-kāras-manz*, 676; plur. nom. *kāmē-kār*, 1807; dat. *kāran-manz*, 1856; *kār-khāna*, a factory, 689, 1648. The abl. sing. *kāra* is used pleonasti-

cally after adverbs of manner, as in *wāra* or *wāra-kāra*, excellently, well ; *tōhī āwa wāra-kāra*, you came auspiciously, you are welcome, 1901.

kāran, decl. 1, a reason, cause, 284, 1182, 1233, 1468 ; *wōtpatti-kāran*, a cause of origin, hence a creator, 434 ; sing. abl. *ami kārana*, for this reason, 536 ; *ami-y kārana*, for this very reason, 483 ; *tami kārana*, for that reason, 272 ; *yimi kārana*, for this reason, 907, 1842 ; *kārana-rost* (decl. 2), without reason, without cause, 759. (H. Cf. *sabab*.)

KARANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōwū*, plur. *-nōwū* ; fem. *-nōwū*, plur. *nāwū* ; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to make ; fut. sing. 1 with suff. of acc. 2 pers. sing. and interrog. *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make (an interview), shall I introduce you (to so and so) ? 985.

karār, decl. 1, an agreement, arrangement, 62 ; *bē-karār*, fickle, unstable, unsteady, 1853.

karāra, adj., ind., sound, strong ; nom. sing. fem., 855.

kartā, decl. 1, a doer ; *nyāyē-kartā*, a doer of justice, just, 1008. (H.)

kartūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kartūth*), conduct ; sing. dat. *kartūtas*, 364.

karz, decl. 1, debt, debts, 540, 1296 ; sing. abl. *karza khōlāra*, (arrested) for debt, 103 ; *karz-dār*, decl. 1, a debtor, 476 ; *karz khāh*, a creditor ; plur. nom. *karz-khāh*, 438.

KĀS, conj. 1 (I past part. *kōsū*, plur. *kōsī* ; fem. *kōsū*, plur. *kāsa* ; II past part. *kāsōv*), to shave ; inf. abl. *mas kāsani*, (I am going) to shave, 1627.

kāsa, decl. 1, a story, tale, 1185, 95, 1721.

kasōd, decl. 1, intention, design, resolve, resolution, 1522.

kasam, decl. 1, an oath ; *kasam khyonū*, to eat an oath, to swear, 1222.

Kashījū, decl. 3, or *Kashmīr*, decl. 1, *Kashmīr* ; sing. dat. *Kashmīras-mans*, in K., 1285.

kashī, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kashīh*), trouble, worry, inconvenience, 929, 1335 ; sorrow, woe, 860 ; sing. abl. *kashīa warōi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867. (H.)

kasm, decl. 1, kind, species, 1684, 1746 ; sing. gen. *kami kasmukū*, of what kind ? 1442 ; *sēlhāh kasmukū*, of many kinds, 718 ; *yimi kasmukū*, of this kind, 1345.

kast, decl. 1 (sing. and plur. *kōsth*), an instalment ; *mālukū kasth*, the dividend in an estate, 568, 729.

kaṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kaṭh*), a ram, a sheep ; plur. nom., 702 ; plur. gen. *kaṭan-hondū*, 746. The word is used to mean 'son', in an abusive sense, as in *harām-kaṭh*, a bastard, a rascal (*harām-zāda*), 1461.

kath, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. and abl. *kathi*, plur. nom. *katha*, dat. *kathān*, ag. *kathāu*) (this word closely corresponds in meaning to the Hindi

bāt), a word, 505, 20, 741, 857, 963, 1228, 69, 1400, 4, 83, 1859; a saying, a thing said, a statement, a phrase, 680, 2, 1157, 1258, 1321, 1524, 77; a story, tale, history, 37, 48; a proposal, 16, 114, 391; an affair, matter, 34, 118, 276, 323, 71, 870, 910, 1240, 6, 1484, 1507, 29, 1737, 60, 1, 81, 5, 1821, 64, 1905; a subject (of discussion), 99, 397, 523, 663; an occurrence, 141, 1236; a thing, 793, 1593; *kath kariū^u* (1055), or *katha* (plur.) *karañē* (plur. fem.) (258), to make words, to talk; *kath wanū^u*, to make a statement, to say something, 1679; *katha-bāt*, in plur. *katha-bāta*, 544, 1126, 1394, a conversation; dat. (for acc.) *-bātan*, 407; *katha-gātū^u*, eloquent, 620, 1253; *katha-kath*, a conversation, 725.

Sing. nom. with suffix of indefinite article *kath-āh*, an occurrence, 141, 1236; sing. dat. 663, 1524; *kathi-manz*, 118, 397, 523, 1484, 1737, 85; *kathi-pēlh*, 99, 391, 505, 910; gen. *kathi-hona^u*, 34, 870, 1258, 1404, 1760; abl. *kathi-bāpath*, 1864; *kathi-sūty*, 1529; plur. nom., 258, 741, 93, 857, 963, 1228, 1400, 83, 1593.

kathyun^u, adj. (sing. fem. *kathiū^u*), hard, difficult; fem. nom., 524, difficult (of a language); masc. sing. abl. *kathini sibāwa-sost^u*, of a fierce nature, 1197; plur. nom. *kathinī jangal*, impenetrable forests, 907.

kati, adv., interrog., where? 247, 51, 62, 68, 70, 532, 898, 990, 1030, 97, 1271, 1367, 97, 1515, 1634, 1725, 70, 9, 94; with emph. *y*, *kati-y*, wherever, 599.

kāthāh, see *kēh*.

kātūr, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kātaras*, and so on), a mule, 1189.

kaunsal, decl. 1, a Government Council (the English word); sing. gen. *kaunsāluk^u*, 422.

kāv, decl. 1, a crow; plur. nom. *kāv*, 868.

kavi, decl. 1, a poet, 288, 1348. (H.)

kay, decl. 1, in plur., vomiting; *chhi-s kdy gathān*, there are vomitings happening to him, he is vomiting, 497.

kayās, decl. 1, an opinion, 1250.

kēh, indefinite pronoun, used both as a substantive and as an adjective. As subst., it means 'any one', 'some one', 'a certain person', or (inanimate) 'anything', 'something'. As adj., it means 'any', 'some'. In its nominative singular it has three sets of forms, one animate masculine, another animate feminine, and a third inanimate common gender. In all the other cases of the singular there is no distinction between masculine and feminine, but there is a distinction between animate and inanimate forms. In the plural the distinction even between animate and inanimate forms also disappears. As a substantive it is thus declined:—sing. nom., an. masc. *kēh*, *kūthāh*, *kāh*, or *kāthāh*; an. fem. *kāh* or *kāthāh*; inan. com.

gen. *kēh* or *kēkhāh*. For all other cases of the singular, except the genitive, it has an. com. gen. *kaīsi*, inan. com. gen. *kuni*. The gen. sing. is an. com. gen. *kaīsi-hond^u*, inan. com. gen. *kunyuk^u*. Note that the termination of the animate genitive form is always *hond^u*, even when the noun referred to is masculine. The plural forms are:—nom. an. and inan., com. gen. *kēh* or *kēkhāh*; dat. *kēban*; gen. *kēban-hond^u*; abl. *kēbau*.

As an adjective, in the animate singular and in the plural it takes the substantive forms, except, of course, that the genitive does not take the suffix *hond^u*, the genitive suffix being as usual added to the substantive with which the indefinite pronoun is in agreement. In the inanimate singular the substantive forms may also be used, but *kēh* or *kēkhāh* may also optionally be used in any case of either number, and, moreover, *kāh* may be used instead of *kēh*.

As the declension of this pronoun is rather complicated, the following examples include not only the occurrences of the various forms in the sentences, but also a number of other examples written specially for this work by a native of Kashmir. It should be noted that in the Persian character, *kāh* and *kēh* are often spelt *kāh* and *kīh* respectively.

With a negative preceding or following, this pronoun has the meaning of 'no one', 'nothing', or (as an adjective) 'no'. Thus, *na kāh*, no one, 286, 514, 96, 840, 1050, 1175; as adj., no (person, &c.), 625, 784, 5, 1656, 1919; *na kēh*, nothing, 1216, or, as adj., no (inanimate thing), 86, 118, 24, 272, 388, 93, 464, 616, 742, 78, 891, 925, 46, 53, 62, 78, 9, 1421, 78, 95, 1501, 26, 1645, 1785, 1867, 8; *na kāh*, adj: no (inan. thing), 921, 1754, 1887; *na kēh chīz-īiy*, not anything even, insignificant, 962; (plur.) *kēh...kēh*, some...others, 340; *yih kēh*, whatever, 178, 868; *biy^u kēh*, any other, anything else, 327, 1399, 1867; *prath kāh*, each person, every one, all (always singular), 325, 661, 718, 812, 955, 1283; similarly *prath kuni chīzuk^u bāpār*, business of various articles, 107. The word *ti*, even, is often suffixed to this pronoun to emphasize the idea of indefiniteness (cf. Hindi *koi bhi*). Thus *kēh ti*, in any respect, at all, 736. Similarly:—*tath garas-mans chhu-na kāh ti basān*, any one even does not live in that village, no one lives in that village; *kāh ti brōhmun zāna-ñ-na*, I do not know any Brāhman; *tati chhu-na kāh ti gur^u*, there is no horse there; *mō wuchh^u-na kāh ti*, I did not see any one (sem.); *tath gāmas-mans chh^u-na kāh ti buq^u*, in that village there is no old woman; *kāh ti chh^u-na zānāñ*, no one (sem.) knows; *tih chhu-na kaīsi ti* (or *kēbau ti*) *path-kun wuchh^u-mol^u*, no one has (or no people have) seen that before; *kaīsi ti būz^u-na*, no one (masc. or fem.) heard it; *kaīsi ti zānāñ garas-mans kēh ti dana chhu-na*, to any woman is there

not in the house any wealth, no woman has wealth in her house; *tati chhu-na kēh ti dana*, there is no wealth there; *tati chhu-na kēh ti*, there is nothing there; *Tati chhu-na kēh ti guri*, there are no horses there. The word *ak*, one, when it has the suffix *āh* giving the force of the indefinite article added to it, takes the form *akhāh*, and is used as a synonym of *kāh* or *kēh*, in the sense of 'a certain one'. Thus, *tati kāthāh* (or *akhāh*) *chhēh yōssa kitāban parith chhēh zānān*, there is there a certain (woman) who knows how to read books. Or the suffix *āh* may be added to the main substantive. Thus, *tati chhuh kāh gur^u* (or *gur^uāh akh*, or *akh gur^uāh*), there is a certain horse here. Or the indefinite pronoun and the numeral may be used together, as in *kaīsi akis zāw gari nēchuyu^u*, to a certain person a son has been born in the house, i.e. in a certain person's house a son has been born (the 'person' may be a man or a woman); *kuni akis chīzas-nishē*, near a certain thing.'

SUBST., an. sing. nom., masc. *kīh*, no example in the sentences; *kūh* *ōs^uā tas nishē*, was any one near him? *kāthāh*, no example in sentences; *kūthāh rūzin asē nishē*, let some one stay by us; *kāh*, 358, 812, 1149, 1283; so *kyā tati chhwā kāh basān*, does any one live there? *tath gānas-manz chhwā kāh yus sōrisiū kashīri-dīshas zāni?* is there any one in that village who knows the whole of Kashmir? *kāthāh*, (with emphatic *y*) *kāthāhūy*, only some one, i.e. very few, 1298; so *kāthāh yiyi yōr*, some one will come here; fem. *kāh*, no example in the sentences; *mē wuchhū-na kāh ti*, I saw no (woman); *kāh ti chhē-na zānān*, no one (fem.) knows; *kāthāh*, no example in the sentences; *kāthāh-ay gaśhawīnū āsi*, *tēli sōza-n bō-ti kāthāh*, if any (woman) be going, then I will also send some (man) (with her); *kyā tōhē tati kāthāh wuchhū-wa-n-a*, did you see any (woman) there? dat. com. gen. *kaīsi*, 286, 399 (for acc.), 514 (for acc.), 96, 840, 947, 1175 (for acc.); *kaīsi-manz*, 661; *kaīsi-pōh*, 955; *kaīsi-sūty*, 325, 1173; gen. *kaīsi-hona^u*, 718, 1281, 7; so *kaīsi-handis garas-manz bāda dana* *ōs^u*, in a certain man's house there was much wealth; *kaīsi-handis garas-manz chhu-na kēh dana*, there is no wealth in any one's house; ag. *kaīsi*, 1050, so *tih chhu-na kaīsi ti path-kun wuchhū-mot^u*, no one has seen that before; *kaīsi ti būs^u-na*, no one heard (it).

Inan. sing., com. gen., nom. *kīh*, 178, 472, 581, 851, 68, 1216, 45 (something), 1399; so *kēh dih tas, yuth^u khōsh gaśhi*, give something to him, that he may become satisfied; *tati chhuh kēh wuchhana yiwān*, something can be seen there; *kyā tati chhwā kēh*, is there anything there? *kēthāh*, no occurrence of this word in the sentences, but from other sources we have *kēthāh* *ōs^u tath-manz rōt^u*, there was something good in that; *kēthāh an yūr^u*, bring some here. Dat. *kuni*, no occurrence of this word in the

sentences as a subst., but from other sources, *kuni-nish̄*, near anything. As adv. *kēh*, 736 (at all), 56 (ditto), 1482 (*s̄iṭhāh kīh*, very much), 1833 (at all); *kēhāh*, not in sentences; *kēhāh gaṭhi suh ami-kiṇi prasān*, by a little (i. e. almost) he will be satisfied by this.

Plural, an. and inan., masc. and fem., nom. *kēh*, some, a few, 340; so, *kēh rūḍi tath gāmas-manz*, some (masc.) remained in that village; *kēh chhīh wanān*, some (people) say; *kēh chhi-na ath kathi zānān*, no people are aware of this affair; *kēh rōṣa garan-manz*, some (women) remained in the houses; *kēh chhēh yīthay-pōḍīh wanān*, some (women) say thus. Dat., as in *tati dyut^u rāṣan kēṣan s̄iṭhāh dana*, there the king gave much wealth to some people; in the sense of the accusative we have *tati chhus kēṣan zānān*, I know some people (masc. or fem.) there; *tati chhus-na kēṣan wuchhān*, I see no people (masc. or fem.) there. Gen. as in *kēṣan-handēn garan-manz chhu-na dana*, there is no wealth in the houses of any people; *kēṣan-handis kayāsas-manz*, in the opinion of some. Ag. *kēṣan won^u*, some people (masc. or fem.) said; *tih chhu-na kēṣan ti path-kum wuchhu-mot^u*, that was not previously seen by any people.

ADJ., an. sing. nom. masc. *kāh*, *kāthāh*, no example; *kāh*, any, some, 625, 784, 5, 864, 1013, 1656, 1917, 9; so also, *kyā tath gāmas-manz chhwā kāh hakīm*, is there any doctor in that village? *tath gāmas-manz chhu-na kāh hakīm*, there is no doctor in that village. See also *kāh ti*, above. *kāthāh*, as in *kāthāh gur^u yiwan chhuh*, some horse is coming. Fem. *kāh*, as in *tath gāmas-manz chhyā kāh buḍ^u basān*, does any old woman live in that village? *kāthāh*, as in *tot^u kāthāh zanāna chhēh gaṭhān*, a certain woman is going thither; *tati kāthāh chhēh yōssa kitāban parith chhēh zānān*, there is there a certain woman who knows how to read books. Dat. com. gen. *kaīsi*, as in *kaīsi akīs*, &c., above. Gen. com. gen. *kaīsi*, as in *kaīsi wōṇi-sandis garas-manz chhwā kāh gur^u*, is there any horse in any shopkeeper's house? *kaīsi-gur^u-sond^u zīn*, the saddle of a certain horse? *kaīsi ti zanāni-handis garas-manz*, in the house of a certain woman.

Inan. sing. nom. com. gen., *kēh*, any, some, 19, 86, 118, 24, 81, 272, 327, 88, 93, 461, 4, 85, 500, 616, 742, 78, 845, 52, 65, 91, 925, 9, 46, 53, 62, 77, 8, 9, 1421, 78, 80, 95, 1501, 26, 1645, 75, 9, 1785, 1867, 8; so also, *kēh chhu-yē dana-wana*, have you any wealth or other property?—*kāh*, any, some, 921, 1754, 1855, 87; so also, *kāh gara chhuh*, there is a certain house. Dat. *kuni*, *biyis kuni kitābi nish̄*, (a quotation) from some other book, 1452; *kuni bōlē hēchhanuk^u tarīkh*, a method of learning any language, 1150; so, *kuni garas nish̄*, near a certain house; *kēh*, in *kālā*, for some time, for a short time, 78. Abl. *kuni*, *kuni taraha*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *prath kuni chīzuk^u bāpār*, business of various

articles, 107; *kēh wakta-pēṭha*, for some time past, some time ago, 648, 923, 32, 65. Note, *kuni* is also used as an adverb. See s.v.

Plural, an. and inan., com. gen., nom. *kēh*, some, any, a few, an., 1740, 1924; inan., 220 (some), 314 (*kēh dōh gay*, some days elapsed, i.e. lately), 607 (ditto), 1056 (a few), 1280 (some), 1394 (some), 1481 (any). So, *rāth āy kēh tūr*, yesterday some thieves came; *kyā tāth gāmas-manz chhyā kēh tūr*, are there any thieves in that village? *wōṭi-sandis garas-manz chhih kēh gurⁱ*, there are any horses in the shopkeeper's house; *kēh brāhmaṇ anu-kh*, bring some Brāhmans; *rāth āy kēh zanāna*, yesterday some women came; *garas-manz chhyā kēh kitāba*, are there any books in the house? *kēh dōh*, for a few days, 3; *kēthāh*, some, 1454 (inan. sem.). Dat. *kētan*, as in *kētan chhus wuchhān*, I see a few (people or things); *kēh*, as in *kēh dōhan-manz*, in a few days, soon, 611. Gen. *kētan*, as in *kētan wāṣṭen-handēn garan-manz ḍs^u sīlhāh dana*, there was much wealth in the houses of some shopkeepers; *kētan zanānan-handēn garan-manz chhi-na nēchivⁱ*, there are no sons in the houses of any women. Ag., as in *kētāu mahānivyau* (or *zanānau*) *wuchh^u suh*, some men (or women) saw him. Abl. *kētāu*, as in *kētāu dōhau-pēṭha*, some days ago, lately, 153, 171, 1545.

kēmⁱ, see *kyomⁱ*.

kēn, adverbial suffix, added pleonastically in *wuñ-kēn*, now, at present, 762, 85, 1055, 1414.

kēnkalatiⁱ, decl. 3, a lizard; plur. nom. *kēnkalachē*, 439.

kēsīrⁱ, decl. 3, rice-chaff, 293.

kēth, post. pos., governing dat., in. This word can only be used with words which indicate a receptacle; thus *ṭhālas-kēth*, in the dish; *nāwi-kēth*, in a boat; but not *garas-kēth*, in a house, or *mūlas-kēth*, in a root. It may also be used with a word signifying a means of conveyance, and should then be translated by 'on', as in *guris-kēth*, on horseback. In the sentences we have *tashti-kēth*, in a basin (160), and *khāsēn-kēth*, in cups (453).

kētha, interrog. adv. of manner, how? the word *pōṭhi* may be added pleonastically. Thus, *kētha-pōṭhi*, how? 122, 439, 57, 577, 680, 6, 788, 803, 99, 974, 1023, 1138, 1221, 1434; *kētha-kana*, how? 861.

kētāu, see *kēh*.

kēthāh, see *kēh*.

kēwal, adv., only, merely, 1297, 1798, 1835. (H. Cf. *yōtu* and *sakath.*)

khabar, decl. 4, news, 51, 386, 683, 96, 941, 1001, 1473; a rumour, report, 933, 1505; information, 811, 947; care, precaution, *khabar thawiññi*, to take care, be careful, 285; *khabar kariññi*, to inform, 811; *ṭe chhēyⁱ khabar*, is there information to thee? do you know? can you inform me?

1434; abl. *khabari-sūty*, owing to the news, 1001; *khabar-dār*, interj., take care, beware, 807, 1106, 1697, 1778. *bē-khabarī*, decl. 4, neglect, inattention, 922; abl. *bē-khabariyī-kīnī*, 1204.

khafa or *khapa*, adj., ind., angry, wrathful, 80, 759.

khalkat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalkath*), creation, the world; sing. gen. *khalkatuk^u*, 434.

KHAN, conj. 1 (I past part. *khon^u*, pl. *khonⁱ*; fem. *khūn^u*, plur. *khānⁱ*; II past part. *khānōv*), to dig; inf. abl. forming pass. *chhuh khanana* *yiwān*, it is dug (out of mines), 1158; fut. in sense of pres. subj. plur. 3 *khanan*, they may dig, 1902; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of acc. sing. 3rd person *khanu-n*, dig it, 525.

khān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *khōn^u*; plur. dat. *khōn^un*; ag. and abl. *khōn^uv*), a mine; abl. plur. *khōn^uv-andāra*, from in mines, out of mines, 1158.

khāna, decl. 1, a house, in *kār-khāna*, a factory, 1648, *kutub-khāna*, a library, 1064; so dat. sing. *kaid-khānas-manz*, in prison, 1393; a square on a chess-board, or the like, a window-pane (1276, *khāna*, plur. nom.).

khand, decl. 1, sugar (*chīnī*), 1899.

khāndar, decl. 1, marriage (the ceremony), 1133.

khanji, see *khūnq^u*.

KHAR (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *khor^u*, plur. *kharⁱ*; fem. sing. *khūr^u*, plur. *khārⁱ*; II past part. *kharyōv*), to be disliked, hated, displeasing; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. *lagi-na asč kharun^u*, it should not be disliked by us, 851; noun of agency, *kharawun^u*, disagreeable, 536.

khar (2), decl. 1, an ass, 111, 231.

khara, adj., ind., upright, sincere; plur. masc. nom. *khara*, 1856.

kharāb, adj., ind., bad; *kharāb karun*, to waste, spoil, 1700, 1890.

KHARĀCH (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *khor'ch^u*, plur. *khar'chⁱ*; fem. *khūr'ch^u*, plur. *kharchē*; II past part. *kharchōv*), to spend; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kharchān*, 1695.

khar'ch (2), decl. 1, expenditure, 463, 902, 1026, 1482; cost, 264, 490, 674; sing. gen. *kharchuk^u*, 264; *khar'ch karun*, to expend, waste, 463; *wata-khar'ch*, money for a journey, 1424; *bē-sōida khar'ch*, extravagance, 684. *kharchi*, decl. 4, expenditure; sing. abl. *jyāda kharchiyī-kīnī* *wartāwun*, to live with excessive expenditure, to live extravagantly, 788.

khargōsh, decl. 1, a hare, 844.

KHAS, conj. 2 (inf. and verb, noun, sing. nom. *khāsun*, gen. *khāsanuk^u*, 1561, or nom. *khāsun^u*, 1314; conj. part. *khāsith*, 340, 1184, 1548; pres. part. *khāsān*, 1733; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh khāsān*, 199, 1484; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ōs^u khāsān*, 333; I past part. forming past (irreg.), masc. sing. 3 *khot^u*, plur. *khotⁱ*; fem. sing. *khīs^u* (1554), plur. *khata*;

perf. pres. sing. 3 *chhuh khol^u-mci^u*, 1662; II past part. *khatsōv*; fut. plur. 1 *khasaw*, 109), to ascend, rise, mount (with dat. of obj. mounted), 109, 333; to rise (of clouds in the sky), 1662; *guris khasun*, to mount a horse, to ride, 1184, 1561; *gādēn khasun*, to ride in carriages, 340; *nāwi khasun*, to mount a boat, to embark, 1733; *palas khasun*, to run upon a rock (of a ship), 1548; so, *sēki-shāthas khasun*, to run on a sandbank, 1554; *chhēh mō̄ bakh khasān*, anger rises on me, I am angry, 1484; so, *aib chhuh mō̄ khasān*, the blame falls on me (lit. mounts on me), 199; *khasun^u* *wasun^u*, flow and ebb (of water), 1314.

khās, adj., ind., particular, special; fem. dat. *khās kathi* (663) or *khās kathimanz* (1282), in a particular matter; *khās karith*, specially, 94; mainly, 716. Cf. *vishēsh*.

khāsēn, see *khōs^u*.

khat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khat^h*), writing, handwriting, penmanship, 35, 837, 927, 1200, 1800; a letter, an epistle, 271, 468, 626, 68, 82, 733, 71, 961, 1120, 4, 1359, 1471, 1587, 1839; *khat-path^ur*, correspondence, 416; sing. dat. *khatas*, 733; *khatas-manz*, 626, 961; *khatas-pēth*, 1587; gen. *khatuk^u*, 468, 771; *khatūch^u kiūd^u-miūd^u* *kath*, an extract from a letter, 682.

KHĀT, conj. 1 (I past part. *khoṭ^u*, plur. *khaṭⁱ*, fem. *khūṭ^u*, plur. *khach^r*; II past part. *khachyōv*), to hide, conceal; conj. part. *khaṭith*, having concealed, privately; used as an adj. *khaṭith katha-bāta*, private conversation, 1394; *khaṭith thawun*, to conceal, 371, 868, 1593.

khatara, decl. 1, a danger, peril; sing. abl. *khatara-nishē*, (saved) from a peril, 1575.

khay, decl. 4, rust, 1559.

khayāl, decl. 1, thought, sentiment, 894, 1387; opinion, 644 (nom. plur.); *marahabi khayāl*, religious opinions (plur. nom.), 1654; an idea, imagination, 1, 898.

khazāna, decl. 1, a treasury; sing. dat. *khazānas-pēth*, (I am going) to the treasury, 1817.

KHE, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *khyon^u* (*khēun* or *khyun* is not used), sing. dat. *khēnas*, gen. *khēnuk^u*, &c.; fem. *khēnū*; conj. part. *khēkh*; pres. part. *khēwān*; I past part. *khyōv*, plur. *khyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *khyēy^r*; II past part. *khēyōv*, plur. *khēyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *khēyēy^r*; III past part. *khēyāv*; fut. sing. 1 *khēma*, 2 *khēkh*, 3 *khēyi*; plur. 1 *khēmaw*, 2 *khēyiw*, 3 *khēn*; imperat. sing. 2 *khēk*, 3 *khēyin*; plur. 2 *khēyiw*, 3 *khēyin*; polite, sing. 2 *khēta*, 3 *khēyitan*; plur. 2 *khēyitaw*, 3 *khēyitan*; past cond. sing. 1 *khēmahō*, 2 *khēhōkh*, 3 *khēyihē*; plur. 1 *khēmahōw*, 2 *khēyihōw*, 3 *khēhōn*], to eat, 521, 9, 30, 716, 57, 867, 8, 77, 1012, 1280, 1463, 1687; to take (medicine), 1322, 1773; *bōzⁱ khēnū*, to eat deceit,

to be swindled, 479; *gāsa khyon*^u, to eat grass, to graze, 819; *kasam khyon*^u, to eat an oath, to swear, 1222. The following forms occur in the specimens:—inf., to eat, the act of eating, 1222, 1463; food, 757, 868; dat. *khēnas khōsh*, fond of taking (medicine), 1322; gen. *khēnuk^u* *wakth*, the time of food, dinner time, 530; conj. part. *tim chhīh hākh khēth zuwān*, they live having eaten herbs, i. e. they live upon herbs, 867; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhīh khēwān*, 521, 9, 1773; plur. 3 *chhīh khēwān*, 819; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh khēwān*, 716; I past masc. *mē khyōv*, I ate, 877; perf. fem. with suff. of dat. (for ag.) sing. 2nd pers. pron. *ēz chhē-y bōzⁱ khyē-miū^u*, thou hast been deceived, 479; imperat. sing. 2, 1012, 1687; past cond. sing. 3, 1280.

KHĒCH, conj. 1 (I past part. *khyēch*^u, plur. *khēchⁱ*; fem. *khēch^u*, plur. *khēchⁱ*; II past part. *khēchyōv*), to pull, draw; to draw (a line), 651; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of acc. plur. 3 pers. *khēchu-kh*, draw them, 651. *khēw*, decl. 1, a boat's tow-rope; sing. abl. *khēwa-sūty*, (to pull the boat) with a tow-rope, 1428.

khidmat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *khidmath*), service, attendance, ministry; sing. dat. *khidmiū^u*, 1478 (for acc.); *khidmiū^u-mans*, in service, 1614.

khilāl, decl. 1, disorder, ruin, damage, 954; disorder, interruption, 984.

khītⁱ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khētⁱ*, and so on), a field, 723; cultivation, 1793. *khīyāl*, decl. 1, thought, surmise, conception, idea; *khīyāl tānun*, to cause thought to enter, to exercise thought, 1785.

khōd, decl. 1, a ditch, a pit; sing. dat. *khōdas-manz*, in a ditch, 1331.

khōf, decl. 1, fear, dread, 151, 698, 1824; abl. *khōfa-kinⁱ*, through fear, 711.

khōlī, adv., only, merely, 526, 604, 867, 922, 98; *khōlī gathun*, to miss (of a bullet), 1171, 1636.

khōl^u, adj. (sing. dat. *khalis*; fem. *khīj^u*, sing. dat. *khajⁱ*), broad, 244; fem. nom., 1908.

khōn^uv, see *khān*.

khōr, decl. 1, a foot, 193, 494, 760, 862, 1767; a leg, 1054; plur. nom. *khōr*, 494, 1767; *atha khōr gand tas*, bind him hand and foot, 193.

khōrāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khōrākh*), a dose of medicine; plur. nom., 573.

khōrāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khōrāth*), alms, 305.

khōrē, see *khūr^u*.

khōrīj, adj., ind., in *gauv khōrīj*, (the case) was struck off, 1215.

khōsh, adj., ind., happy, glad, pleased, satisfied, 359, 496, 650, 806, 18 (*gōs khōsh*, I became pleased), 41, 952 (happy in doing), 1343, 64, 1492; willing, *dinas khōsh*, willing to give, 147, 436; *dawāh khēnas khōsh*, fond of taking medicine, 1322; *khōsh khath*, neat handwriting, 1200. *khōsh-dil*,

adj., ind., of happy mind, lively in disposition, 1088; *khōsh karun*, to make happy, to please, 771; hence *khōsh karawun*^u, one who pleases, obliging, 1224; *khōsh pō̄hi*, in a happy manner, (to perform a journey) safely (= *sahī salāmat*), 1562; *khōsh sapanun*, to be happy, delighted, 446; *khōsh yun*^u, to be pleasant (to a person), to be liked, to seem nice (*pasand ānā*), 15, 36, 1239, 1444, 1911; hence *khōsh yiwun*^u, one who seems nice, elegant, beautiful, 168, 619; plur. nom., 952; fem. sing. nom., 1444.

khōshāmad, decl. 1, flattery; sing. gen. *khōshāmadachē katha* (sem. plur. nom.), words of flattery, 741; *khōshāmad karun*, to flatter, 740.

khōshbū, decl. 4, fragrance, odour, sweet smell, 1667.

khōshbūdār, adj., ind., perfumed, scented, 1308.

khōshī, decl. 4, joy, pleasure, happiness, 596, 840, 60, 1001, 1402, 1572, 1852; *khōshiyē-sūt̄y pur*^u, full of happiness, 1160; *panañi khōshiyi-kin*^u, at his own choice, 317.

khōshkī, in *khōshkī wati-kin*^u, (to go) by land, 1029.

khōst̄yēt̄, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-yēth*), property, peculiar nature, 1093.

khōs^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khōsis*, gen. *khāsyuk*^u, ag. *khōs*ⁱ, abl. *khāsi*; plur. nom. *khōs*ⁱ, dat. *khāsēn*, ag. *khāsyau*), a cup; dat. plur. *khāsēn-kēh*, (they drink) in cups, 453.

khōta, postpos., than, used to form an ablative of comparison. It governs either (a) the abl. case, or else (b) the masc. sing. abl. form of the genitive case; thus:—(a) *tamⁱ-sandi khōta jyān*, better than his, 380; *dila-khōta hīlabāz*, more deceitful than the heart (of man), 478; *myāni* (fem. abl.) -*khōta tūr^u* *dilīrī*, greater courage than mine, 429; *paci-khōta tor^u*, more than the correct amount, 501; *harahar karana-khōta jyān*, better than fighting, 724; *mē chhuh tamⁱ-sandi-khōta kam talab*, I have less pay than his, 1057; *gara-khōta rōt^u*, better than the house, 1372; *tami-khōta tor^u*, more than that, 1527; *karana-khōta büq^u bē-wukūst̄*, greater foolishness than doing (this), 1649; (b) *myāni khōta phailwān*, braver than me, 214; *nēchivⁱ-sandi khōta gāt^u jū*^u, (she is) cleverer than the boy, 330; *rātaki khōta tūr^u*, colder than yesterday, 411; *yinsāna-sandi khōta tor^u*, (fear God) more than man, 710; *myāni khōta jal^ud*, faster than I, 1046; *s^uha-sandi khōta bahādur*, braver than the tiger, 1081.

khōt̄ra, postpos., for, for the sake of. The various shades of its meaning will appear from the following examples. It governs rather the (a) abl. case, or (b) the genitive in the masc. sing. abl. case. Thus:—(a) *kāmi-khōt̄ra*, for the sake of (this) business, for (this) purpose, 94; *murāda-khōt̄ra*, (sent) for (this) purpose, 790; *yina khōt̄ra*, for (his) coming, to make him come, 848; *tabiyēta-khōt̄ra* *ṭhaharāwun*, to judge as to (a man's) character, 1002; *rāchhi-khōt̄ra*, (they fled) for protection, 1417.

In this way it is often employed with the infinitive ablative, to form an infinitive of purpose, as in *köm^{il} sawārana-khöt^{ra}*, (eager) to undertake the work, 600; *milanāwana-khöt^{ra}*, (tell him) to join, 809; *wuchhana-khöt^{ra}*, (call him) to inspect, 966, cf. *mulāhaza-khöt^{ra}*, (ready) for inspection, 967; *karana-khöt^{ra}*, (an order) to do, 992; *thēw^arana-khöt^{ra}*, (water) to quench (the thirst), 1447; (b) *narw-jawānan-handi khöt^{ra}*, (a school) for young persons, 39; *sāni-khöt^{ra}*, (sell the goods) for us, 556; *yimiki-khöt^{ra}*, (punished) for this, 1430; *kitābi-handi khöt^{ra}* (subscribe) for the book, 1739.

khötirdörī, decl. 4, kindness, 47.

khöt^u, *khöt^u-not^u*, see *KHAS*.

khöt^u, adj. (fem. *khöt^ü*, fem. sing. dat. *khötchē*, and so on), counterfeit (of money); fem. sing. nom., 425.

KHÖF, conj. 2 (I past part. *khü^{tu}*, plur. *khü^{ti}*; fem. *khü^{tu}*, plur. *khöta*); II past part. *khö^{tu}v*), to be afraid, 464. The person or thing feared is sometimes put in the dat., as in *chhu-na wananas khö^{tu}ān*, he is not afraid to speak, 1066, or in the abl., as in *chhus ga^hana khö^{tu}ān*, I am afraid to go, 53, or is governed by the postposition *nishē*, as in *dāndas-nishē*, (are you not afraid) of the bull, 250, and *Khudāyēs-nishē*, (to fear) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914. The following forms occur: fut. pass. part. *khö^{tu}n^u*, 710; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus khö^{tu}ān*, 53; 2 *chhukh khö^{tu}ān*, 464; with interrog. neg. suff. *chhukh-nā khö^{tu}ān*, 250; 3 neg. *chhu-na khö^{tu}ān*, 1066; plur. 3 *chhīh khö^{tu}ān*, 841, 1914; fut. plur. 3, in sense of pres. subj. *khö^{tu}ān*, 650.

khöta-boq^u, adj. (sem. *-biüd^ü*, sem. sing. dat. *-bajē*, and so on), timid, 1796.

KHÖEANĀW, conj. 2 (I past part. *khö^{tu}anōw^u*), to terrify, noun of agency, fem. plur. nom. *khö^{tu}anāwawañ^u*, terrifying, terrible, 786.

khöw^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *khöwaris*; ag. *khöwārī*; abl. *khöwari*; plur. nom. *khöwārī*, dat. *khöwarēn*, ag. *khöwaryau*; fem. sing. nom. *khöwür^u*, dat. *khöward*, and so on), left, not right; masc. sing. abl. *khöwari atha-süty* (or *atha*), with the left hand, 874, 1052.

khübsūrath, adj., ind., beautiful, 713, 836, 1384, 1630.

Khudā, decl. 1, God, 434, 884, 1008, 1557; sing. dat. *Khudāyēs*, 139 (for acc.), 945; *Khudāyēs nishē*, as compared with God, 962; (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914; gen. *Khudāyēs-sond^u*, 29, 203, 1809, 51, 1918, 21; ag. *Khudāyēn*, 433; nom. with emph. *y*, *Khudū-y*, 1835. This is the word employed by Musalmāns. Hindūs use *Paramēshwar*, q. v.

khüj^u, see *khol^u*.

khulāsa, decl. 1, the substance, gist, pith of anything, 1003.

khün, decl. 1, murder; sing. gen. *khünuk^u*, 671.

khünq^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khanj*^u, and so on), a small piece (sem. of *khonq^u*, a piece); plur. nom. *tkchi-khanj*^u, bread-crumbs, 794.

khünkhōr, adj., ind., blood-thirsty, fierce, 1197.

khünt^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khünt*^u; plur. dat. *khönt*^u, ag. *khöntyan*), a stumble; *log^u mē khünt^u*, I stumbled, 1735.

khür^u (1), decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khür*^u; plur. nom. *khür*ⁱ, dat. *khör*^u, ag. *khöryau*), a razor; sing. dat., 275 (dat. of poss.); plur. nom., 428.

khür^u (2), decl. 2 (declined like *khür^u* (1)), an oar; sing. abl. *khür-rosf^u*, without oars, 1221.

khür^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khör*^u, and so on), the heel; sing. dat. *khöre-pēh*, on the heel, 862.

khüt^u, see *KHAS*.

KHYĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *khyōw^u*, plur. *khyōwⁱ*; fem. *khyōw^u*, plur. *khyāw^u*), to cause to eat, to feed; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih khyāvān*, they feed, 338.

kyol^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khelis*, ag. *kheli*, and so on), a flock, a herd, 746.

kyon^u, see *KHĒ*.

kyi^u, decl. 3 (sem. of *kyu^u*, q. v.), a small peg, a nail; sing. dat. *kij-pēh*, on the nail, 838; abl. *kiji-sūty*, (scratched) with a nail, 1582.

kila, decl. 1, a fort, fortress; sing. dat. *kilas* (for acc.), 1774; *kilas-mans*, in the fort, 589, 738; *kilas-nish*^u, near the fort, 280.

ki^u, the same as *kyu^u*, q. v.

kina, conjunct., or, expressing an alternative between two or more nouns (substantive or adjective) in 167, 246, 608, 702, 22, 39, 71, 89, 806, 42, 931, 1017, 1784, 1876; between two phrases, 788, 1029, 1882; *kina na*, or not, 13, 386, 1657, 1833.

kinⁱ, postposition, it usually governs the ablative case, but being by origin a noun in the ag. case masc. sing., it is sometimes put into agreement with a genitive in that case, as in *myōnⁱ-kinⁱ*, below. It has various meanings, as follows:—

By, owing to, on account of, through, as in *zānana-kinⁱ*, through knowing, 36; *myōnⁱ-kinⁱ*, through, by means of, me, 159, 1282; *na-āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to their not being (a cook), 410; *yimi-kinⁱ zī*, owing to this that, therefore, 438; *yimi khōfa-kinⁱ*, owing to this fear, 711; *yuth^u karana-kinⁱ*, owing to doing this, 767; *sūrūt^u-kinⁱ*, (handsome) in appearance, 836; *āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to being, 1027, 1052; *be-khabariyi-kinⁱ*, through (your) neglect, 1204; *tihaudi wanana-kinⁱ*, through his persuasion, 1317; *hukma-kinⁱ*, under the order (of God), 1422; *takhsira-kinⁱ*, (sorry) for an offence, 1682.

For, for the sake of, *gashana-kinⁱ*, (favourable wind) for going, 707.

Through, by means of, in phrases like *timau-kinⁱ*, (look) through them

(i. e. the windows), 1298; *dāri-kinⁱ*, (the birds flew out) by the window, 1910.

Hence forming adverbs of manner, as in *sab^ura-kinⁱ*, with patience, patiently, 164; *parhēza-kinⁱ*, cautiously, 286; *panañi khōshiyi-kinⁱ*, at his own pleasure, voluntarily, 317; *satkāra-kinⁱ*, politely, 325; *tawāsan-kinⁱ*, politely, 325, 6; *sēzara-pazara-kinⁱ*, with uprightness and truth, honestly, 473; *garas tali-kinⁱ*, under the house, 578; *juz-rasiyi-kinⁱ*, satisfactorily, comfortably, 788; *jyāda, kharchiyi-kinⁱ*, extravagantly, 788; *mizāza-kinⁱ*, naturally, by nature, by disposition, 886, 1873; *khōshkī twati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by land, 1029; *ōbī wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by water, by sea, 1029; *chāñi bōz^u-kinⁱ*, in your opinion, 1781. Especially common are *mihrbōñi*- or *dayāyi-kinⁱ*, 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 811, 6, 1644, and *krōpāyi-kinⁱ*, 811, both in the meaning of 'please!'

With emphatic *y*, we have *tabiyēta-kini-y*, only by nature, naturally.

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kirāy, decl. 4, the rent of land, a house, a boat, or the like, 675, 824, 1031, 1497; *dākūchū kirāy*, postage (of a letter), 1360; sing. gen. *bahāši-hanze* *kirāyē-hond^u* *ākār*, the engagement of the hiring (or freight) of a ship, 780; dat. *nāv kirāyē karūñ^u*, a boat is to be taken on hire, 871; *hyot^u gara kirāyē*, (I) took a house on lease, 1047; abl. *kirāyi-chīr^l* (decl. 3), a lease (the document), 1496; *kirāyi-dār*, a leaseholder, the tenant of a house, 625.

kishmish, decl. 4. The small dried stoneless grape, sultana raisins, raisins, 1456.

kitāb, decl. 4, a book, 15, 191, 369, 614, 8, 87, 800, 1, 928, 1059, 94, 1143, 1208; 1392, 1572, 1778; *lōk^u kitāb*, a small book, a pamphlet, 1275; *hisāb-kitāb*, an account with a merchant, 19; sing. dat. *kitābi*, 936 (dat. of possession), 1876; gen. *kitābi-hond^u*, 131, 1269, 1514; *kitābi-hond^u wanun*, to speak of, or about, a book, 1638, 58; *kitābi-handi khōl^ura*, for the book, 1739; abl. *kitābi-nish^z*, (a quotation) from a book, 1452; *kitābi-pēñha*, from on the book, 210; plur. nom. *kitāba*, 218, 802, 1600.

kith^u, see *kyuth^u*.

kit^u, see *kyut^u*.

Kōdir, decl. 1, a proper name, Kādir; ag. *Kōdiran*, 103.

Kōdiri-mutlakh, adj., ind., Almighty, the Almighty, 962.

kod^u, see *KAD*.

kōh, decl. 1, a mountain, 1183; sing. dat. *kōhas-pēñh*, upon the mountain, 109; plur. nom. *kōh*, 869, 907.

köida, decl. 1, rule, method; *bōz^u-köida*, adj., ind., without rule, (of an army) without discipline, 541.

köim, adj., ind., firm, fixed, established, permanent, 1310; stable, steadfast, 1712.

kōkur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kōkaras*, and so on), a cock, 444.

kōkiūrū, fem. of *kōkur*, decl. 3, a hen, a fowl, 310; plur. nom. *kōkarə*, 777.

kōl, decl. 1, a promise (*qaul*), 1344.

kōlay, decl. 4, a wife, 1909.

kōlū, adj. (sem. *kijū*), dumb; fem. sing. nom., 594.

kōlū, adj. (sem. *kōjū*), relating to time, lasting (such and such) a time, 43; see *yēka-kōlū*.

KÖMP, conj. 3 (II past part. *kömpyōv*); to tremble; inf. abl. *lagun* *kömpani*, to begin to tremble, 59; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus* *kömpān*, I tremble, 1818.

kōmū, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *kāmē*, and so on), an action, act, conduct, deed, 27, 86, 132, 59, 90, 239, 317, 81, 437, 845, 9, 969, 1061, 1161, 82, 1317, 51, 1425, 1509, 1816; a work, task, 94, 140, 351, 63, 87, 513, 633, 736, 1025, 1138, 9, 1305, 1441, 1743, 51, 1826, 40; a business, undertaking, profession, 28, 88, 98, 184, 257, 8, 438, 600, 22, 984, 6, 1051, 1125, 1335, 91, 1414, 5, 94, 1517, 1838, 67; a matter, affair, 45, 375, 492, 865, 902, 38, 80, 1300, 15, 1493, 1857; a post, employment, 1743; a purpose, object, 83, 690; sing. gen. *kāmē-hondū*, of use, useful, 574, 1858; *kōmū-kār* (sing. dat. *kāmē-kāras*, abl. *kāmē-kāra*, plur. nom. *kāmē-kār*, and so on, business, transactions, dealings, 473, 676, 795, 1807; *kāmē-karun*, to do an action, 674; *kōmū-kariūnū*, to do an action, 1834; to do work, 1293; *kōmū-dinū*, to give employment, to employ, 624; *nērihē-jān* *kōmū*, good work would have issued (by it), it would have been of use, 924; *chhuk* *kāmēn* *lagān*, it serves (various) purposes, 1613.

Sing. dat. *kāmē*, 27, 363, 674 (for acc.), 736, 845 (for acc.), 1025, 1441 (for acc.); *kāmē-kyutū*, for the business, 1840; *kāmē-manz*, in the business, &c., 28, 45, 88, 140, 184, 258, 492, 865, 902, 80, 4, 1315, 35, 1414, 1742, 1867; *kāmē-kāras-manz*, in business, 676; *kāmē-pēñh* (successor) in a post or office, 1743; gen. *kāmē-hondū*, 86, 1010, 1391, 1751, 1826, 58; *kāmē-handī-karana-sūty*, from doing the action, 1300; *kāmē-hünzū*, (it, fem., will be) of use, 574; abl. *kāmē-kāra-sūty*, from, or by, the business, 795; *kāmē-khōl'ra*, for (this) purpose, 94; *kāmē-puñhy*, for, or on, business, 257; *kāmē-sūty*, owing to (this) action, 437.

Plur. nom. *kāmē*, 1161, 1509; *kāmē-kār*, businesses, 1807; dat. *kāmēn*, 1613, 1816; *kāmēn-kyutū*, for the matters, 1493.

korū (1), see *KAR* (1).

korū (2), decl. 2, a bracelet; a link or ring in a chain, 1080 (plur. nom. *karū*).

kōsh, decl. 1, a dictionary; sing. dat. *kōshēs-manz*, in the dictionary, 520.

(H. Cf. *lägat*.)

kōshish, decl. 4, diligence, exertion, 526, 1860; endeavour, 848, 1227.
Kōshur^u, adj. (fem. *Kōshir^u*), of or belonging to Kashmir; in fem., as subst., the Kāshmīrī language, 96, 1692.
kōssa, see *kyāh*.
kōt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kōt^h*), a coat (the English word), 1772.
kōtāh, adj., ind., how much? 863, 1443; *kōtāh dūr*, how far? 561; *kōtāh kāl wōtu-y* ath *bēmār^u*, how much time passed for thee for this disease, how long have you had this sickness? 896; *kōtāh wakth wōtu-y*, how much time did you spend? 937; *kōtāh khol^u*, how broad? 244; *kōtāh sōn^u*, how deep? 507; *kōtāh syūth^u*, how long? 1100. Cf. *kūt^u* and *kaibāh*.
kōt^h, decl. 2, a knee; *kōt^h nām^u rāwun*, to cause the knee to bow, to kneel, 1019.
kōt^u, adv., to where? whither? *kōt^u-pōl^h*, where (does the road go)? 1042; *kōt^u-tām*, how far (can you jump)? 1006.
kōt^h, decl. 2, a bribe, 239.
kōyim-mukān^u, decl. 1, a *locum tenens*, a successor, 1743.
kōzⁱ, decl. 1, a native judge, a Qāzī; sing. ag. *kōzⁱ*, 1004.
krak, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *krakh*, dat. *kraki*; plur. nom. *kraka*), a noise, 402, 602, 1213, 1546 (roaring of the sea), 1640; *krakh tulüñ^u*, to raise a noise, to cry out, 449; plur. nom. *kraka-nād*, the screaming of children, 1584.
kram, decl. 1, order, system; sing. abl. *krama-rost^u*, without system, 1771 (used adverbially). (H.)
krat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *krath*, plur. nom. and all other cases of sing. *krüñ^u*, plur. dat. *krüñ^un*, abl. *krüñ^uv*), a writing, composition (*inshā*); sing. dat., 442. (H.)
krēchhēr, decl. 1 (abstract noun from *krēth*), sorrow, affliction, 52.
krēhon^u, adj. (fem. *krēhüñ^u*), black, dark-coloured, 246; fem. plur. nom. *krēhañ^u*, 685.
krēhnamāz^u, decl. 1, the liver; sing. gen. *krēhnamāzuk^u rūg*, disease of the liver, 1090. (H.)
krēpā, decl. 4, mercy, kindness; sing. abl. *krēpāyi-kinⁱ*, through kindness, hence please! 811. (H. Cf. *mihrbōni*.)
kriñis, see *kriñr^u*.
kriyā, decl. 4, an act, an action, 969; sing. gen. *kriyā-hond^u*, 1010. (H.)
krūd, decl. 1, anger, wrath, passion, 1484; *krūd karun*, to be in a passion, 1287. (H. Cf. *ṭakh*.)
krūdī, adj., ind., angry, passionate, violent in temper, 80, 759, 1873. (H. Cf. *khāfa* and *gussawar*.)
kruh, decl. 1, a *kōs*, two miles; plur. nom. *kruh*, 1149; dat. *shēhan* *kruhan tāñ*, for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

krūr^u or kryūr^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. krīris), a well; sing. nom. krūr^u, 1902; dat. krīris-manz, (lower the bucket) into the well, 1114.

kshēmā, decl. 4, pardon, mercy, forgiveness, 1019; kshēma kariūū to pardon, forgive, 668, 769, 1278. (H. Cf. muāf.)

kshēp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. kshēph) in kāla-kshēph karun, to pass the time, 1099. (H.)

kuddūs, adj., ind., pure, holy, blessed, 884.

kūd^u, decl. 1 (plur. nom. kūd^u) a prisoner; plur. nom., 1393. Cf. kaid.

kudrat, decl. 1 (sing. nom. kudrat^h), power, omnipotence, 945; sing. abi. kudriūū-sūty, 1918.

kūj^u, see kol^u.

kul^u, decl. 2, a tree, 208; lōku^u kul^u, a plant, a shrub, 939; sing. dat. kulis, 227 (dat. of possn.); kulis-pēlh, (climbing) up a tree, 333; gen. kulyuk^u; kulich^u sūrath, the form of the tree, 770; kulich^h shāyē-tal, under the shade of the tree, 1067, 1620; kulich^h lanj^h, the branches of the tree, 1622; plur. nom. kuliⁱ, 1551; dat. kulan, 248; abl. kulyau-sūty, (shady) with trees, 1621.

kuluf or kuluph, decl. 1, a lock, 1096; kuluf muśarāvun, to unlock, 1848. kun, postpos., governing dat., towards, in the direction of; paranas-kun, (inclined) towards reading, 128; thazaras-kun, up stream, 707; nākāra-giyē-kun, (inclined) towards wickedness, 858; gunāhas-kun (inclination) to sin, 1403.

It thus forms adverbs of direction, being compounded either with the direct form or with the abl. case. Thus watī lob^u-kun, on the wayside, 471; path-kun, behind, 1245; formerly, 668.

kuni, adv., at any time, anywhere, 85, 645; kuni kuni, sometimes, 497; prath-kuni, everywhere, 1523. See kēh.

kūnjal, adj., ind., having corners; fem. sing. nom. sō-kūnjal, four-cornered, square, 739.

kun^u, adj. (fem. kūn^u), only one, exactly one; sing. masc. nom. with emph. y, kunu-y, only, alone, the only one, 1835; fem. kūn^u-y hish^u, exactly similar, the same (Hindōstānī 2k-sī), 1569; masc. sing. dat. kuniśiy, 1921.

kūn^u, decl. 1, the foundation of a house, 775.

kūn^u, decl. 3, a stone, 1070, 1900; sing. gen. kañē-hand^h pōlh^h, like stone in imitation of stone, 900.

kunz, decl. 4, a key; plur. nom. kunza, 838.

kur^ako^u, decl. 2, rubbish, sweepings, chips, 315.

kurs^u, decl. 3, a chair; sing. dat., 1105.

kūr^u, decl. 3, a girl, 330, 1198; a daughter; plur. nom. kōr^h, 805.

kūr^u, kūrūkh, see KAR (1).

kus, see *kyāh*.

kushēla-pat̄r, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-pat̄hār*), a letter giving good news; hence, politely, a letter, 1471. (H.)

kusūr, decl. 1, a fault, 668; *bē-kusūr*, faultless, innocent, 956.

kuṭawāl, decl. 1, a *kōṭwāl*, a police officer; sing. ag. *kuṭawālan*, 1598.

kuṭh^u, decl. 2, a room, 1307; sing. dat. *kuṭhis-manz*, in the room, 420, 850, 1879; gen. *kuṭhyuk^u*, of the room, 747, 1640; plur. nom. *kuṭhⁱ*, 832, 1550; *pōṭhi-kuṭh^u*, a library, 1064.

kuṭhūr^u, decl. 3, a room, 1112; plur. nom. *kuṭharē*, 1098, 1122.

kūt^u, adj. (sing. dat. *kūtis*, ag. *kūtⁱ*, abl. *kūti*; plur. nom. *kūtⁱ* or *kūt^u*, dat. *kūtēn* or *kaitēn*, ag. *kūtyau* or *kaityau*; fem. sing. nom. *kīt^u* or *kīt^u*, dat. *kītē*, ag. *kīti*; plur. nom. *kīta* or *kāta*, dat. *kītan*, ag. *kīsan*), how much, (plur.) how many? masc. sing. nom. *kūt^u jaṭ^ud*, how quickly? 791; plur. nom. *kūt^u*, 1080; *kūtⁱ*, 1218, 1393, 1550, with interrog. *ā* added, it becomes *kaityā* (see final remarks under *a*, *ā*, *ay*), as in *kaityā samān*, how many (boys) on an average? 135; dat. *kūtēn dōhan*, during (i.e. for) how many days, for how long? 1101; abl. *kūtyau dohau-pēṭha*, how many days ago, how long ago, since how long (is it)? 1608; fem. sing. abl. *kūti phiri*, several times, 1192, lit. how many times!

kūt^u, decl. 2, wood; plur. nom. *kūtⁱ*, timber, 1794.

kutub-khāna, decl. 1, a library, 506, 1064.

kutub-numā, decl. 1, a ship's compass; sing. abl. *kutub-numā-sūtī*, by means of a compass, 361.

kūtē, see *kūt^u*.

kyāh, *kyāh* (1), a particle prefixed to a sentence, and serving to introduce an interrogation; *kyāh*, 143, 461, 575, 97, 693, 702, 81, 95, 845, 947, 95, 1310, 40, 95, 1412, 1516, 1624, 1811, 44; *kyāh*, 198, 275, 1722; *kyā mā āsi*, perhaps it is, 1309.

kyāh (2), pron.-interrog., who? which? what? subst. and adj. In the sing. it may be either animate (an.) or inanimate (inan.), and the an. forms are sometimes masc., sometimes fem., and sometimes com. gen. In the plur. it may be either masc. or fem. or com. gen., without distinction between an. and inan. objects.

Sing. nom. an. masc. *kus*, fem. *kōssa*, inan. *kyāh*, but when used as an adjective *kus* and *kōssa* may also be used with inanimate nouns according to gender; dat. an. com. gen. *kamis* or *kas*, inan. *kath*; gen. an. com. gen. *kamī-sond^u*, *kasond^u*, or *kas*; inan. *kamynuk^u*; ag. an. and inan. masc. *kani^u*, fem. *kani*; abl. an. and inan.-masc. and fem. *kami* or *kawa*; plur. nom. masc. *kam*, fem. *kana*; dat. com. gen. *kaman*; gen. com. gen. *kaman-hond^u* or *kahond^u*; ag. com. gen. *kanau*. In the Persian character *kyāh* is often spelt *kyah*.

The following forms occur with specimens:—

Sing. nom. an. masc. subst. *kus*, who? 58, 131, 382, 490, 613, 23, 4, 39, 706, 827, 1125, 35, 1266, 1316, 37, 81, 91, 1743, 51, 1889; adj. *kus jānawara*, what bird? 195; *kus hakīm*, which doctor? 1323; inan. subst. *kyāh*, what? 45, 72, 6, 110, 44, 48, 225, 32, 336, 47, 68, 449, 78, 508, 22, 674, 717, 34, 9, 84, 824, 85, 926, 1002, 22, 1118, 1334, 60, 3, 70, 3, 89, 1457, 75, 1528, 1649, 1737, 1861, 70, 1915; adj. *kyāh*, 42, 62, 159, 285, 418, 41, 70, 557, 622 (*kyāh kōm^u*), 699, 943, 1182, 1226, 38, 50, 1406, 68, 1504, 11, 38, 56, 1806, 78; *kus bāb*, what chapter? 300; *kus rang*, what colour? 246; *kus tōrīkh*, what date? 468; *kus hisa*, what part? 771; *kōssa adyāy*, what chapter (fem.)? 300.

Dat. an. *kamis*, to whom? 705, 66; *kas-nishē*, from whom? 220; inan. *kath pāsas-mānu*, on what page? 1269; *kath yēthi-pūt̄h*, with what intention? 1435.

Gen. an. *kamī-sond^u* *khar*, whose ass? 111; *kamī-sond^u* *khath*, whose handwriting? 837; *kamī-sond^u* *paranda*, whose pinnace? 1330; *kamī-sandi* *hukma*, by whose order? 132; *kamī-sandⁱ* *batakh*, whose ducks? 592; *kamī-sandⁱ* *dānd*, whose oxen? 1267; *kamī-siūnc^u* *khilⁱ*, whose field? 723; *kamī-sanza* *kōkarē*, whose hens? 777; *kasandi nāwa*, in whose name? 670.

Ag. an. masc. *kamī*, by whom? 988, 1790.

Abl. inan. subst. *kamī-puṭhy*, for what? why? 190; adj. *kamī tadbīra*, by what contrivance? 405, 1139; — *ranga*, of what sort? 959; — *wōpāyē*, by what means? 1139; — *kāsmuk^u*, of what kind? 1442; — *mōla*, at what rate? 1462; — *kamī-hond^u*, of what use? 1858.

Plur. gen. *kahond^u*, whose? 815; *kahandī bāpāth*, about what things? 1483.

Note also *kyāh bajyōv*, what o'clock is it? 336, 885; *kus hyuh^u*, of what sort? about what? 737, 1150 (both inan.); *kit̄s-tām*, *kus-tāñ*, a certain one; *kamī-tāñ hūnⁱ*, by a certain dog, 1119. *kyāh* is used as an adverb meaning 'how' in *wuchh rath kyāh chhuh pashpān*, see how it bleeds, 202.

kyāzi, adv., why? how? 117, 315, 62, 449, 64, 558, 69, 740, 42, 61, 96, 14, 80, 1037, 58, 99, 1188, 1362, 1445, 1583, 1642, 68, 1820, 36, 49, 90; *ti-kyāzi*, 'that why,' 807, and *yimi sababa kyāzi*, 'for this cause why,' 907, both equivalent to 'because'.

kyom^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kīmis*, and so on), an insect, 959; plur. nom. *kīmī*, 237.

kyul^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kīlis*, and so on), a spike, a nail, 588. Cf. *kīj^u*.

kyuth^u, pron., adj. (sing. dat. *kīthis*, and so on, fem. *kīth^u*), of what kind, 521, 757, 1249; *kyuth^u*, as adv. 'how?' 1755; plur. nom. *kīthī*, 743; fem. sing. nom., 230.

kyut^u, postpos. governing the dative. It means 'for', 'for the sake of', and is an adjective agreeing in gender, number, and case with the governing substantive. Its masc. plur. nom. is *kitⁱ*. Its fem. sing. nom. is *kit^u*, plur. nom. *kitā*. The following examples of its use occur in the specimens:—

Masc. sing. nom. *jānawaran-kyut^u*, (a cage) for birds, 261; *bēmāran-kyut^u* *gara*, a house for invalids, 987; *pān̄khan warihēn-kyut^u*, (a lease) for five years, 1047; so *mē-kyut^u*, for me, 1103, 1826; *kāmēn-kyut^u*, for the matters, 1493; *kāmē-kyut^u*, for the business, 1840. Plur. *mē-kitⁱ*, for me, 428 (razors, masc.), 1514 (volumes, masc.), 1753 (things, masc.).

Fem. sing. nom. *mē kit^u* *kitāb*, a book (sem.) for me, 801; *nāparhēza-girī chhēh mīzācas-ki^u* *nākāra*, intemperance is bad for the character, 976.

The word also governs adverbs, as in *az rāt-kyut^u* *sāl*, an invitation for to-night, 634; *pagāh-kyut^u*, (put by) for to-morrow, 1574. Cf. also *rāt-kyut^u*, by night, in 1097, 1703.

The use of *kyut^u* with the infinitive and future passive participle is instructive. With the dative infinitive the verb must be construed actively, as in *pāthⁱ paranas kyut^u prang*, a couch for reading a book; but if the verb is to be construed passively as a future passive participle the direct form must be used as in *pariūn^u kit^u kitāb*, a book for being read, a book for reading. So *kalām garun^u-kyut^u shrākāpuchh^u*, a penknife for a pen to be mended, 1301; *asbāb ladanⁱ-kitⁱ*, goods (masc.) for being sent, 679.

L

LAB, conj. 1 (pres. part. forming pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh labān*, 1713; I past part. masc. sing. *lob^u*, 731, 1618; with pron. suff. of 2 pers. ag. sing. *lobu-th*, it was got by thee, 1271; fem. *līb^u*, 1288, 1436, 1630; with pron. suff. 2 pers. sing. ag. and suff. of interrogation, *līb^u-th-a*, was it (sem.) got by thee? 1284; fut. sing. 1, with pron. suff. of 3 pers. sing. acc. *laba-n*, I will find him, 532; plur. 1 *labāw*, 1794), to get, to find; *tāniⁱ lob^u sazā*, he was punished, 1618.

līb, decl. 1, profit, gain, 1742; sing. dat. *lābas*, 1039. (H.)

lāchār, adj., ind., poor, helpless, 866, 1056.

lāchh, card., a hundred thousand; *akk lāchh rupayē*, a *lākh* of rupees, 1026.

lāchh, decl. 1, lac, sealing-wax; *lāchh-chhal-āh*, a wafer, 1877.

LAB, conj. 1 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *ladun*, *ladun^u*; masc. sing. gen. *ladanuk^u*; plur. nom. *ladanⁱ*; sing. abl. forming pass. *āv ladana*, it was exported, 678; I past part. masc. sing. *lob^u*, 271; fem. sing. with pron. suff. of 2 pers. sing. ag. *līz^u-th*, 15; I perf. part., fem. sing. *līz^u-mūb^u*, 1361; II past part. *lazōv*; fut. sing. 1 *lada*, 2 *ladakh*, 1359), to send,

dispatch, 15, 271, 1359, 61; to load (a ship), export, 678, 679, 1091; to build (cf. *LADANĀW*); *ladanuk^u* *hukm*, an order to load, 1091; *yim asbāb chhīh ladanⁱ kitⁱ*, these articles are for export, 679.

LADANĀW, conj. 1, to cause to be built, to get built; fut. sing. 1 *lada-nāwa*, 249.

lafzī, adj., ind., verbal, literal (of a translation), 1086.

LAG, conj. 2 (I past part. *log^u*, plur. *lagⁱ*; fem. *līj^u*, plur. *lajⁱ*; II past part. *lajyōv*), to be attached (to anything); hence in various meanings as in the following:—

Pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kāmēn lagān*, it is being attached to businesses, it serves (various) purposes, 1613; with interrog. suff. *jīnsas chhw-ā mōsūl lagān*, is duty being attached to the articles? is duty payable on them? 597; fem. sing. 3 *mē chhīh tūrⁱ lagān*, to me cold is being attached, I feel cold, 343; I past masc. *log^u mē khānt^u*, I stumbled, 1735; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kāmē-mans log^u-mot^u*, he is engaged in business, 184; *dilchhuh fikirī log^u-mot^u*, (his) mind is pensive, 1302; plur. 3 *chhīh kāmē lagⁱ-matⁱ*, they have been attached to (are employed on) the work, 1025; fem. sing. 3 *chhīh khay līj^u-mīt^u*, rust has been attached (to it), (it) is rusty, 1559.

This verb, in the future and past conditional tenses, is employed like *GAZIH* (1) and *PAZ* to indicate propriety. It may be used either personally or quasi-impersonally. Thus:—

(a) Personally. In this case the governed verb is put in the part. fut. pass., and agrees with the personal subject. Plur. 1 *lagarw-na asⁱ dōstan trāwanⁱ*, we ought not to forsake friends, 773.

(b) Quasi-impersonally, with the person, when expressed in the dative or genitive, and the governed verb in the infinitive direct; *kaīsi lagi-na hēdun^u*, to despise any one is not proper, 399; *asⁱ lagi-na karun^u*, for us to do (so and so) is not proper, 548, 1281; *lagi-na asⁱ kēh kharun^u*, it is not proper for us to hate anything, 851; *asⁱ lagi-na bē-rak^um sapadun^u*, we ought not to be unkind, 1845.

(c) In another construction, the person, if expressed, is put in the genitive, and the sentence treated passively, with the governed verb in the future passive participle; *kaīsi-hūn^u lagi-na bakh kariūn^u*, or *kaīsi-hond^u lagi-na krūd karun^u*, of any one anger to be made is not proper, no one should be in a passion, 1287; *mīl* (fem. sing.) *lagi-na trāwūn^u*, the ink to-be-spilt is not proper, do not spill the ink, 1697; *kitāb* (fem. sing.) *lagi-na bātūn^u*, the book to-be-torn is not proper, the book must not be torn, 1778; *katha* (fem. plur.) *lagan-na bōzañlē*, the words to-be-heard are not proper, we should not listen to the words, 741.

No examples of the use of the past conditional appear in the sentences.

The following is therefore given for the sake of completeness : *tot^u lagihē gaśhun^u*, one (I, you, &c.) should have gone there.

With the abl. of the inf. this verb also means 'to begin', as in *lög^u kōmpani*, he began to tremble, 59.

LĀG, conj. 1 (I past part. *lög^u*, plur. *lögⁱ*; fem. *lōj^u*, plur. *lājⁱ*; II past part. *lājyōv*); to apply, cause to join, unite, 1804, 65; *dil lāgun*, to apply one's mind, give heed, pay attention, 125, 8; pres. fem. sing. 3 *chhēh lāgān*, 128; perf. masc. sing., with neg. suff. *chhu-na lög^u-mot^u*, 1865; fut. plur. 1 *lāgaw*, 125; imperat. sing. 2 *yith lāg*, apply (your finger) to this, touch this (with your finger), 1804.

LAGANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *laganōw^u*, plur. *laganōwⁱ*; fem. *laganōw^u*, plur. *laganāwⁱ*; II past part. *laganāvyōv*), to cause to be applied. The inf., as a verbal noun, *laganāwun^u* means 'the causing to be applied'; hence *bađanuk^u laganāwun^u* means 'the causing of increase to take effect', 'a tendency to cause to increase', 1780.

LAGĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *lagōw^u*, plur. *lagōwⁱ*; fem. *lagōw^u*, plur. *lagāwⁱ*; II past part. *lagāvyōv*), to apply, hence, to apply anything to oneself, to wear, or put on, anything, as in *tim chhīh ainakh lagāwān*, they wear spectacles, 1694.

lākam, decl. 1, a bridle, 242.

Lakhnaw, decl. 1, Lucknow; sing. gen. *Lakhnawakⁱ Nawāban*, by the Nawāb of Lucknow, 1378.

LAM, conj. 1 (I past part. *lom^u*; II past part. *lamyōv*), to pull, draw; esp. to tow a boat; fut. pass. part. fem. sing. nom. *asē pēyi nāv lamūñ^u*, we must pull the boat (with a tow-rope), 1428.

lānatāna, decl. 1, reproach, reproof, 1508; sing. dat. *lānatānas lāyēkh*, worthy of reproach, 1509.

Landan, decl. 1, London, 1562; England, 636.

lanjⁱ, see *lūnqⁱ*.

lār, decl. 4, pursuit; *sipāhau kür^u dushmanan lār*, the soldiers pursued the enemy, 1437.

lāra, decl. 1, the side; plur. dat. *mē chhuh laran dōd^u*, I have a pain in my side, 717.

lashkar, decl. 1, an army, a regiment, 1130; *lashkaras brōnīth*, in front of the army, 102.

lāt, decl. 1, a lot (at an auction) (the English word); plur. nom. *lāt*, 1109.

lāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *lāt^h*), rubbish, dirt, 1765.

LĀY, conj. 1 (I past part. *lōy^u*, plur. *lōyⁱ*; fem. *lōy^u*, plur. *lāyē*; II past part. *lāyyōv*), to strike; to strike (a horse), to drive; pres. masc. sing. 3 *suh chhuh tāra lāyān*, he strikes forcibly, he drives fast, 586; I past part. masc. sing. for past tense, *lōy^u*, the master beat (the slave), 166; fem.

tamⁱ lōy^u mē musht, he struck me a (blow with the) fist, 873; *mahnivⁱ gulⁱ lōy^u*, a man struck a bullet, a man shot (himself), 958; *tamⁱ lōy^u hū^u*, he hit (so-and-so with) a stick, 1729; the thing or person struck in these phrases is put in the dative.

lāyēkh, adj., ind. worthy of, deserving of, fit for; able, as in *lāyēkh zi*, worthy that, i. e. able to, 540. In the sense of worthy of, it governs a noun in the dative, but a verb optionally in the future passive participle. Thus:—*kāmⁱ lāyēkh*, competent for the work, 363, 736; *tōtāyē lāyēkh*, worthy (fem.) of commendation, 381; *lānatānas lāyēkh*, deserving of reproof, 1509; (with a verb) *shēranas* (dat. of inf.) *lāyēkh*, in need of repairs, 1498; *karanas* (dat. of inf.) *lāyēkh*, qualified to do (this), 1441; but *kānun^u* (fut. pass. part.) *lāyēkh*, worthy of being sold, saleable, 1568. Cf. *lōikh*.

lēdor^u, adj. (sem. *lēdiir^u*), yellow; 1931; pale (of the complexion), 1274.

LĒKH, conj. 1 (I past part. *lyūkh^u*, plur. *likhⁱ*; sem. *lēkh^u*, plur. *lēchhē*: II past part. *lēchhyōv*), to write; infin. *lēkhun*, *lēkhun^u*, writing, handwriting, the art of handwriting, 641, 1259, 1336; *tamⁱ hyor^u lēkhun^u*, he began to write, 1121; sing. dat. *lēkhandas-mans*, in writing, 645, 1219, 1303 (in a written composition); sing. gen. *lēkhanuk^u rābāth karun*, to practise writing, 21; *lēkhanuk^u namūna*, a specimen of writing, 1693; abl. forming pass. *lēkhana yun^u*, to be written (potentially, to be able to be written), 459; conj. part. *likhith lēkun*, to be able to write, 1927; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus lēkhān*, I am writing, 846; 2 *chhukh lēkhān*, thou art writing, 686; 3 *chhuh lēkhān*, he writes, 296, 1052; plur. 3 *chhih lēkhān*, 1740; past, *mē lyūkh^u*, I wrote, 1533; with suff. ag. first person sing. and negative, *lyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; I perf. part. *lyūkh^u-mot^u*, a thing written, hand-writing, 360, 1053; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh lyūkh^u-mot^u*, it has been written, 331, 920, 1376; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh lichh^u-mūs^u*, (a book, fem.) has been written, 614; imperat. sing. 2 *lēkh*, 580, 1084, 1124.

LĒKHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *lēkhanōw^u*, plur. *lēkhanōwⁱ*; sem. *lēkhanōw^u*, plur. *lēkhanāwē*; II past part. *-anāvyōv*), to cause (a thing) to be written, 1120 (I past part.); fut. pass. part. fem. *bōh chhus kirāyī-chīrⁱ biyē lēkhanāwūn^u yishān*, I wish to cause the lease to be written again, I wish to renew the lease, 1496.

lēp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *lēph*), handwriting, 1200.

lichh^u-mūs^u, *likhith*, see *LĒKH*.

līhās, decl. 1, regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention, 1524.

likhōrⁱ, decl. 1, a writer, a scribe, 1585.

lilām, decl. 1, an auction; sing. dat. *lilāmas*, at the auction, 1109. Cf. *nilām*.

lit^u-ri-süty, decl. 3, a saw; sing. abl. lit^u-ri-süty, with a saw, 1576.

liyākat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. liyākath; plur. nom. and all other cases of the sing. liyākūt^u, and so on), a good qualification; plur. nom., 1440;

liyākath-nāma, decl. 1, a certificate, a letter of recommendation, 292.

lob^u-kun, adv. in wat^u lob^u-kun, by the wayside, 471.

lögat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. lögath, dat. lögut^u), a dictionary; sing. dat. lögut^u-manz, in the dictionary, 520.

log^u-mot^u, see LÄG.

lög^u-mot^u, see LÄG.

lök^u-langar, decl. 1, the anchor of a ship, 260.

löikh, the same as läyékh, q. v., fit, proper; (fem. sing. nom.) nafratī karanas löikh, worthy to be hated, 642; sazāhas löikh, deserving of punishment, 509; mihrbonye löikh, worthy of kindness, 1922.

lökachyār, decl. 1, boyhood, youth, childhood; sing. abl. lökachyāra-pēlha, from boyhood, 312, 942.

lökut^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. lökatis; sing. ag. and plur. nom. lökati; fem. lökut^u, dat. lökut^u-eh^u), small, 1220, 1325; junior (in a family), 1007; lökut^u kul^u, a small tree, a shrub, 939; masc. sing. dat. (for acc.) lökatis shuris, (his) little child, 1220; plur. dat. lökat^u-n-süty, with (our) inferiors, 944; fem. sing. nom., 1325; lökut^u kitāb, a pamphlet, 1275.

long^u, adj. (fem. lünj^u), lame, 1027.

lörē, see lür^u.

lösa, decl. 1, weariness, languor, 1032.

löt^u, adj. (fem. löt^u), light, not heavy, 1071; trifling, trivial, 1821 (fem.); masc. sing. nom. tamⁱ zōñ^u myöñ^u nasihath löt^u, he considered my advice light, he treated it with scorn, 1581; chhuh löt^u pakān, he treads softly, 1815; mē wiññ^u sa kath löt^u-pöñ^hi, I whispered that word, 1905; fem. as^u gathi löt^u nāv kariññ^u, we must lighten the boat, 1073.

löy^u, see LÄY.

lözim, adj., ind., requisite, necessary, incumbent, 644.

lüb, decl. 1, avarice, 133. (H.)

lübith, adj., ind., covetous, avaricious, 430.

lij^u, see LÄG.

lük, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. lükh), used in plur., people; plur. nom. lükh, 139, 178, 1740; dat. lükan, 624, 657; lükan-süty, with the people, 49; gen. lükan-hünz^u rafākath, the companionship of people, society, 417.

LÜK^uRÄW, conj. I (past part. lük^urōw^u, plur. -rōw^u; fem. -rōw^u, plur. -rōw^u; II past part. -rāvyōv^u), to make small; conj. part. hēkah-an-a lük^urōw^uwith, canst thou shorten it? 1635.

lünq^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. lanj^u, and so on), the branch of a tree, 227, 1622; a creeper, a climbing plant, 440; plur. nom. lanj^u, 227, 1622.

LÜR, conj. I (I past part. *lür^u*, plur. *lür^u*; fem. *lür^u*, plur. *lür^u*; II past part. *luryōv*), to destroy, knock down; past cond. (in sense of pres. cond.) sing. 2, with suffix of acc. 3rd pers. sing. *yēduwai lūrahö-n*, if thou knock it down, 1407.

lür^u, decl. 3, a house, 249; sing. dat. *lari*, 1550; gen. *lari-hond^u*, 1549.

lür^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *lör^u*, and so on), a stick, a staff, 316, 1027, 1716, 1929; *tamⁱ løy^u lür^u*, he hit (his head, dat.) with a stick, 1729; sing. dat., 450.

lüz^u, lüz^uth, see *LAD*.

lyük^u, see *LEKH*.

M

ma, adv. prohibitive particle, used with the imperative, do not, 516, 749, 1044, 1687.

mā, adv. used with a verb, to indicate a question with hesitation, *kyā, mā asī*, can it be (true), 1309.

māchh^u, decl. 1, honey, 877; abl. *māchha-gan*, honeycomb; abl. *māchha-gana qandⁱra*, from in the honeycomb, 877.

machh^u, decl. 3, a fly, 1719; plur. nom. *machhe*, 751; sing, abl. *machhi-god^u*, a swarm of flies, 1764.

māda, decl. 4, a female, 718.

Madarās, decl. 1, Madras; sing. gen. *madarāsakis dākas-pṛīh* (received) by the post from Madras, 1268.

madat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *madath*), help, assistance, 690; *madath karun^u*, to help (with dat.), 116, 733, 865; *madath karani hözir*, ready to help, 1240; sing. gen. *madatuk^u hājath*, need of help, 1202; abl. *madata-sītī*, through (so-and-so's) help, 1741.

madrasa, decl. 1, a school, academy, 12, 39, 346.

magar, conjunct., but, 547, 711.

magara-math, decl. 1, a crocodile, 66.

mahabbat (nom. sing. and plur. -bath), decl. 1, love, affection, 1651.

mahanyuv^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *mahanivis*, and so on), a man, a person (5, 38, 269, 373, 886, 958, 66, 75, 1162, 1296, 1409, 1603, 1906, 19); man, mankind, 969; sing. ag. *mahanivⁱ*, 958; plur. nom. *mahanivⁱ*, men, people, 112, 62, 344, 671, 1023, 1218, 1710; dat. *mahanivēn*, 523; gen. *mahanivēn-hanzi sōbhūs^u-nish^u*, from the company of (bad) men, 1639; *mahanivēn-hūns^u jamāth*, an assembly or crowd of people, 113, 379 (*jamāth-āh*), 445.

mahärāj, vocative particle, *hē mahärāj*, O Sir, 816. (H.)

mahärāza, decl. 1, a bridegroom, 241.

mahärēn^u or (better) *mahärēn*, decl. 3, a bride, 241.

mahāwara, decl. 1, an idiom, term, expression, 1229.
maidān, decl. 1, sing. dat. *maidānas-manz*, on the plain, 819.
mainai, adj., ind., in *mainai wakta*-(or *kāla*-) *ñ̄ha*, a short time ago, lately, 1382.
māj̄, see *mōj̄li*.
majlis, decl. 4, an assemblage, congregation, meeting, 33.
majōzī, adj., ind., figurative, metaphorical, 725 (sem.).
mak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *makh*), an axe, 142.
makdūr, decl. 1, power, ability, capacity; abl. *makdūra mūjūb*, to the best of (his) ability, 847, 1425.
māl, decl. 1, property (327, 1147, 1480, 1625); an estate (568, 670, 729); property, wealth (774); the cargo of a ship (461); sing. dat. *mālas*, 461; *mālas-pēth*, (a claim) on the property, 327; gen. *māluk^u* *kāsth*, the dividend on the estate, 568, 729; *māliich^u* *wōsiath*, the executorship of the property, 670; abl. *māla-nish^u*, (a share) of the property, 1625.
malak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *malakh*), a wave; plur. abl. *malakau-siñy*, (tossed) by the waves, 1803.
malika, decl. 4, a queen, 1446.
malōi, decl. 4, cream, 432.
man, decl. 1, the mind, 78, 491, 890, 917, 1156, 1302, 1853; the heart, 478, 700, 1434; mind, disposition, 951; *man lāgun*, to apply the mind, 125, 8; sing. dat. *manas prayewun^u*, pleasing to the mind, agreeable, 61; favourable (of a wind on a ship), 707; *kor^u* *manas asar*, made an impression on the mind, 917; *manas-manz*, in the mind, 1156; gen. *manuk^u* *shōg^ula*, diversion of the mind, amusement, 78; abl. *mana-khōta*, (more deceitful) than the heart (of man), 478. (H.)
mān (1), decl. 1, honour, credit, respect, 301, 437, 878, 1488; *tas chhuh mān sapadān*, he is respected, 1523. (H.)
MĀN (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *mōn^u*, plur. *mōnⁱ*; sem. *mōñ^u*, plur. *māñ^u*; II past part. *māñōv*), to obey, 533, 1223, 5, 1809, 72; to heed, follow (advice), 423, 1157, 1487, 9, 91; to agree to, accept, comply with, 13, 37, 60, 114, 368, 899; to accept (an offer, or an invitation), 16, 634, 1280; to admit or maintain (that a thing is true), 50, 178, 435.
 Inf. *na-mānun^u*, disobedience, 1872; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. *mēp̄yi hukm mānun^u*, I shall have to obey the order, 1225; fem. sing. *nasīhath mānūñ^u* *ōs^u* *tas*, advice ought to have been heeded by him, 1489; pres. 1 sing. masc. *chhus mānān*, 60, 114; neg. *chhus-na mānān*, 37, 634; 2 sing. masc. interrog. *chhukh-a mānān*, 13, 435; neg. *hargāh* *ñ̄h mānān chhukh-na*, if thou dost not comply, unless thou compliest, 368; 3 sing. masc. *chhuh mānān*, 178. Past part. forming past tense, masc. *mōn^u*, 50; neg. *mōñ^u-na*, 1280, 1809; fem. *mōñ^u*, 16; neg. *mōñ^u-na*, 1487, 91, 1809; fut. sing. 1

māna, 533, 899; imperat. 2 sing. *mān*, 1223; 1 plur. *mānaw*, 423; past cond. sing. 2 *mānahōkh*, 1157.

mānā, decl. 1, prohibition, 778; with indefinite suffix *āh*, & *koru-th manāh*, thou madest a prohibition, you forbade, 761.

mand (1), adj., ind., lazy; masc. plur. nom., 1040. (H.)

mand (2), adjectival suffix, as in *hōnar-mand*, skilful, 1660.

mandachh, decl. 4, shame, modesty, 1624.

mandachha-zyot^u, adj. (sem. -*zyot^u*), bashful, of modest disposition, 1176.

mandī, decl. 4, an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business, 665.

manqūj^u, decl. 3, a circle; *bōhun manqūj^u karith*, to sit, having made a circle, to sit in a circle, 320.

MANG, conj. 1 (I past part. *mong^u*, plur. *mangⁱ*; fem. *mūng^u*, plur. *manj^r*; II past part. *manjyōv*), to ask for, demand; conj. part. *dyun^u mangith*, to give on loan, 1094; pres. 1 sing. masc., with suff. of 2 pers. sing. dat. and neg. *bōh chhus-ay-na mangān*, I am not asking from thee, 1087; 3 sing. masc. *chhuh mangān*, 216, 1113 (asking a low price); I past part. forming past *mong^u*, 1216; fem. with suff. of 3 pers. sing. ag. *mūng^un*, 1019.

manga, in *hanga-la-manga*, unexpectedly, 1839.

MĀNJ, conj. 1 (I past part. *mōnj^u*, plur. *mōnjⁱ*; fem. *mōnj^u*, plur. *mānj^r*; II past part. *mānjyōv*), to file; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *mānju-n*, file it, 726.

manshāh, decl. 1, an intention, 1600.

manush, decl. 1, a man, mankind (as distinct from beasts), 167, 962, 1656; *kāh manush-nā*, no one, 1919; sing. dat. *manushēs*, 1467 (dat. of possession); gen. *manushē-sond^u*, 858; *manushē-sandi mana khōta*, than the human heart, 478; *manushē-sandi khōta*, (fear God more) than man, 710; plur. nom. *manush*, people in general, 1023; dat. *manushēn*, 523. (H.)

manz (1), postpos. governing the dative case, in (of place), 66, 78, 161, 2, 82, 217, 25, 37, 78, 385, 419, 26, 86, 520, 89, 96, 626, 39, 59, 75, 98, 738, 54, 87, 814, 23, 5, 32, 40, 1 (*bis*), 60 (*bis*), 9, 908, 37, 40, 61, 70, 87, 94, 1041, 63, 91, 1127, 42, 8, 55, 6, 88, 93, 1222, 34, 72, 85, 1313, 63, 93, 1423, 39, 1596, 1609, 88, 1717, 50, 1805, 14, 79; in, in a wider sense, e.g. governing the verbal noun or infinitive, and giving the sense of the Latin gerund in *do*, as in *paranas-manz*, in reading, *legendo*, 165; similarly, 359, 645, 63, 74, 952, 1169, 1219, 27, 45, 94, 1303, 68, 1556, 95; in sentences such as 'in work', 'in a business', 'in actions', 88, 184, 258, 492, 676, 865, 902, 80, 4, 1115, 1315, 35, 7, 1742, 1856, 67; in or concerning an affair or the like, 397, 1282,

1737, 85; in a condition (of poverty, happiness, and so on), 566, 773, 892, 954, 1099, 1164, 1290, 1364, 1685, 1762; in an opinion, judgement, or the like, 904, 1281, 1832; (to speak) in (a language), 347, 66, 88, 680; in (of time), *kēh dōhan-manz*, in some days, soon, 611; *patimis rēlas-manz*, last month (such and such a thing happened), 678; *brinzis-manz*, (I shall return) in a minute, 1159; *warihēs-manz*, (the pleasantest season) in the year, 1591; *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; *waklas-manz*, in the space (of so many months), 1690: as other unclassed shades of meaning, we may quote *jangan-manz*, (weapons used) in battles, 224; *sōpānas-manz*, in a dream, 583; *gātajyāras-manz*, (excelling) in intelligence, 661; *nafahas-manz*, (a share) in the profit, 1410; *faujas-manz*, (rank) in the army, 1457.

Into, 221, 420, 67, 88, 850, 1114, 6, 1241, 4, 1331, 1733, 74; on (local), 819, 1269, 1579; *yillatas-manz*, (executed) on a charge (of murder), 671; between, among, 522, 57, 1868; *azikis-iy dākas-manz*, (letter going) by to-day's post, 846; *kaparas-manz*, (strain) through a cloth, 1723.

With pronouns, we have, *ath-manz* (subst.), in this, 554, 625, 979, 1250; *athⁱ-manz*, in this very thing, 1416; *tath-manz*, in that, 1292; *tas-manz*, in him, 887; *timan-manz*, amongst them, 537; *yith-manz*, in this (subst.), 198, 1607; *yimis-manz*, in this person, 485; *yēth-manz*, in (that) which, 1292.

manz (2), decl. 1, the middle of anything; *manz-bāg*, postpos. *ālakōndalas manz-bāg*, in the centre of the circle, 289; sing. dat. *manzas*, in the middle, 1152; ag. *manzⁱ*, between; *panku^ug^un manzⁱ*, between the lines, 1689; abl. *manza*, postpos. governing ablative case, *dōyau-manza*, from among two, (which) of the two, 318.

manzyum^u, adj. (fem. *manzim^u*), mediate, middle, tolerable, moderately good, 1800; *anzyum^u-manzyum^u*, middling in quality, 1153; *manzyum^u-yōr^u*, a go-between, a broker; *manzim^u-yār^uz*, decl. 4, the profession of a broker, 245.

māph, decl. 1, pardon; *māph kariu*, to pardon, 174. The same as *muāf*, q.v.

MAR, conj. 2 (I past part. *mūd^u*, pl. *mūdⁱ*; fem. sing. and plur. *mōyē*; perf. part. *mūd^u-mot^u* or *mū-mot^u*, fem. *mū-nūk^u*; II past part. *mōyōv*), to die; inf. dat. *maranas nīzīkh*, near to death, at the point of death, 1350; abl. *marana-kinⁱ*, (weeping) on account of the death, 1898; *marana-sūtⁱ*, the same, 1186; imperf. plur. masc. *ōsⁱ marān*, they were dying, 1710; I past sing. 3 masc. *mūd^u*, 695, 703, 958, 1909; fem. *mōyē*, 562; perf. part. sing. masc. *mūd^u-mot^u*, a dead (snake), 471.

MĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *mōr^u*, plur. *mōrⁱ*; fem. *mōr^u*, plur. *mārⁱ*; II past part. *māryōv*), to kill; inf. sing. nom. *mārun^u*, to kill (is

wicked), 1013; I past masc. *suh mōr^u śūrau*, he was killed by robbers, 1190.

mār (2), decl. 1, in *māra-wātul*, decl. 1, the executioner, 1602.

maramat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *maramath*), repairing, repairs, 108.

mārg, decl. 1, a way, a road; plur. nom. *Paramēshwara-sandī mārg*, the ways (i.e. actions) of God, 1851. (H.)

mārkhor, decl. 1, the wild goat of Ladakh, the markhor, 1636 (sing. dat.).

mārmar, decl. 1, sing. gen. *sangi-marmaruk^u banyō-mol^u*, made of marble, 1129.

mas, decl. 1, the hair of the head; *mas pārun*, to comb the hair, 348; *mas kāsun*, to shave, 1627.

masal, decl. 4, a proverb, 1420.

masāla, decl. 1, spices; plur. nom. *masāla*, 1696; dat. *masālan-sūty*, together with the spices, 319.

MASH, conj. 1 (I past part. *moth^u*, plur. *maṭhi*; fem. *mūth^u*, plur. *machh^u*; II past part. *machhyōv*), to forget. This verb is usually construed with the subject of the past tenses in the dative case. Thus (with suffix of dat. of 3rd pers. sing.) *panūn^u shēchhi mūth^u-s*, he forgot his message, 643. The conj. part. appears in *mashith gāthun*, to be forgotten, as in *yi-na-mashith gāthi-y* (suff. of dat.), (take care) that it be not forgotten by thee. do not forget this, 768; *mē gayē kāth wanana mashith*, I forgot to mention the fact, 1246; *mashith gayē-m* (suff. of dat.), I forgot, 1679.

mashāl, décl. 4, a torch; sing. abl. *mashāli-gāshē*, by torchlight, 1802.

mash^hrab, decl. 1, a mistake; sing. dat. *mash^hrabas-pāṭh*, on a mistake, mistaken, 653.

MASH^hRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mash^hrōv^u*, plur. -*rōwⁱ*; fem. -*rōw^u*, plur. *rāwē*; II past part. -*rāvyyōv*), to cause to be forgotten; conj. part., *shunun mash^hrōwih*, to overlook (an offence), 1264.

mashgūl, adj., ind., occupied, busy, 258.

mashhūr, adj., ind., well known, famous, 288, 916, 1253, 1420.

mat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *math*), an opinion, religious opinion, doctrine, sing. nom., 572. (H.)

MATH, conj. 1 (I past part. *moth^u*, plur. *mathⁱ*; fem. *mūth^u*, plur. *matha*; II past part. *mathōv*), to churn; to beat, to pound; to rub; polite imperat., sing. 2, with suffix of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *math-la-kh-pānān^u athan*, rub them on your hands, 1553.

matlab, decl. 1, the meaning of anything, 828, 1172, 1837; intention, object, 311, 1182.

mauka or *maukā*, decl. 1, an opportunity, occasion, 783, 1891.

mausim, decl. 1, a season (of the year), 1591, 1749; sing. gen. *mausimuk^u*, 638.

māv, decl. 1, a plant, a cutting from a plant, 939.

māyē, decl. 4, glue, size; paste (for sticking paper); sing. abl. *māyi-sūty*, (stick) with paste, 1715; *māyi-dār*, adj., sized, (of paper) smooth, 1670.

māsa, decl. 1, pleasure, enjoyment; *mausimukh māsa tulun*, to enjoy the season, 638.

mazahabī, adj., ind., of or belonging to a sect; plur. nom. masc. *mazahabī khayāl*, a religious opinion, 572; plur. nom., 1654.

mazbūth, adj., ind., firm, fixed, fast, tight, 1791.

mazūr, decl. 1, a labourer, labouring man; plur. nom. *mazūr*, 1025.

mē, see *bōh*.

mēhānat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *mēhānath*, dat. *mēhānūtī*, and so on), labour, exertion, 1595; *mēhānath karūnī*, to work, support oneself by work, 954, 1024, 1920; plur. nom. *chhiwa mēhānūtī tulān*, you are taking trouble, 1836.

mēhānati, adj., ind., diligent, industrious; masc. plur. nom. *mēhānati*, 527.

mēkarāz, decl. 4, scissors, shears; pincers; sing. abl. *mēkarāzi-sūty*, (nipped my finger) with pincers, 1212.

MĒL (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *myūlī*, plur. *mīlī*; fem. *mījī*, plur. *mējī*; II past part. *mējyōv*), to be met (with dat. of person by whom met; it is met to me—I met it); to agree with, be reconciled to; to agree with, (with emph. *y*) resemble exactly, be exactly alike; conj. part. *chhi-y milith gay-mātī*, they are exactly alike, 65; pres. masc. sing. 3, with emph. *y*, *chhuh mauka mēlān-iy*, an opportunity is certainly met, there are (frequent) opportunities, 783; fem. sing. 3 *sūrath chhēh mēlin*, the appearance (i. e. features) (of the two) is (i. e. are) alike, 714; with neg. suff. *khōshī chhē-na kāsī mēlān*, happiness is not obtainable by any one, 596; I past part., forming past tense, masc. sing. *tas myūlī yinām*, he got a reward, 1374; plur. *tim mīlī*, they are reconciled, 1479; fem. sing. *mē mījī shēchī*, I received a message, 126; fut. sing. 3 *mē mēli akh dūngā*, I shall get a boat, 1397; *guyunū kati mēli asē*, where shall we get straw? 1725; with, suff. of dat. 2nd person sing., *mēli-y*, you will get (it), 730; plur. 3 *mēlān mē rupayē*, I shall get the rupees, 1178.

mēl (2), decl. 1, a meeting, interview; acquaintance, friendship, 852; *mēl thawun*, to associate, 895; *tamī korū asē-sūty mēl*, he made a meeting with us, he received us, 326; *mē tas-sūty sapadi mēl*, I shall meet him, 1779.

MĒN, conj. 1 (I past part. *myūnī*, plur. *mīnī*; fem. *mīnī*, plur. *mēnī*; II past part. *mēnōv*), to measure. Imperat. sing. 2, with suff., 3rd pers. sing. acc. *mēnu-n*, measure it, 1141.

mētr, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mēthār*), a friend; sing. nom. *mēthār*,

785, 1575; *mēh̄ar thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; sing. ag. *mētran*, 1699; plur. dat. (for acc.) *mētran*, 773. (H. Cf. *dōst*.) *mēh̄ar*, *mētran*, see *mērər*.

mēt^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mēt^ə*, ag. *mētⁱ*; plur. nom. *mēt^ə*, and so on), earth, clay; sing. abl. *mētⁱ-sūt^u*, (made) with (of) earth, 240, 329; *mētⁱ-bān^u*, decl. 1, an earthen vessel, plur. earthenware, 606.

mēwa or *mēwa*, decl. 1, a fruit; sing. dat. (for acc.) *mēwas*, 1744; plur. nom. *mēwa*, 1280.

mēz, decl. 1, a table, 1886; sing. dat. *mēzas-pūl^u*, on the table, 1044; *mēzas-tal*, under the table, 731.

mihrbān, adj., ind., loving, affectionate, benevolent, merciful, kind, 1008. 1134.

mihrbōn^u, decl. 4, friendliness, kindness, goodness, favour, a favour, a kindness, 627, 1512; *mihrbōn^u kariñ^u*, to show kindness (to = *pēh^u*), 820, 1015; *mihrbōn^u karīth*, 'please,' 32, 708; sing. dat. *mihrbōn^u shukr-guzār*, grateful for kindness, 817; *mihrbōniç tōikh*, worthy of kindness, 1922; abl. *mihrbōn^u-kinⁱ*, by means of kindness, 'please,' 'pray,' 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 811, 1644; *mihrbōn^u-sūt^u*, the same as *mihrbōn^u-kinⁱ*, 187; with kindness, in a kindly manner, 944; through (so-and-so's) kindness, 1379.

mīj^u, see *MĒL* (1).

mil, decl. 4, ink, 209, 1697, 1912; *mil-i-dīg*, decl. 1, a spot of ink, 1701.

MILANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *milanāw^u*, plur. -*nōw^u*; fem. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nāw^u*; II past part. *milanāvyōv*), to cause to be met, to unite, join, 460, 809; to compare, 360; to mix, 319; inf. sing. abl. *akis-sūt^u sifār* *milanāwana-sūt^u*, by adding a cypher to one, 460; *pach^u drēri-sūt^u milanāwana-khōl^ura*, (tell him) to join together the boards with glue, 809; imperat. sing. 2 *masālān-sūt^u milanāw dāl-chīn*, mix cinnamon with the spices, 319; with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *milanāw-nu-kh*, mix them, 1174; *pach^u milanāw-nu-kh pānawūn*, join the boards together, 997; plur. 1 *milanāwaw chyōnis-sūt^u*, let us compare (ours) with yours, 360.

MILAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *milow^u*, plur. *milaw^u*; fem. *miluw^u*, plur. *milaw^u*; II past part. *milazyōv*), the same as *MILANĀW*; conj. part. *milawith*, having added together (cash and notes), in (cash and notes, I have so much), 277; *milawith suwū-kh*, sew them together, 1619; *wuñh-ta-kh* *milawith*, please twist them together, 1829.

mil^u, *mīlith*, see *MĒL* (1).

mil^uk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *mil^ukh*), property, landed property, an estate; sing. dat. *mil^ukas*, 864.

mimbar, decl. 1, a Member (of Council), (the English word), 422.

minat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *minath*, dat. *minüfū*, and so on), a supplication, 1752.

mîrâs, decl. 1, patrimony, inheritance, estate, 649.

miskin, adj., ind., poor, 187, 1354.

mistar, decl. 1, a ruler (for ruling lines), 1722.

mîzâz, decl. 1, temper, disposition, 951; constitution, health, condition of body, 396, 855; *ta^a-waⁱ-mîzâz*, of changeable temper, 299; sing. dat. *mîzâz-as-kiⁱ*, (intemperance, fem., is bad) for the character, 976; abl. *mîzâza-kiⁱ*, by disposition, by nature, 886, 1873; *nar^a-m-mîzâz*, mild in temper, 1154.

möfîl, decl. 4, an assembly, a company of people; *h^alli-n möfîl barkhâst safasiⁱn*, the company began to retire, 1531.

möhar, decl. 4, a seal; a 'mohur' (the coin), an *ashrafi*; *kürⁱ-th-a möhar*, didst thou make a seal? did you seal? 1587; plur. gen. *möharan-hînzⁱ thîⁱ*, a purse of *ashrafis*, 1436; *möhar-kan*, decl. 1, a seal-cutter, an engraver, 637.

möil, adj., ind., inclined to, addicted to, fond of, prone to, 1403 (to = *kun*).

möjⁱ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mäjⁱ*, and so on), a mother; sing. dat. *mäjⁱ töbîdâr*, obedient to the mother, 1224; *mäjⁱ-sîty-sütiy*, always with the mother, 334; gen. *mölis-mäjⁱ-hondⁱ*, of the father and mother, of the parents, 1233; ag. (*möliⁱ-*)*mäji*, 1279.

MÖKAL, conj. 3 (II past part. *mökalyôv*), to be released, be at liberty; to be finished, completed, be done with a thing; inf. abl. *kömⁱ mökalana-nishé nâ-ummed*, despairing of accomplishing the work, 513; gen. *mökalanukⁱ vêla*, time to stop, 377; II past part., as past tense, masc. sing. 3 *mökalyôv*, it is finished, completed, 73; plur. 3 *mökalyey*, they are at liberty (not in prison), 1063; fem. sing. 3 *mökalyeyⁱ kömⁱ sôrii-y*, the work is now perfect, 1305.

mökalam, decl. 1, a paint-brush, 247.

MÖKALÄW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mökalôvⁱ*, &c.), to release, deliver; to leave, abandon; I past masc. sing. *tani mökalôvⁱ bbyⁱ*, he released the brother, 498; pol. imperat. sing. 2 *mökalôv-ta*, please release, please deliver, 1247.

mökhta, decl. 1, a pearl; plur. gen. *mökhtan-hondⁱ*, 1861; *mökhta-pholⁱ*, a few pearls, plur. nom. *mökhta-phalⁱ*, the usual word for 'pearls', 996, see *pholⁱ*, which in the plural means 'grains'.

mökil, decl. 1, the client of a lawyer; sing. dat. *mökilas*, 331.

mökolⁱ, adj. (masc. plur. *mökalⁱ*; fem. sing. *mökijⁱ*), empty, untenanted (of a house), 625.

möl, decl. 4 price, value, 482, 1389, 1475, 1545, 1861; *möl hyonⁱ*, to take a price, charge a price, 303; *kam möl mangun*, to ask a low price,

1113; *möl karun*, to fix a price, appraise, 91; sing. ag. *möl^h hyon^u*, to take at a price, to buy, 267, 8, 413, 28, 808, 1109, 1252, 1580, 1600, 75, 1928; abl. *kami möl^hla chhukh hčván*, at what rate do you buy? 1462. Cf. *HĚ*.

mölik, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mölikh*), a master, 1135, 1227; *hence*, the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house), 1031, 1266, 1411; the editor (of a newspaper), 613; *as^{al} mölikh*, the real owner; the principal in a business, 1391; sing. dat. *mölikas*, 1227.

möl^hu, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *mölis*; ag. *möl^hi*; abl. *mäli*), a father; sing. dat., 821, 1224; gen. *mölis-mäjč-hoind^h*, of the father and mother, 1233; ag. *möl^h-mäjč*, by the father and mother, 1279.

mölul^hu, adj. (sem. *möl^hju*), costly, valuable; masc. plur. nom. *mölul^hi*, 1862.

möltum, adj., ind., known, apparent, 138, 717.

möm, decl. 1, wax; sing. gen. *bat^h möminch^h*, a candle of wax, 1893.

mönq^h, decl. 4, a widow, 703.

mönq^hu, adj. (sem. *mönq^hu*; sem. sing. dat. *mönqč*, and so on), blunt (of a knife), 212.

mönqij^hu, see *nčnč-mönqij^hu*.

mönduk, decl. 1, in *nčnč-mönduk* (sing. nom. *-mönduk*, plur. nom. *mön-dakh*), a frog, 787.

mönč, decl. 1, an obstacle, hindrance, 1230.

mön^hu, *mön^hli*, see *MĀN*.

mörabba, decl. 1, jam, preserves, 1380.

mōrali, decl. 4, a flute, 750.

mösh^hk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mösh^hkh*), scent, odour; *pösh mösh^hkh hyon^u*, to smell a flower, 1666; sing. abl. *möshka-süty*, (filled) with fragrance, 1308.

möshkani-där, decl. 1, fragrance; sing. abl. *möshkani-dära barith*, filled with fragrance, 1307.

mösul, decl. 1, duty, customs duty, 597.

MÖT, conj. 3 (II past part. *mötyöv*), to become thick, stout, lusty; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh mötyö-mot^h*, he has become lusty, 1117.

mötal, adj., ind., adjourned (of a meeting), 33.

möf^hi, see *möf^hu*.

mot^hu, adj. (sem. *müf^hu*), mad; drunken, a drunkard, 590.

möf^hu, adj. (sem. *möf^hu*; sem. sing. dat. *möfch^h*), thick, stout, fat, 1784 (of paper); masc. plur. nom. *möf^hi*, fat, 702.

möyč, see *MÄR*.

mözür^h, decl. 3, wages, 1878.

muaddab, adj., ind., well-behaved, courteous, respectful, 1525.

muājī, decl. 1, pardon, forgiveness; *muāj karun*, to forgive, 668, 769, 1278.

The same as *māph* and *muōfi*, qq. v.

muāda, adj., ind., ignorant, foolish; as subst., decl. 1, a fool, a dunce, 206, 595; masc. plur. nom. *muāda*, 893; dat. *muāda-sūtī*, (association) with fools, 895.

muāgī, decl. 4, foolishness, ignorance, 759; sing. abl. *muāgīyī-nishī*, (beware) of ignorance, 189.

muādāla, decl. 1, the defendant (in a lawsuit); sing. gen. *muādāla-sondū*, 487.

muādīyū, decl. 2, the plaintiff (in a lawsuit), 1337; sing. gen. *muādīyī-sondū*, 1215; *muādīyī ta muādāla-sandī yicāhār*, the statements of the plaintiff and the defendant, 487.

muādū, see MAR.

MUH, conj. 1 (I past part. *muhū*, plur. *muhi*; fem. *muhi* or *mushū*, plur. *muhi* or *mushē*; II past part. *muhyōv* or *mushyōv*), to deceive; conj. part. *muhih nyunū*, to fascinate, 700.

muājūb, postpos., governing the abl. case, according to, up to the measure of; *tadbīra muājūb*, according to (your) advice, 517; *panāni makdūra muājūb*, to the best of his, her, &c. power, 847, 1425; *nasīhiūtū muājūb*, according to (your) advice, 1166. Cf. *mūzūba*.

muājūd, adj., ind., at hand, available, 247.

mukaddima, decl. 1, an affair, matter, 947, 1170; a law-case, a criminal or civil trial, 26, 1215, 1337, 1819; sing. dat. *mukaddimās-manz*, in the case, 1337; gen. *mukaddimūchū khabar*, news of the case, 947.

mukarar, adj., ind., fixed, established, 648; *mukarar karun*, to appoint, fix, 737.

mukharir, in *mukharir chhu-m-na*, there is not daring to me, I dare not, 465.

mukhurū, adj. (sem. *mukhū*, *u*), perverse (of children); masc. plur. nom. *mukhāri*, 1299. (H.)

mūkūf, adj., ind., discontinued (of a custom), 542; dependent upon, 504.

mūl, decl. 1, root; origin, 1258; sing. abl. *mūla kađun*, to pull up by the roots, 1551.

mulāhaza, decl. 1, inspection, view, notice, 967.

mulāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mulākh*), a country; sing. nom., 1186; plur. nom., 389, 1016; sing. dat. *mulkas*, 679, 1049 (for acc.); *mulkas-manz*, in the country, in the province, 1423; abl. *mulka*, 673; sing. gen. (masc. sing. *mulkukū*), 63, 939; (masc. plur.) *mulkakī*, 1398; (fem. sing.) *mulkūchū*, 720, 982, 1292; (fem. plur.) *mulkachē*, 1196; (plur. dat.) *mulkan*, 1565.

mulākāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mulākāth*), an interview, 879; *mulākāth karun*, to meet a person, 930, 1142; *mulākāth karanāsvun*, to cause

a person to be met, to introduce one person to another, 985; sing. dat. *muläkäta*, 654, 1875; gen. *muläkätuk*, 630.

mulki, adj., ind., of or belonging to the country; *mulki-ahalkärau-manza*, from among the civil servants (lit. country, as opposed to military, officials), 324.

munäfa, decl. 1, gains, profits, surplus profits; sing. dat. *munäfas*, 1039 (for acc.).

muñč-püt, decl. 2, a kiss, 1017.

muñjūn, see *MANG*.

munösib, adj., ind., proper, suitable, 1408, 1747 (sing. fem.).

muöfī, decl. 4, pardon, forgiveness, 1019. The same as *muäf*, q. v.

munshi, decl. 1, a *munshī*: sing. dat. *üika-munshis*, to the postmaster, 1361.

MUR, conj. 1 (past part. *mür*); II past *müryöv*), to take forcibly from inside anything (e. g., in shelling peas, or in snatching from the hand); conj. part. *tam' nyüv' mđ yih atha mürith*, he snatched it out of my hand, 1672.

murabbi, decl. 1, the guardian of an infant, 827.

muräd, decl. 1, will, intention, purpose; sing. abl. *muräda khöt"ra*, for a purpose, 790.

murat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *murath*, dat. *murüč*, and so on), a picture, a portrait, 582, 1273, 1324; with indef. suff., -äh, *murath-äh*, a certain picture, 582; *chaharich* *murath*, a picture of the face, a portrait, 1356. Cf. *murša*. (H., cf. *nakshč*.)

murda, decl. 1, a dead body, a corpse, 1759.

murkhot, decl. 2, unwisdom, foolishness, 1854. (H.,

murša, decl. 4, plur., pictures; *murša karañč*, to draw pictures, 302; sing. gen. *murša-hond*, 804; *murša-gar*, a painter, 1272. (H., cf. *nakshč*. The word is the same as *murüč*, see *murbat*.)

murthä, decl. 4, fainting, faintness, 691. (H., cf. *gash*.)

mur, decl. 2, in plur. gen. *shuren-murën-handi püthy*, for 'your) family, 1431.

mus"wada, decl. 1, a rough draft; sing. gen. *mus"wadiuch* *bahī*, the waste-book, the book of rough drafts, 999.

mushkyul, adj. (fem. *mushkij*), or *mushkil*, adj., ind., difficult, 842 (*mushkyul*), 141 (*mushkil*, fem.); as noun, decl. 1, plur. dat. *mushkiln-manz*, in difficulties, 1762.

musht, decl. 4, the fist; *musht läyün*, to strike with the fist, 873.

musibat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -bath), adversity, misfortune, 1560; sing. dat. *musibatas-manz*, 1290.

müthüs, see *MASH*.

MU²EAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *mu²or^u* ; II past part. *mu²aryōv*), to open, unloose, untie, unlock ; inf. abl. *rag mu²arana pata*, after opening a vein, after bleeding, 201 ; conj. part. *hēkakh-a mu²arith*, can you open (the penknife) ? 1020.

MU²EARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mu²arōw^u* ; II past part. *mu²arāvyōv*), the same as *MU²EAR* ; conj. part. *hēkakh-a mu²arōwith*, can you open (the knot), 1104 ; I past sing. masc. *tamⁱ mu²arōw^u*, he opened (the door), 255 ; imperat. sing. 2 *mu²arāv*, open, 149 (a bale of cotton), 1248 (a door), 1848 (a lock) ; polite imperat. sing. 2 *mu²arāv-ta*, untie (the knot), 1021.

mu²vōfīkh, adj., ind., conformable, concordant ; favourable, propitious (of wind), 707.

mu²āyōka, decl. 1, moment, importance, consequence ; *ke^h mu²āyēka chhu-na*, it is of no importance, 1645.

mūzūba, postpos., the same as *mūjūb*, q. v. ; *wanana mūzūba*, according to instructions, 108.

myād, decl. 1, a period ; the course of a bill of exchange, 593.

myōnd^u, decl. 2, a morsel 'of food), 495.

myōn^u, &c., see *bōh*.

myūl^u, see *MĒL*.

myūth^u, adj. (plur. *mīthⁱ* ; fem. *mīth^u* ; fem. sing. dat. *mīchhe*, and so on), sweet, delicious (of food), 495, 1766.

N

na, the negative particle, not. When negating a direct sentence it is suffixed to the verb. If the verb is in a tense which is compounded by uniting an auxiliary verb to a participle, it is suffixed to the auxiliary. If the word to which it is suffixed ends in *h* preceded by a vowel, the *h* is dropped, but all other terminations remain unaltered. The following examples of the use of a negative in a direct sentence occur in this work :—

(a) Verbs substantive, *chhus-na*, I am not, 1322, 922 ; *chhu-na* (*chhuh + na*), is not (masc.), 118, 213, 93, 390, 3, 625, 9, 736, 42, 97, 864, 95, 915, 46, 62, 78, 9, 1078, 96, 1111, 68, 73, 5, 1201, 35, 43, 59, 1349, 58, 66, 69, 96, 1463, 77, 95, 1568, 1645, 56, 67, 1754, 1824, 33, 87 ; *chu-m-na*, there is not to me, 465 ; *chu-s-na*, there is not to him, 547 ; *chhē-na* (*chhēh + na*), is not (fem.) 57, 272, 464, 584, 647, 840, 925, 38, 1342, 1467, 1757 ; *chhi-na* (*chhil + na*), they are not (masc.) 488, 705, 880 ; *chhē-na* (*chhēh + na*), they are not (fem.), 963, 91, 1564, 88 ; *ōs^u-na*, was not (masc.) 138, 1232 ; *ōs^u-na*, was not (fem.), 891 ; *āsi-na*, it will not be, 1538.

(b) Finite verbs :—*āti-na*, he will not enter, 921 ; *chhukh-na* *hōcān*, thou dost not understand, 1172 ; *hūz^u-na*, did not hear, 1721 ; *chhu-na*

diwān, does not give (masc.), 957; *chhē-na diwān*, does not give (fem.), 1719; *dyut^u-na*, did^u not give, 1745; *drāyē-na* (the moon) has not risen^u, 1179; *dsus-na drā-mot^u*, I had not gone forth, 829; *chhu-na gathān*, does not go, 1763; *gathā-na*, I will not go, 17; *gathaw-na*, we ought not, 286, 514; *gōs-na*, I went hot, 711; *gauv-na*, is not, 1009; *chhus-na hēkān*, I cannot, 236, 370, 1, 553, 65, 1213, 1866; *chhu-na hēkān*, he cannot, 472, 715, 1871; *hyok^u-na*, could not (masc. obj.), 1385; *hēch^u-na*, could not (fem. obj.), 18; *hēka-na*, I cannot, 54, 136; *hēki-na*, he cannot, 258; *hēkaw-na*, we cannot, 1370; *hyochh^u-na*, did not learn, 70; *chhus-na karān*, I do not make, 384; *chhu-na karān*, he does not make, 2, 1010, 1306, 1919; *chhi-na karān*, they do not make, 1868; *kor^u-na*, did not make, 86, 124, 1050, 1526; *kara-na*, I will not do, 1522; *kari-na*, he will not do, 560; *karihē-na*, he would not have done, 1656; *chhu-na khōtān*, he does not fear, 1066; *ko^u-na*, did not discover, 545; *lagi-na*, it is not proper, 399, 548, 851, 1281, 7, 1697, 1778, 1845; *lagaw-na*, we should not, 773; *lagan-na*, they ought not, 741; *chhu-na lōg^u-mot^u*, is not applied, 1865; *lyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; *chhus-na mānān*, I do not heed, 37, 634; *mōn^u-na*, did not heed (masc. obj.), 1280, 1809; *mōn^u-na*, did not heed (fem. obj.), 1487, 91, 1809; *chhus-ay-na mangān*, I am not asking from thee, 1087; *chhu-na mēlān*, is not being obtained, 596; *chhē-na nērān*, it does not come out (fem.), 432; *ndri-na*, it will not come out, 1501; *chhu-na pakān*, does not go, 1285; *pazi-na*, it is not proper, 372; *chhi-na pōshān*, we are not victorious, 1262; *rōzakhi-na*, thou wilt not remain, 1468; *chi-na sapadān*, they do not become, 1573; *sapod^u-na*, did not become (masc.), 616; *sapič^u-na*, did not become (fem.), 1793; *sapada-na*, I will not become, 983; *sapadi-na*, it will not become, 73, 88, 930; *sapadihē-na*, it would not have become, 690; *shōngus-na*, I did not sleep, 1663; *chhus-na thawān*, I do not place, 505; *chhē-na thawān*, does not place (fem.), 375; *chhi-na khiyāl tānān*, they do not exercise thought, 1785; *chhukh-na wanān*, thou art not saying, 604; *wonu-th-na*, thou didst not say, 1333; *wūn^u-na*, did not say (fem. obj.), 1859; *chhus-na wātān*, I do not arrive, 1464; *wōtus-na*, I did not arrive, 1151; *wātanb^u-na*, did not cause to arrive, 953; *chhu-na wōpadān*, does not grow, 1399; *wuchh^u-na*, did not see, 85; *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; *chhu-na yiwān*, does not become, 1239; *yiyi-na*, it will not become, 1752; *chhus-na yishān*, I do not wish, 56, 666, 1478; *chhus-na zānān*, I do not know, 105, 680, 722; *chhukh-na zānān*, thou dost not know, 982; *chhu-na zānān*, he does not know, 812; *chhi-na zānān*, we do not know, 793; *äsakh-na zānān*, thou mayst not know, 677; *zāna-n-na*, I do not know him, 1002.

In a subordinate sentence, the negative precedes the verb, as in *tamī*:

dati par, yuth^u na wudith gathi, he cut the feathers, so that it should not fly away, 752.

As a prohibitive particle, *na* is not used with the present, or with the polite imperative, *ma* being used in the former case, and *mata* in the latter. It is, however, used in other imperative forms, as in *kar⁴zi na*, do not do, or *kar⁴zih^u na*, you should not have done. In the phrase *yī-na mashith gathi-y* (768), (take care) that (the message) be not forgotten by thee (see *MASH*), the negative not only precedes the verb, but is suffixed to the relative pronoun *yih*, what, and the compound then has the force of a conjunction—that not, see *yina*. So also in 1106.

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, *na* precedes the word it negatives. Thus *bananī*, possible, probable; *na-bananī*, impossible, improbable, as in *na-bananīy^u* (sing. dat.) *pash*, belief in an impossibility, 914. If, however, it is the sentence, not the word, which is negated, the ordinary rule is observed, as in *chhu-na bananī*, it is not possible, it is not probable, it is impossible, improbable, 915..1358, 66, 96. So, *na-wanani*, 860.

Very similarly, verbal nouns are negated, as in *na-mānun^u*, disobedience, 1872; *na-yinuk^u*, of not coming, 576; *na-āsana-kinⁱ*, on account of the non-existence, 410. So also in the case of the verbal noun of the passive, as in *na-wanana yiyi*, it will not be told, 860; but in the passive, if an auxiliary verb precedes the verbal noun, the negative is attracted to the auxiliary, and is suffixed to it; thus:—*chhu-na bōzana yiwān*, it (masc.) is not perceived, 1815; *chhē-na bōzana yiwān*, it (sem.) is not perceived, 1303; *chhu-na lēkhana yiwān*, writing is not being done, 459; *chhē-na pūrana yiwān*, it (sem.) is not filled, 1163; *chhu-na wuchhāna yiwān*, it is not seen, 1304.

na used by itself, without a verb, occurs in *tas-nishē chhuh gur^u, pos^u lākam na*, he has a horse, but not a bridle, 242. Similarly, suffixed in *kina na*, or not, as in *gāh chhukh-a mānān*, *kina na*, dost thou heed, or not? 13. So 386, 1657, 1833; *na . . . na* = neither . . . nor, 177, 1606.

As a prefix, *na* occurs in *na-sa*, no, sir! 200 (according to some, *nā-sā*); *na kēh*, not any, no (adj.), 778; *na-ta*, otherwise, 1073; *na-y*, if not, in negative conditional sentences, 690.

nā (= *na + a*) gives the force of a negative interrogative. It is used exactly like *na*. Thus, *chhu-nā*, is there not (masc.)? 275, 414; *chhu-y-nā*, is there not to thee (masc.)? 362; *chhē-nā*, is there not (fem.)? 456; *chhē-y-nā*, is there not (sem.) to thee? 362, 1624; *bani-nā*, will it not be possible? 947; *chhukh-nā hēkān*, canst thou not? 560; *chhiwa-nā hēkān*, can you not? 1518; *kor^uva-nā*, did you not make? 1421; *chhukh-nā khōkān*, dost thou not fear? 250; *chhu-y-nātagān*, is it not possible for thee? 228.

nabaz, decl. 1, the pulse, 1429.

nād, decl. 1, a noise, cry, shout; *kraka-nād*, screaming (of children), 1584; *nād dyun*^u, to shout, call out; *anun nād dith*, to bring having shouted, to summon, send for, 438; *anu-n nād dith*, send for him, 637, 966, 1558, 1602.

nādān, adj., ind., ignorant, simple; unwise, foolish (of an action), 1854.

nādi, decl. 4, a river; *nādi-boṭh*^u (dat. -baṭhis), a river bank, 612, 1187. sing. gen. *nādi-hona*^u, 707; *nādiyē-hona*^u, 1263, 1458, 1714.

nāfā, decl. 1, profit, 1115; sing. dat. *nāfāhas-manz*, 1410.

nāfratī, decl. 4, detestation, horror, aversion, disgust, 642.

nāg (1), decl. 1, lead (the metal), 1041, 1158.

nāg (2), decl. 1, a water-spring. *Anath-nāg*, name of a town in Kashmir = Islāmābād, 1615; sing. abl. *nāga-rād*, decl. 1, a fountain, 776 (plur. nom.).

nāgar, decl. 1, a town, a city; a province, 814; sing. dat. *nāgaras-manz*, 814.

nāgāra, decl. 1, a drum, 589.

nāishēkar, decl. 1, sugar-cane, 1766.

nakād, decl. 1, money, esp. cash as distinguished from notes, &c., 277, 1011, 1495; sing. gen. *nakdūch*^u *hōnī*, loss of money, pecuniary loss, 1297.

nakāl, decl. 1, a copy, 412, 1245.

nakār, decl. 1, refusal, denial; *nakār karun*, to refuse, decline, 481; *wana-nas* *nakār karun*, to deny having said, 502.

nākāra, adj. (ind., masc. sing. nom., 63, 1162, 1704; dat., 117; abl., 1399; plur. nom., 383, 1050; gen., 1639; fem. sing. nom., 159, 239, 417, 976, 1198; dat. 117; gen., 86; plur. nom., 1161, 1400), unprofitable, useless, bad; bad, unfavourable (of a climate), 63; bad, prejudicial, 976 (governs dative); bad, wicked, naughty, 86, 117, 59, 239, 383, 417, 1050, 1161, 62, 98, 1400, 1639; *nākāra gāsa*, masc. sing. nom., weeds, 1704; *nākāra-gāsa warōz*, (nothing) but weeds, 1399.

nākāragī, decl. 4 (dat. *nākāragīy*^u, 858, 1868; gen. *nākāragīyē-hona*^u, 1869; abl. *nākāragīy*^u, 8; plur. nom. -giy^u, 1038; dat. (for acc.) -giyēn, 890). evil, evil actions, wickedness, 8, 659, 858, &c., as above.

nākhōsh, adj., ind., unhappy, displeased, 551, 555 (masc. plur. nom.), 806, with emph. *y*, *nākhōshiy*, only unhappy, unhappy and nothing else, 599; *nā-khōsh thawun*, to offend, 1239.

nakshē, decl. 1, a picture, a portrait, 582, 804, 1273, 1324; a map, a plan, 1128, 1338, 1659; *nakshē tulun*, to draw a picture, 302; *chaharuk*^u *nakshē*, a portrait, 1356; sing. gen. *nakshuk*^u, 804.

nā-lōikk, adj., ind., unfit, 1840.

NAM, conj. 3 (II past part. *nāmyōv*, &c.; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhīk nāmān*, 180), to bend down, bow.

NAMĀRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *namārōw^u*), to cause to bow; conj. part. *kōth^u namārōwīth*, having caused the knee to bow, having knelt, 1019.

nāmūna, decl. 1, a specimen, a sample, 1570, 1693; a pattern, 1293; an example to be followed, 660.

nā-munōsīb, adj., ind., improper, unfit, unbecoming, 919, 1834.

nānā-prakōrⁱ, adv., of various kinds, of different kinds, 1260, 1807; in various ways, 1613. (H.)

nāngā, adj., ind., naked; *nāngā karun*, to make naked, to strip, 1731; as subst., masc. plur. dat. (for acc.) *nāngān*, 338.

nāparhēza-gīrī, decl. 4, incontinence, intemperance, 976.

nār, decl. 1, a male, 718.

nār, decl. 1, fire, 744, 1072; sing. dat. *nāras-māns*, 1041.

nārak, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *nārakh*), hell; sing. dat. *nārakas*, 860. (H.)

nārām, adj., ind., soft, 1676 (of a pen); peaceable, 1291 (masc. plur. nom.); *nārām-dil*, soft-hearted, gentle, 798; *nārām-mizāz* or *nārām-sōbārva*, of a gentle disposition, 1154.

nārmī, decl. 4, softness, gentleness; plur. abl. *nārmīyān-kinⁱ*, with civility, 326.

nārangī, decl. 4, an orange; *nārangī-phal* (plur. nom.), oranges, 1252.

nārāz, adj., ind., dissatisfied, displeased, affronted, 56, 558.

nārd, decl. 1, a counter in chess, draughts, &c.; a game played with such; sing. dat. (for acc.) *nārdas giudūn*, to play such a game, to gamble, 519.

na-sa, no, Sir! see *na*.

nāshī, adj., ind., destroyed, wrecked (of a ship): masc. sing. nom., 1925. (H.)

nāsīhāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *nāsīhāth*, dat. *nāsīhīs^u*, and so on), advice, 1487, 9, 91, 1581, 1747; *nāsīhīs^u mūjūb pakun*, to act according to (so-and-so's) advice, 1166.

na-ta, see *na*.

nātāwān, adj., ind., weak, feeble, 715.

nāthⁱ, decl. 3, a thread by which papers are filed together; hence a file of papers, 727.

nātīja, decl. 1, fruit, consequence, result, inference, 943, 1528.

NAĀ, conj. 1 (conjugated impersonally in the past tenses, e. g. *notu-n*, it was danced by him, he danced; I past part. *not^u*; II past part. *nātōv*), to dance; inf. sing. dat. *nākanas-māns*, in dancing, 463.

nāukar, decl. 1, a servant, 516, 694, 940, 1601, 1612; *nāukar rūzūn*, to remain a servant; to be in service, 1421; sing. dat. *nāukaras-pēlh*, 1051; sing. gen. *nāukara-sonāu*, 1135.

nā-ummēd, adj., ind., hopeless, despairing; disappointed, 539; *mōkalana-nish^u nā-ummēd*, despairing of accomplishing, 513.

NAV, conj. 3, to be new; to become excessive, be prevalent; II past past. *nāv-yōv*, hence perf. fem. sing. 3 *chhēh nāv-yē-miñg^u*, it (fem.) has become prevalent, 1386.

nāv (1), decl. 1, a name, 81, 110, 347, 564, 1118, 94, 1334, 1870; sing. abl. *kasandi nāwa*, in whose name? 670.

nāv (2), decl. 4, a boat, a ship, 570, 745, 871, 1073, 1221, 65, 1427, 48, 1548, 52, 4, 1803, 1925; sing. dat. *nāwi*, 1564; *nāwi khasān*, while getting into the boat, 1733; *nāwi-manz*, in the ship, 1091; into the boat, 1116; *nāwi-pṝch*, on the boat, 1286.

nawāb, decl. 1, a Nawāb; sing. ag. -*ban*, 992, 1378.

nāv^u, see *nāv^u*.

nāv^r, decl. 1, a novelty, new thing, discovery, 546.

naw-jawān, decl. 1, a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life; plur. gen. *naw-jawānan-handi khōl^{ra}*, (a school) for adults, 39.

nay, see *na*.

nazal, decl. 1, a cold, rheum; *ṭe chhu-y nazal kor^u-mot^u*, thou hast a cold, 1673.

nazar, decl. 4, sight; opinion; sing. dat. *myāññ^u nazari tal*, in my opinion, 474.

nazīr, in *bē-nazīr*, adj., ind., incomparable, 927.

nēb, decl. 1, an agreement, promise; *me thow^u nēb*, I promised, 1401.

nēbar, adv., outside, out of doors; *bōh ḍsīg-s. nēbar*, I was out of doors, 1075; *āb dīāv bāhyau-nishē nēbar*, the water issued outside from the banks, the water overflowed the banks, 1263.

Postpos., outside; governing dat. *shun trōwith darwāzās nēbar*, throw outside the door, 1788; *bōz^u nēbar*, outside the intellect, improbable, 918; governing abl. *gara nēbar nēruṇ*, to go out from the house, 715.

nēchha-pat^u, decl. 3, an almanac, 69. See *patar*.

nēchiyuv^u, decl. 2, a boy, a child, 238, 330, 4, 709, 827; a son, 649, 805, 1898; sing. dat. *nēchivis*, 649; gen. *nēchiv^u-sona^u*, 827; *nēchiv^u-sandi marana-kiñ^u*, on account of the death of the son, 1898; *nēchiv^u-sandi khōta*, (cleverer) than the boy, 330; plur. nom. *nēchiv^u*, 238, 805.

nēm, decl. 1, a custom, rule, customary rule, 542, 1222; *nēm karun*, to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote, 94; abl. *nēma-rost^u*, without order (of a school), 1255; fem. *nēma-riñgh^u*, without discipline (of an army), 541. (H.)

nēmbis, see *nyomb^u*.

nēnd^ur, decl. 4, sleep; abl. *nēndri* or *nēndri wōthun*, to get up out of bed, to rise in the morning, 1544, 1881.

nēñ-mōñdūk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. -*mōñdūkh*, dat. *mōñdakas*; plur. nom. -*mōñdākh*). a male frog, 787.

nēñē-mōndijū, decl. 3 (sing. dat. mōndajč, and so on), a female frog, 562.
NĒR, conj. 3 (this verb is irregular in its past participles, which are II arāv, plur. drāy, fem. sing. and plur. drāyč; III drāyōv, pl. drāyāy, fem. sing. and plur. drāyēyč; IV drāyāv, plur. drāyāy, fem. sing. and plur. drāyēyč. The conj. part. is nērith), to go forth, come forth, issue, 248 (of buds of a tree), 715 (out of the house), 744 (of fire from a flint); to proceed, march forth, 102, 829 (to go by a certain path); to rise (of the moon), 1179; to rise (of cream or milk), 432; to go beyond bounds, overflow (of a river), 1263; to turn out, result, 924, 1501, 28, 9; to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed, 83.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—fut. pass. part. nērunč; masc. plur. hēlin grūmpħč nēranč, the buds have begun to come forth, 248; conj. part. hēkun nērith, to be able to go out, 715; pres. masc. sing. 3 chuh nērān, 744; fem. sing. 3, neg. chħē-na nērān, 432; imperf. masc. sing. 3 ḍsč nērān, 102; II past masc. sing. 3 drāv, 1263, 1528; fem. sing. 3 neg. drāyč-na, 1179; pluperf. masc. sing. 1, neg. ḍsu-s-na drā-motč, 829; fut. sing. 3 nēri, 83; neg., 1501; plur. 3 nēran, 1529; past cond. sing. 3 nēriħe, 924.

nērnay, decl. 1, a settlement, decision, 34. (H.)

nēshbodč, adj. (fem. -bħiżč), without sense, a fool; plur. dat. masc. nēsh-bħdēn, 1646. (H.)

nēshħħażar, decl. 1, silliness, foolishness, 1649. (H.)

nēthananč, adj. (fem. -nħiñč), naked, bare; masc. plur. nom. nēthħanani, 1193.

NĒWAZ, conj. 1 (I past part. -wōčč), to represent, make a respectful statement; fut. sing. I nēwāza, 1507.

NI, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. ninč or nyunč (pronounced nyun) (nyun not used), fem. niñč; conj. part. nith; freq. part. ni ni or nith nith; noun of agency nīnawōlč or nīnawunč; pres. part. nīnān; I past part. nyūv, plur. nīy, fem. sing. and plur. niyēč; II past part. niyōv, plur. niyēyč, fem. sing. and plur. niyēyč; III past part. niyāv, plur. niyēyēyč, fem. sing. and plur. niyēyč; fut. sing. 1 nīna, 2 nīkh, 3 nīyi; plur. 1 nīnaw, 2 nīniw, 3 nīn; imperat. sing. 2 nīh, 3 nīyin; plur. 2 nīyiw, 3 nīyin; polite imperat. sing. 2 nīta, 3 nīyitān; plur. 2 nīyitaw, nīyitān; past cond. sing. 1 nīmahō, 2 nīħōkh, 3 nīyħeħ; plur. 1 nīmahōw, 2 nīyħħēw, 3 nīħōn], to take, 10, 318, 420, 573, 700, 1295, 1907; to take away, 1527, 1731; to carry, convey, 408, 861, 1312; to take, seize, capture, 1774; to receive, 1625; to conduct, 382; tamīnyīv atha mārith, he snatched (it) from (my) hand, 1672; nīh tulith, take (it) away, 315; kūri nīnč, to steal, 20, 868, 1713.

The following forms of this verb appear in the specimens:—inf. gen.

niniuch^u (fem.), 20, 1312; conj. part. *nith*, 1774; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh niwān*, 1713; plur. 3 *chhik niwān*, 868; fut. sing. 1, with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *nima-n*, I shall take it, 861; 3 *nīy*, 382; I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *nyūv*, 1295, 1625, 72; plur. *nīy*, 573, 1731; perf. masc. sing. *chhuh nyū-mot^u*, 700; pluperf. masc. sing. *ds^u nyū-mot^u*, 1527; imperat. sing. 2 *nih*, 10, 315, 1907; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ni-n*, take it, 318; polite imperat. sing. 2, with the same suff. *nita-n*, please take it, 420; plur. 2 *nip̄tarō*, 408.

NOTE. The masc. inf. of this verb is generally written *nīn^u*, although pronounced *nyun*.

NIBĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *nibbōv^u*, to conduct, manage; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhik dōh nibāwān*, they pass the day, 477.

nigarōnī, decl. 4, watchfulness, supervision; sing. abl. *nigarōnī-wōt^u*, a superintendent, 1751.

nīk^u, see *nyuk^u*.

nīla-kūt^{hī}, decl. 3, an indigo factory (the Hindī term borrowed); sing. dat. *-kōchhē-manc*, 940. It will be observed that here *nīl* belongs to the first (masc.) declension, and not to the fourth (fem.), although, when used by itself *nīl*, indigo, is fem.

nīlām, decl. 1, an auction-sale, 1567; sing. dat. *nīlāmas-manc*, (go) to the auction, 129; gen. *nīlāmuk^u*, 44, 282. Cf. *līlām*.

nīma, *niniuch^u*, see *NI*.

nīrantar, adj., ind., incessant continual (of rain), 923. (H.)

nīrāsh, adj., ind., hopeless, despairing, disappointed, 539; *mōkalana-nishē nīrāsh*, despairing of accomplishing, 513. (H. Cf. *nā-ummēd*.)

nīrbal, adj., ind., without strength, weak, feeble, 715, 1720; weary, fatigued, 704. (H.)

nīrday, adj., ind., unmerciful, 1845, 9. (H., see *rahām*.)

nīrith, see *NĒR*.

nīrmal, adj., ind., clear; (of the sky) clear, serene, 692, 1610. (H. Cf. *sāf*.)

nīrinūl, adj., ind., without root, hence, baseless, unreasonable, 1850. (H.)

nīshāna, decl. 1, a mark, 1131 (made on paper); a sign, *rūdūk^u nīshāna*, a sign of rain, 1643; a flag, a standard, 738; a sign of rank (as epaulet), 1637.

nīshchay, certainty; *thawun nīshchay*, to be assured, 696. (H.)

nīshē, postpos. governing both the dative and the ablative cases. When governing the dative it indicates rest near or motion to. When governing the ablative motion from and other ablative significations. When, however, the noun governed is a masculine living being in the singular number, it may also be in the dative with an ablative sense.

(a) Rest near, governing the dative: 280 (near the castle), 1011 (keep it by you, *pānas nīshē* = *apnē pās*); signifying possession (*mō nīshē chhuh*

= *mērē pās hai*, I have), *mē nishē*, 10, 277, 400, 972, 1346, 56, 1432, 1748; *te nishē (terē pās)*, 69, 802, 1320, 1730; *tas nishē (us-kē pās)*, 949. In the sense of near, *nishē* also means 'in the opinion of so-and-so'; thus, *mē nishē*, in my opinion, 186; *te nishē*, in thy opinion, 46.

(b) Motion to, governing the dative: *te nishē*, (I will come) to thee, 1401; *tas nishē*, (convey) to him, 408; similarly, 499, 1277; *tōhē nishē*, (I will come) to you, 968; *rāsas nishē*, (they fled) to the king, 1417. Hence in the sense of the dative after a verb of petitioning, and the like, as in *sarkāras nishē* (an appeal) to the Government, 87; *hōkimas nishē*, an application to a judge, 90.

(c) With ablative significations, governing the ablative case: *nākāra-giyi nishē*, (abstain) from evil, 8; *sōrāga nishē*, (expelled) from heaven, 29; *muqagiyi nishē*, (beware) of ignorance, 189; *hisāba nishē*, (deduct) from the account, 484; *bāda sakātiyi nishē*, (delivered) from great distress, 498; *bōndi-wāna nishē*, (escaped) from prison, 646; *pōlāda-nishē* (fire issuing) from (flint and) steel, 744; *sārēviy-nishē*, (independent) of all, 935; *gathana nishē*, (prevented) from going, 1387; *dimāga-nishē*, (abstain) from pride, 1390; *kitābi nishē*, (quotation) from a book, 1452; *khatarā nishē*, (saved) from danger, 1575; *sanga nishē*, (go) from the company (of the wicked), 1639; *bōzū-nishē dūr*, far from the understanding, incomprehensible, 1851.

(d) With ablative signification, but in the case of a masculine animate being in the singular number or in the plural honorific used instead of the singular, governing the dative; *tas nishē*, (received) from him (292), (ask) from him (481), (want) from him (1329); (deceit) at his hands, 479; *tōhē nishē*, (I wish) from you, 1512; *kas nishē*, from whom (can I borrow), 220. Ablative of comparison, *Khudāyēs nishē*, 962.

(e) Ablative after verb of despairing or fearing, governing abl. case: *mōkalana-nishē nā-umimēd*, despairing of accomplishment, 513. Governing dative of an animate masculine noun, *dāndas nishē*, (afraid) of the bull, 250; *Khudāyēs nishē*, (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914. *nishkāran*, adv., without cause, needlessly, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836. (H.) *nishphal*, adj., ind., fruitless, vain, 1438, 1589, 95, 1826, 60; adv., in vain, fruitlessly, 1820; *nishphal kharāch*, extravagance, 684; *nishphal karun*, to misspend (time) (1168), to waste (892); *gōlē nishphal gayē-kh*, the bullets went fruitlessly for them, they missed (in shooting), 1171; so 1636. (H. Cf. *foida* and *khōlē*.)

nītis, see *nyūtū*.

nītut, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *nītuth*, dat. *nītatas*; plur. nom. *nītath*), illiberality, miserliness, 894.

niyēm, decl. 1, a rule, law, 648, 1310. (H. Cf. *kānūn*.)

nīzīkh, adv., nearly, about; nīzīkh tōr asta, about four cubits; with emph. y, nīzīkhiy θs^u , it very nearly happened, 1331.

Postpos. governing dat., near; maranas nīzīkh, at the point of death, 1350; yith nīzīkh, in this neighbourhood, 1207.

nōkis, adj., ind., defective, imperfect, 908.

nōksa, decl. 1, a physician's prescription (Pers. *nushka*), 1376. (Cf. nōskha.)

nōksān, decl. 1, loss, damage, 461, 535, 845, 1107, 1297.

nōlish, decl. 4, a complaint, accusation; nōlish kariñ \bar{u} , to make a complaint against any one, to prosecute, 1412.

nōm u , adj. (fem. nōm u), named, having a name; mānī nōm u , named 'Mānī', 1272.

nōrjīl, decl. 1, a coco-nut, 1012, 1699.

nōrla, decl. 1, a coco-nut, 233.

nōshī, adj., ind., destructible, mortal, 903. (H.)

nōskha, decl. 1, a physician's prescription, a formula, recipe, 1474. (Cf. nōksa.)

nōlī, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. nōlī), a bank-note; plur. nom., 277.

NōTH, conj. 3 (I past part. nōthyōv), to be ruined, 519; to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition, 438; II past masc. sing. 3 nōthyōv, 519; fem. sing. 3 nōthyēy \bar{e} , 438.

nov u , adj., new, recent, 346; masc. sing. abl. navi sara (= Hindī *na* sir-sē), anew, 1783; fem. sing. nom. nūv u , 1208, 1473, 1778; plur. nom. nāv e , 1600.

nōzukh, adj., ind., delicate, tender; masc. plur. nom., 494.

nūn, decl. 1, salt; sing. gen. nūnuk u , 1567.

nūv u , see nov u .

nyāy, decl. 1, justice; sing. abl. nyāyē-kartā, a doer of justice, just, 1008. (H.)

nyomb u , decl. 2, a lemon; sing. dat. nēmbis, 1005.

nyōyī, adj., ind., just, 884. (H.)

nyuk u , adj. (fem. nich u), mean, worthless, lean; masc. plur. nom. niki, 702.

nyūl u , adj. (fem. nīj u), blue, dark green, 246.

nyūd u , decl. 2 (sing. dat. nībis), a miser; sing. dat., 1163.

nyūv, see NI.

O

öb, see aib.

öbī, adj., ind., of or belonging to water (öb); fem. sing. abl. öbī wati-kin \bar{e} , by the water route, (to go) by sea, 1029.

ödil, adj., ind., upright, sincere, just, 884, 906, 1008.

o⁷u, adj. (fem. i⁷du⁷), half; hence incomplete, 928; fem. sing. nom. with emph. y, i⁷du⁷-y, quite incomplete, 928.

ogun or agun, decl. 1 (sing. dat. agnas or ag^anas; plur. nom. agan), fire; sing. nom. (ogun), 744, 1072; dat. agnas-manz, in the fire, 1041. (H. Cf. nūr.)

ohuda, decl. 1, an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), 1457; sing. gen. ohudīch^u köm^u, the duties of the appointment, 1517; abl. ohuda-dār, one who holds an appointment, an official, 1242.

ökhir, decl. 1, an end, conclusion, 177, 378, 1606; as adv., at last.

ökibat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -bath), end, termination, the future state of life; sing. dat. ökibatas-manz, 841; gen. ökibatuk^u, 1068.

ölim, adj., ind., wise, learned, 1357.

ölm^u, decl. 2, the nest of a bird, 617.

öm^u, adj. (fem. öm⁷u⁷), raw, uncooked, 1463.

ongujⁱ or onguy^u (1582, 1804), decl. 3, a finger, 202, 1582, 1804; plur. nom. onguyⁱ, 1212, 1217.

on^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. anis; fem. sing. nom. i⁷ñ^u, 528; dat. añ^e), blind, 204, 1043.

ös, decl. 1, the face, the mouth; sing. dat. ösas-manz, in the mouth, 217.

öshēd, decl. 1, medicine; sing. dat. öshēdas, 1249. (H.)

ösⁱ, ös^u, ös^u, ösus, &c., see ÅS.

öth, see aith.

öf^u, decl. 2, flour; sing. gen. a⁷likⁱ pi⁷pa, barrels of flour, 157; a⁷lichⁱ öfch^e, loaves of flour, 748.

öwa, öy, see VI.

ozur, decl. 1, an apology, excuse, defence in a law-case, 86, 486 (Ar. 'uzr).

The same as wözr, q. v.

P

pach^e, see PAK and pii⁷u⁷.

pachh, a side, a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another; sing. dat. (for acc.) pachhas, 1283. (H.)

pachhapāt, decl. 1 (sing. nom. -pāth), partiality, unfairness, 1281; sing. abl. pachhapāta-rost^u, impartial, 906. (H.)

pachhitōwī, adj., ind., afflicted, sorrowing, 51.

pachhyum^u, adj. (fem. pachhim^u), of or belonging to the west; masc. sing. gen. pachhīmyuk^u, 608.

padar-s^ah, decl. 1, a lion, 1081; cf. s^ah.

pād^ashāh, decl. 1, a king, 1446.

pagāh, adv., to-morrow, 406, 593, 729, 930, 1130, 40, 2, 1370, 1567, 86, 1750; pagāh-kyut^u, for to-morrow, 1574.

pā-gol^u, pā-hanā, see pōn^u.

pāh, decl. 4, human excrement used as a manure in vegetable gardens; pāh trāvīn^u, to spread manure, to manure, 1127.

pāhī, decl. 4, a wheel; sing. dat. pāhiyē-tal, under the wheel, 448.

pāhōr^u, decl. 3, a cottage, hovel, hut; plur. dat. pāhārēn-manz, in cottages, 419.

pāida or pōda, adj., ind., produced, created, 433, 898; gōdañi pāida karun, to make for the first (time), to invent, 988; pāida karānubl^u, a creator, 434; pāida sapanun, to come into being, be created, 1918.

pāidal or pōdal, adv., pāidal gāthun, to go on foot, to walk, 1882.

pāidāwār or pōdāwār, decl. 1, produce, that which is produced; pl. nom. pāidāwār, 1398.

PAIR or PÖR, conj. 1 (I past part. pūr^u, plur. pūrⁱ; fem. pūr^u, plur. pair^u; II past part. pairyōv), to wear or put on (clothes or ornaments); pres. masc. sing. 1 chhus pairān, 1895; 3 chhuh pairān, 585; fem. sing. 3 chhēh pairān, 226; plur. 3 chhēh pairān, 1260.

PAIRĀW or PÖRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. pairōw^u), to put (clothes, &c.) on another person; pres. masc. plur. 3 chhīh pairāwān, 338.

pāisa or pōsa, decl. 1, a pice, the fourth part of an anna, 2.

pāiwand, decl. 1, connexion, relation, relationship, 388.

pāizār, decl. 1, a slipper, a leather shoe; akh pāizār-jūrⁱ, a pair of shoes, 185.

PAK, conj. 2 (I past part. pok^u, pl. pakⁱ; fem. pūch^u, pl. pach^u; II past part. pachyōv), to go, to walk, to tread, 67, 439, 862, 1027, 1149, 1815; to travel, 1813; to progress, sail (of a ship), 361, 745; to run (of the stream of a river), 762; to go, be in motion (of a watch), 1892; to be current (of a coin), 1285; to proceed, go on (of a business), 1494; pākān gāthun, to go on foot, 340; nāshūs^u-mūjāb, or salāha, pakun, to go according to advice, to follow advice, 1166, 1502.

Inf. pakun, abl. pakana; dih mē pakana, allow me to go, 67; pakana-sūty, by, on account of, going, 1166; pres. part. pakān, 340; pakān pakān, while walking, 862; pres. masc. sing. 3 chhuh pakān, 361, 1027, 1815; neg. chhu-na pakān, he does not go, it is not current, 1285; fem. sing. 3 chhēh pakān, 762, 1494, 1892; plur. 3 chhēh pakān, 439; past masc. sing. 1 pokus, 1149; plur. 1 pakⁱ, 1813; fut. sing. 3 paki, 745; past cond. sing. 1 pakahō, 1502.

PAKANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. pākanōw^u), causal of PAK, as in conj. part. pākanōwith hēkun, to be able to draw (a load), 577; to be able to propel a boat, 1221.

pākh, adj., ind., pure, clean, holy, 884.

pākha, decl. 1, a fan, a punkah; sing. gen. pākhiich^u zarūrath, (there is no) need of a punkah, 699.

pal, decl. 1, a rock; sing. dat. *palas khasun*, to mount a rock, to be wrecked (of a ship), 1548.

Päl^gām, decl. 1, the name of a village in Kāshmīr; *-gāmūch^u* wath, the road to Päl^gām, 1894.

palⁱyār, decl. 4, a hedge, railings; sing. abl. *palⁱyāri-pēth*, (to leap) over the railings, 1045; plur. nom. *palⁱyāra*, 1454.

pal^{an}an, decl. 4, a regiment, 1490.

pampōsh, decl. 1, a lotus-flower, 1110, 94.

pan, decl. 1, a leaf; plur. dat. *panan-pēth*, on leaves, 1740.

pān, decl. 1 (sing. gen. *pānuk^u*), the human body, the personal appearance, 489.

pāna, reflexive pronoun (sing. dat. *pānas*, ag. *pāna*; the plural is the same as the singular; with emph. *y*, *pāna* becomes *pōnⁱ*, even oneself; for the genitive of both numbers *panun^u*, q. v. is used), self, selves, always, like the Hindī *āp* referring to the subject of the sentence; sing. nom., 88, 410; dat., 958; *pānas-nish^u*, near oneself, in one's own possession (Hindī *apnē-pās*), 1011; *pānas-sūty*, 67; *pānus tōbi rājūn*, to keep under one's own control, 1736; ag., with emph. *y*, *mahnivⁱ pōnⁱ pānas gūl lōy^u*, the man shot himself, 958.

panāh, decl. 1, a breadth (of cloth), 232.

pānawōñ, adv., mutually, 99, the same as *pānawūñ*.

pānawūñ, adv. (the same as *pānawōñ*), mutually, 978, 1111, 1445, 1513, 1845; mutually, together (of joining two things together), 997, 1174.

panchāy^{et}, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *panchāy^{eth}*), a 'punchayat', a jury; ag. sing. *panchāy^{etan}*, 1003.

pāñū, see *pōñ^u*.

pang^at, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *pang^ath*, dat. *pang^ug^u*, and so on), a line, a stroke (in writing), 443; cf. *pank^at*.

panja, decl. 1, a group of the five fingers; claws (of an animal), 281, 328; plur. nom., 281, 328; *atha-panja jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808.

panjara, decl. 1, a cage, 260.

pank^at, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *pank^ath*), a line (in drawing or writing); plur. nom. *pank^ug^u*, 991; dat. *pank^ug^un-mansⁱ*, between the lines, 1689. Cf. *pang^at*.

pāñk^u, see *pōñ^u*.

pankāh, card., com. gen., fifty, 1025 (masc.), 1497 (fem.).

panun^u, pron., adj. (fem. *pāniñ^u*), own, my (own), thy (own), his (own), her (own), our (own), your (own), or their (own), always referring to the subject of the sentence, exactly like the Hindī *apnā*. It is usually classed as the genitive of *pāna*, q. v. It occurs in the following instances in the sentences: 'my (own)', 18, 157, 202, 666, 1156, 1210, 12, 1372, 1482,

1575, 82, 1600, 1, 17, 82; thy (own), 192, 210, 335, 618, 26, 961, 1017, 1102, 1227, 1301, 13, 1410, 47, 80, 1514, 53, 87, 1623, 93, 1708, 27, 72, 8, 1804, 20, 88, 90; his (own), 86, 94, 102, 20, 40, 63, 209, 38, 56, 317, 31, 4, 410, 38, 98, 513, 40, 615, 43, 769, 88, 821, 50, 86, 969, 1010, 9, 51, 4 (bis), 1184, 1233, 83, 96, 1416, 25, 39, 60, 1517, 1625, 95, 1712, 55, 1871, 98; her (own), 562, 1541; our (own), 125, 360, 1168, 1605, 1736, 1920; your (own), 182, 708; their (own), 146, 463, 847, 92, 904, 1024, 1220, 31, 1520, 1785, 1832, 56; *panun^u* *pān*, one's own body, oneself, 1920.

Masc. sing. nom. *panun^u*, 120, 46, 335, 60, 410, 63, 98, 540, 615, 66, 892, 1017, 24, 54, 1168, 1296, 1301, 1410, 82, 1575, 1601, 5, 17, 25, 1727, 72, 85, 1820, 90.

Dat. (and dat.-acc.; *pananis*, 102 (-brōñth), 25 (-pēñh), 63 (ditto), 256, 331, 618, 26 (-manz), 821, 904 (-manz), 61 (ditto), 1156 (ditto), 84, 1220, 7, 83, 1313 (-manz), 1587 (-pēñh), 1920.

Genitive (agreeing with an. noun) *pananis*, 1283, 1898; (agreeing with inan. masc. noun) *panani*, 157, 92, 708, 69, 88, 1210, 1480, 1693.

Abl. *panani*, 847, 1054 (-pēñha), 1372 (-khōta), 1682 (-kinⁱ), 1871 (-bāpath).

Plur. nom. *panani*, 94, 238, 438, 1695, 1736, 1888.

Dat. (and dat.-acc.) *pananen*, 209 (-pēñh), 1416, 1553, 1755, 1856 (-manz), 1920.

Gen. *pananen*, 1623.

Fem. sing. nom. *pananī^u*, 18, 202, 513, 62, 643, 850, 969, 1051, 1439, 47, 1517, 41, 82, 1778, 85, 1804.

Dat. (or dat. acc.) *pananī^u*, 102 (brōñth), 40 (-manz), 334 (-sūñy), 1231 (-manz), 1460 (ditto), 1520 (-pēñh), 1708, 12 (-pēñh), 1832 (-manz).

Gen. *pananī^u*, 86, 1010, 1514.

Abl. *pananī^u*, 187 (-sūñy), 210 (-pēñha), 317 (-kinⁱ), 847 (-mūñjūh), 1102 (-sūñy), 1425 (-mūñjūb).

Plur. nom. *pananī^u*, 1212, 1600.

PAP, conj. 3 (II past part. *papvōv*), to be or become ripe; inf. *phal hyotun* *papun^u*, the fruit is beginning to ripen, 1543; conj. part. *papith*, 180.

pāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pāp*), sin, wickedness, a fault, an offence, a blameworthy action, 199, 441, 656, 705, 952, 1013, 1238, 64, 1656; sing. dat. *pāpas-kin*, (inclination) to sin, 1403; gen. *pāpuk^u*, 122, 769; abl. *pāpa-rost^u*, free from sin, blameless, 200, 706, 956; *pāpa-kinⁱ* (sorry) for an offence, 1682; *pāpa-warōi*, (hate nothing) except sin, 851. (11. Cf. *gumūh*, *öb*, and *takhsir*.)

par (1), decl. 1, a feather; plur. nom. *par*, 752.

PAR (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *par^u*; II past part. *paryōv*), to read, to study;

inf. nom. *parun*; dat. *paranas-kun*, (inclined) towards reading, 128; *paranuk^u* *rab^uth karun*, to practise reading, 21; *paranas-manz*, in reading, 165, 1294, 1556; gen. *paranuk^u* *hadd*, the extent of (their) learning, 681; *paraniich^u* *yēsh*, a desire to study, 925; abl. *parana-sūty*, (pleased) by reading, 1572; forming passive, *chhu-na parana yiwān*, (the writing) cannot be read, 1053; *chhuh parana yiwān*, it is legible, 1336; conj. part. *hēkaw-a parith*, can we read, 1059; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus parān*, 1143, 1431; 3 *chhuh parān*, 1465; plur. 3 *chhīh parān*, 1734; I past part. forming past tense, with suffix of ag. 3rd person sing. *porun*, he read, 595; perf. masc. sing. 2, with interrog. suff. *chhu-yē por^u-mot^u*, hast thou read, 872, 1195; fem. (ditto) *chhē-yē pūr^u-mīś^u*, hast thou read (a fem. thing), 1275; periphrastic past conditional *yēduwai mē āsihē por^u-mot^u*, if I had read, 1357; fut. sing. 2 *parakh*, 1708; plur. 1 *paraw*, 300; imperat. sing. 2 *pār*, 222.

PĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *pōr^u*; II past part. *yōv*), to make complete, finish, perform; to arrange the hair; imperat. sing. 2 *mas pār*, comb (your) hair, 348.

paradīsh, decl. 1, a foreign country; sing. dat. *-dīshēs*, 764; cf. *dīsh*.

paralūk^u, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-lūkh*), the other world, the next world; sing. dat. *paralūkas-manz*, in the next world, 841. (H.)

Paramēshwar, decl. 1, God, 434, 884, 1008, 1557; sing. dat. *-waras*, 139 (for acc.), 945; *-waras-nish^u*, as compared with God, 962; (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914; gen. *-vara-sond^u*, 29, 203, 1422, 1809, 51, 1918, 21; ag. *-waran*, 433; nom. with emph. *y*, *Paramēshwar-iy*, verily God, 1835. (H. Cf. *Khudā*.)

PARĀNĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *paranōv^u*, to cause to read; to teach; infin. dat. *chyōnis paranāwanas-manz*, in thy instruction, in teaching thee, 1595; gen. *paranāwanuk^u* *tarikh*, the method of education, education as a science, 614; pres. inasc. plur. 3 *chhīh paranāwān*, they teach, 1771.

paranda, decl. 1, a small boat, a pinnace, 1330.

pāray, decl. 4, a public proclamation, notice, advertisement, 321.

parbut, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *parbut^u*, dat. *parbatas*; plur. nom. *parbath*, dat. *parbatan*), a mountain, a range of mountains, 1183; sing. dat. *parbatas-pēth*, upon the mountain, 109; plur. nom., 869, 907. (H.)

parhēz, decl. 1, abstention; abstemiousness, temperance, continence; caution, moderation; sing. nom. *dimāga-nishē parhēz karun^u*, to abstain from pride, 1390; *nākāragiyē-handis parhēz karanas-manz*, in avoiding wickedness, 1869; sing. abl. *nā-parhēza-girī*, incontinence, intemperance, 976; *ast gaśhav parhēza-kinī rōzānī*, we ought to remain with caution, we ought to be cautious, 286.

pāripūrn, adj., filled; full (of a flood or tide), 745. (H.)

Parwardagār, decl. 1, the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence; sing. gen. -gāra-sond^u, 1432.

parwarish, decl. 4, fostering, support; *chhuh parwarish karān*, he supports, 1755.

P.1RZA NĀIV, conj. 1 (I past part. *parzanōvū*), to recognize, understand, grasp (the meaning of anything); pres. masc. sing. 2 interrog. *chhukh-a parzanāvān*, 828.

pīsa, decl. 1, the page of a book; sing. dat. *pāsas* (for acc.), 222; *kuth pāsas-mān*, on what page?, 1269.

pasand, adj., ind., approved, preferable, choice, 1373; *pasand karun*, to approve of, 95; *pasand yin^u*, to suit (a person, dat.), 1746.

P.1SH (1), conj. 3 (I past part. *pashyōv*), to repent, be sorrowful; past cond. sing. 1 *pashēhō*, 1502.

push (2), decl. 1, the thatch. or roof, of a house, 1407, 1549; *push din^u*, to thatch, 1783.

pushis, see *posh^u*.

P.1SII P, conj. 3 (II past part. *pashpyōv*), to drip, ooze; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pashpān*, 202.

pata, adv. and postpos.

(a) Adv., afterwards, hereafter, 868, 1501, 2; *yin^u pata*, to go after, to follow; *yima-y pata* (suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat.), I will follow thee, 755.

(b) Postpos. governing the abl. case, or (in the case of masculine living beings in the sing. number) optionally the dat. Thus (abl.) *rag mutarana pata*, after opening a vein, 201; *aki rēta pata*, after a month, 1178; *dōyimi rēta pata*, after next month, 1234; *aki haptu pata*, after a week, 1897; similarly *tawa-pata*, after that, afterwards, 857; (dat.) *tas pata*, (run) after him, 1558.

patang, decl. 1, a kite (the toy), 1017.

pat^ur, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pat^ur*), a leaf (of a plant); a leaf of paper, a letter. In composition this word sometimes takes the feminine form *pat^uṛi*, and, when it means 'the leaf of a plant', the masculine form *wāth^ur*; *khath-path^ur*, correspondence, 416; *kushēla-path^ur*, a letter of good news, hence, politely, a letter, 1471; *prasīda-path^ur*, a letter of recommendation, a certificate, 292; plur. nom. *pat^ur*, leaves of plants, 1553; *nēchha-pat^ur^u*, decl. 3, an almanac, 69. No example of the use of *wāth^ur* occurs in the sentences, but we may quote *hāka-wāth^ur*, spinach-leaves, as an example.

pataulūkan, adv., in the end, finally, 562.

path, adv. and postposition.

(a) As an adv., behind, after; in the end, ultimately, 1555; *path rōzun*, to remain behind, be detained, 404; hence metaphorically, to

abstain (*nishē*, from), 8; *gashanas path rōzun*, to avoid going, get out of going, 136; *path thawun*, to cause to abstain, to dissuade, 560; *path trāwun*, to leave behind, 1831; *path kāli*, in former times, formerly, 689, 1272; *path-kun*, in former times, formerly, 668; but *path-kun rūdū-motū*, remained behind, omitted (in copying), 1245.

(b) Postpos. only noted in the phrase *dōha-path-dōha*, day after day, day by day, daily, 482.

pathar, adv., on the bare floor, on the ground, 154.

pathar, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *patharas*; plur. nom. *pathar*), the floor of a room, the bare floor, 747; sing. dat. *patharas-pīlh*, on the bare floor, 154.

pat^a, adv., behind; *pat^a bānun*, to cause to enter behind, to prevent, 1387. *patimē*, &c., see *patyum^u*.

pat^arū, see *pat^ar*.

patyuk^u, see *pōt^u*.

patyum^u, adj. (sing. dat. *patimis*, and so on; fem. nom. *patim^u*, and so on), last, final, latest, 729, 1348; *brūnthyum^u* . . . *patyum^u*, former . . . latter, 771; masc. sing. dat. *patimis rētas-manz*, last month, 678; *patimi warihē*, last year, adv., 415; *patimi hafṣa*, last week (adv.), 941; fem. sing. abl. *patimi bāndrawāri*, on last Monday, 671; *patimi bāñwāri*, on last Tuesday, 1036.

path, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *pathi*), belief, trust, confidence, assurance; *mē chhēh path*, I am convinced, 409, 1825; *mē chhēh-na path*, I am not sure (that), 1757; *mē chhēh tamichū path*, I am certain of it, 291; *path kariūn^u*, to believe; *kara na-bananiyēs* (sing. dat.) *path*, I shall believe an impossibility, 914; to put trust (on = *pīlh*), 384, 693, 1823; *path thawinū*, to be assured, certain, 118; to put trust (on = *pīlh*), 505, 1824, 66.

pathīlōz^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *-lāzč*, and so on), hospitality;—*kariūn^u*, to show hospitality, 882.

pavitr, adj., ind., holy, 884. (H.)

pay, decl. 1, a person's address, the name of the place where he lives, 32, 708. (H.)

PAZ, conj. 3 (II past part. *pazyōv*), to be true, to be proved to be true; to be fit, proper. In the latter sense it is used exactly like the verb *GĀZH* (1), q. v. for examples. The root *PAZ* may be substituted in every case. As in the case of *GĀZH* (1), when used in this sense, the future has the force of a present. Examples occurring in the sentences are (fut. sing. 3, with neg.) *as^r pasi-na dimāg karun^u*, doing conceit will not be proper for us, we should not show conceit, 372; *pas-i-na mē na-mānūn^u karun^u*, I should not disobey, 1872.

pazar, decl. 1, truth; sing. abl. *sīzara-pazara-kinⁱ*, with straightness and truth, honestly, 473.

pazⁱ, *pasi*, see *paz^u* (1).

pazⁱyōr^u, adj. (sem. -yōr^u), truthful, hence, upright, (of a judge), 906; sincere, 1652.

PĒ, conj. 3, irreg. [inf. *pyon^u* (*pēun* or *pyun* is not used), sing. dat. *pēnas*, gen. *pēnuik^u*, &c.; fem. *pēñ^u*; conj. part. *pēlh*, having fallen; freq. part. *pē pē* or *pēlh pēlh*, having fallen frequently; pres. part. *pēwāñ*; II past part. *pēyōñ* or *pyauñ*, plur. *pēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *pēyē*; III past part. *pēyōñ*, plur. *pēyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *pēyēyē*; IV past part. *pēyāñ*; fut. sing. 1 *pēma*, 2 *pēkh*, 3 *pēyi*; plur. 1 *pēmaw*, 2 *pēyiw*, 3 *pēñ*; imperat. sing. 2 *pēh*, 3 *pēyin*; plur. 2 *pēyiw*, 3 *pēyin*; polite, sing. 2 *pēla*, 3 *pēyitan*; plur. 2 *pēyitaw*, 3 *pēyitan*; past cond. sing. 1 *pēmahō*, 2 *pēhōkh*, 3 *pēyihē*; plur. *pēmahōw*, 2 *pēyihīw*, 3 *pēhōñ*, to fall, 339 (of rain), 862 (my foot fell on it, I trod on it), 923 (of rain), 1331, 1455 (of rain), 1631 (of rain), 1827, 1932 (of rain); to be laid (of the foundations of a house), 775; to happen, 779; (of expense) to be incurred, 902; to fall to a person's lot, to be incumbent on him, e. g. *pēyi mē karun^u*, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do, 871; similarly, 732, 67, 981, 2, 1225, 1300. The perfect participle *pēyō-mot^u* (plur. *pēyē-matⁱ*; fem. sing. *pēyē-müg^u*), fallen, is used to mean 'lying down'. Thus, 172 (lying on, or confined to, bed), 315 (rubbish lying on the ground), 467 (fallen, or lying, in the darkness of ignorance); *wasith pyon^u* (= Hindī *gir parnā*), to fall down, 695, 763, 1054, 69, 1407, 1549, 1883.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—conj. part., 695, 1054, perfect part., 172, 315; masc. plur., 467; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh* *pēwāñ*, 1455, 1631; II past part., making past tense; masc. sing. 3, 763, 75, 862, 923, 1069, 1549, 1932; plur. 3, 1827; fem. sing. 3, 1883; fut. sing. 3, 339, 732, 79, 871, 902, 1225, 1407; with suff. of dat. of 2nd pers. sing. *pēyi-y*, 767, 981, 2, 1300; past cond. sing. 1, 1331.

pēch, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pēchh*), a screw, 726.

pēma, *pēmahō*, see PĒ.

pēsh, adv. in front; *āv as̄ pēsh*, he came to meet us, received us, met us, 1352; *mukaddima sapadi pēsh*, the case will become in front, will be put up, will come on, take place, 1819.

pēlh, see PĒ.

pēlh, postpos. governing dat., on, upon, equivalent to the Hindī *par*, as in *arṣiyē-pēlh*, (signature) on the petition, 950; *baṭhis-pēlh*, on the river bank, 570, 612; *dōsi-pēlh*, on the wall, 439; *gāsas-p.*, on the grass, 518; *gugūstalis-p.*, on a swing, 1769; *guris-p.*, on the horse, on the pony, on horseback, 701, 1353, 1539; *hōnji-p.*, on the bill of exchange, 631; *hiri-p.*, on the ladder-stairs, 1707; *kākazan-p.*, (ink-blots) on the papers, 209; *halas-p.*, on the head, 163, 274; *khatas-p.*, (a seal) on the letter

1587; *khōrd-p.*, on the heel, 862; *kōhas-p.*, upon the mountain, 109; *mēzas-p.*, on the table, 1044; *nāvi-p.*, on the ship, on board, 1286; *panan-p.*, (writing) on leaves, 1740; *patharas-p.*, on the floor, 154; *takhtas-p.*, on a throne, 1787; *tath-p.*, (a mark) on it, 1131; *wathāranis-p.*, on the bed, 172; *zamīni-pēth*, on the ground, 180, 1069.

We also find it in various wider meanings, as in *kulis-pēth*, (climbing) up a tree, 333; *akh akis-p.*, (they snarled) at each other, 1671; (they tumbled) one over the other, 1827; *timan-p.*, (authority) over them, 946; *tas-p.*, (a victory) over him, 165; *dushmanas-p.*, (victorious) over the enemy, 1262; *naukaras-p.*, (he left everything) to his servant, (i. e. did nothing himself), 1051; *tas-p.*, (an accusation) against him, 20, 1412; *mē-p.*, (the burden rests) upon me, 252; (a claim) upon me, 500; (a favour) done to me, 820; *ś-p.*, (a fine imposed) upon thee, 1061; *sārēniy-p.*, (barks) at every one, 156; *gariban-pēth*, compassion (shown) to the poor, 304; *prath kāsi-p.*, (injustice) towards every one, 955; *asē-p.*, (kindness) to us, 1015; *dōkha-vētēn-p.*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332; *wananas-p.*, (confidence) in what is said, 384, 693; *tath-p.*, (trust) in that, 1823; *tas-p.*, trust in him, 1824; *ś-p.*, (trust) in thee, 1866; *kathi-p.*, (discussion) concerning a subject, 99; (agreement) to a proposal, 391; (consideration) on the matter, 910; *mālas-p.*, (a claim) on the property, 327; *tath-p.*, (contented) with that, 400; *asbābas-p.*, (a customs drawback) on the goods, 581; *tājwīzās-p.*, (objections) concerning or against a plan, 772; *chyōnis wananas-p.*, (I comply) according to what you say, 915; *kath yēthi-p.*, with what intention, 1435; *chāli-p.*, (rebuke) concerning (this) conduct, 1508; *salāhas-p.*, (they laugh) at advice, 1540; *yīthi-p.*, (firm, in purpose, 1520, 1712; *sāhas-p.*, (fired) at a leopard, 1171; *mārkhōras-p.*, (shot) at the wild goat, 1636; *māsh̄rabas-p.*, in error, mistaken, 653.

It sometimes signifies 'in' or 'at', as in:—*dālānas-pēth*, (put it) in the hall, 335, 1028; *darwīzās-p.*, at the door, 175; *kānu-p.*, (a successor) in a post, 1743.

It signifies motion towards in *gāmas-pēth*, (the way, to the village, 1289; *guzaras-p.*, (go) to the custom-house, 458; *kol-p.*, whither (does the road go), 1042; *khazānas-p.*, (go) to the treasury, 1817; *wānas-p.*, (go) to the shop, 218.

pēthā, postpos., governing abl. case, from on (= Hindi *par-sē*), as in *guri pēthā*, (to fall) from on a horse, 695, 1054; *kitābi-pēthā*, from on the book, 210.

Commonly used as a postpos. of the abl. meaning 'from' as in, *śkachyāra-pēthā*, from childhood, 312, 942; *chīna-p.*, from China, 314; *yīti-p.*, from here, 561; *asī-p.*, from even to-day, 1068; *shahara-p.*, (coming) from the city, 1108; *palīyāti-p.*, leaped from (i. e. over, the railings, 1045.

Often used to indicate time or duration of time in the past, as in *dahi warihē-p̄tha*, for the past ten years, 1614; *kēh-wakta*-(or *kāla*-)p., of late, lately, the other day, 648, 923, 32, 65; *kēbāu dōhau-p.*, of late, 153, 171, 1545; *kūtyān dohau-p.*, since how many days, 1608; *mainai wakta*-(or *kāla*-)p., a short time ago, 1382; *s̄t̄hāh wakta*-(or *kāla*-)p., from a long time, 322, 64; *yūt̄u wakta*-(or *kāla*-)p., from a long time, 1641. *p̄thī*, postpos. governing the dat. or the abl. case (the same in meaning as *p̄thī*), on, upon, over; (with dat.) *brāndas-p̄thī*, over the verandah, 97; (with abl.) *āba*-(or *pāni*-)p̄thī, upon the water, 745, 1759. *p̄yi*, see *P̄E*.

phailwān, adj., ind., strong, brave, valiant, valorous, 214.

phal, decl. 1, a fruit, 22, 197, 207, 662, 716, 21, 56, 1252, 1345, 1543, 1687; a result, 1501, 28, 9, 1867; an inference (from something said), 943; profit, advantage, benefit, 42, 795, 1538; with emph. *y*, *phaliūy*, 716; sing. gen. *phaliūch*^u *wummēd*, the expectation (fem.) of fruit, 207; abl. *phala-hanā*, a little fruit, some fruit, 721; plur. nom. *phal*, 1252; *phala-sōv^u*, adj. (fem. -*sōv^u*), fruitful, fertile, 720, 1677 (both fem. nom.).

phamb, decl. 1, cotton; sing. gen. *phambūch*^u *dūr^u*, a bale (sem.) of cotton, 149.

phāsi dīn^u, to hang a person, to execute, 671.

PHAT, conj. 2 (I past part. *phoṭ^u*, plur. *phatⁱ*; fem. *phūṭ^u*, plur. *phachē*; II past part. *phachyōv*), to be split, 602 (ears split by noise); to burst, 254; to be cut (of the skin of the head), 763; to sink in water, 1655; to be stuck (in mud), 1733; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhīh phatān*, 602; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh phatān*, 1655; I past masc. sing. 3 *phoṭ^u*, 1733; with suff. 3rd pers. dat. *phoṭu-s*, 763; past cond., with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. dat. *phatihē-kh*, it would have burst for them, 254.

phēkis, see *phyok^u*.

PHER, conj. 2 (I past part. *phyūr^u*, plur. *phīrⁱ*; fem. *phīr^u*, plur. *phērē*; II past part. *phēryōv*), to walk about, wander, 205, 704, 830, 1313, 1716; to be prevalent (of a disease), 1386, 1423; to travel in a country, 1814.

Inf. sing. gen. *phēranuk^u*, 830, 1313; abl. *phērana-sūtī*, from walking about, 704; conj. part. *phīrith*, frequently used as an adverb meaning 'back again', as in *phīrith anun*, to bring back, 1558; *phīrith dīn^u*, to give back, return, refund, 1486; *phīrith yin^u*, to come back, return, 1159, 1532, 1897; or in *āv phīrith tayār karana*, (the house) was rebuilt, 1470; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhūh phērān*, 1716, 1814; I past masc. sing. 3 *phyūr^u shahoras*, he walked about the city, 205; I perf. part. sing. 3 masc. *chhūh nākāragiyē-kun phyūr^u-mol^u rōzān*, is inclined to evil, 858; fem. *chhēh phīr^u-mūt̄^u*, (the disease) is prevalent, 1386, 1423.

phēran, decl. 1, a cloak, overcoat, 335; *phēran pairāwun*, to clothe (the naked), 338.

PHIR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phyur^u*, plur. *phirⁱ*; fem. *phir^u*, plur. *phirⁱ*; II past part. *phiryōv*), to turn over (pages), 1828; to turn over in one's mind, to call to memory; to turn over, or pour, from one vessel to another; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *phiru-n*, 1828.

PHIRANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōw^u*, fem. *phiranōw^u*, 321), to cause to go round, to circulate a notice or the like.

phirⁱ, see *PHIR*.

phirⁱ, see *PHĒR*.

phiri, an adv. signifying repetition or 'times'. It is really the abl. sing. of a fem. noun, and is hence suffixed to adjectives in the fem. sing. abl., as in *prath rēta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *dōyi phiri*, twice, 165, 1636; *kūsi phiri*, several times, 1192; see *kūl^u*.

phirith, phir^u, see *PHĒR*.

phir^u, see *PHIR*.

phōk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *phōkh*), a puff; *phōkh din^u*, to blow, to puff, to blow (off dust), 210.

PHÖLL, conj. 2 (I past part. *phöll^u*, fem. *phöjj^u*; II past part. *phöjjyōv*), to expand (as a flower, &c.), to bloom (actually or figuratively); fut. sing. 3 *phölli*, 208. The noun of agency, *phöllawun^u*, is used adverbially in the phrase *gāsh phöllawun^u*, at dawn, 469.

PHÖLLAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *phallow^u*), to cause to bloom, hence, to expand, distend; conj. part. *phöllawith*, 562.

phol^u, decl. 2, a suffix meaning 'a little' as in *dā-phol^u*, a little rice. In the plural it means 'grains' as in *mōkhta-phalⁱ* (plur. nom.), grains of pearls, i. e. pearls, 996.

phöt^ur^u, decl. 3, a small basket; sing. dat. *phötarč-mans*, in a basket, 161.

PHUT, conj. 2 (I past part. *phut^u*, plur. *phutⁱ*; fem. *phut^u*, plur. *phuchⁱ*; II past part. *phuchyōv*), to be broken, 807, 35, 1554; to be cracked (of a pot), 431; I past masc. sing. 3 *phut^u*, 835; fem. *phut^u*, 1554; perfect part. *phut^u-mor^u*, 431; fut. sing. 3 with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat., *phutⁱ-y*, it will break for thee, i. e. it will break in your hands, 807.

PHUT⁴R, conj. 1 (I past part. *phut^ur^u*), to break open anything; conj. part. *phut^urith*, 1699.

PHUT⁴RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rbw^u*), to break anything, 1054, 1210; to break open, burst open, 233, 55, 1012; conj. part. *phut^urōwith*, 233, 55; I past part. forming past tense, 1054, 1210; imperat. sing. 2 *phut^urāv*, 1012.

phut^uj^u, decl. 3, a parcel, bundle, package, 251, 1268, 77.

PHYĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phyōr*"'), to strain; imperat. sing. 2 *kaparas-*
manz *phyār*, strain through a cloth, 1723.

phyōk"', decl. 2, the shoulder; sing. dat. *phēkis-pōth*, on the shoulder, 1637.

phyur"', see *PHIR*.

phyūr"', see *PHĒR*.

PIH, conj. 1 (I past part. *pyuh*"', plur. *pih*'; fem. *pish*"', plur. *pish*');
II past part. *pishyōv*), to grind (wheat, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *pih*, 823,
1155.

pīpa, decl. 1, a cask, a barrel, 789; sing. dat. *pīpas-manz*, in a barrel, 278;
plur. nom. *pīpa*, 157.

pīr"', decl. 3 (sing. dat. *pīr*'), a stool, a low chair, 295.

pōkta, adj., ind., thorough, 'pucka'; deliberate (of an opinion), 493;
pōkta-pōth"', thoroughly; *pōkta-pōth* *yishun*, to wish thoroughly, to be
determined, 517.

pōlād, decl. 1, steel; sing. abl. *pōlāda-nish*्, from steel, 744.

PÖND, conj. 1 (I past part. *pōnd*"', plur. *pōnd*'); fem. *pōnz*"', plur. *pōnza*;
II past part. *pōnzōv*. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from
the past participles. Thus *pōndu-n*, it was sneezed by him, he sneezed),
to sneeze; pres. sing. masc. 2 *chhukh pōndān*, thou art sneezing, 1673.

pōnī, see *pān*.

pōnī, see *kālā-pōnī*.

pōnt or *pānt*, card., com. gen. plur. (nom. *pōnt* or *pānt*, dat. *pō(ā)nān*, ag.
pō(ā)nān, five; plur. nom. masc., 703, 805, 1109; fem., 97; *pōnt* hath
(277, 1566), *pānt* hath (75, 972), five hundred; dat. *pāntān* *warihēn-*
kyutu (took a house) for five years, 1047; gen. *pōntān* *mōharan-hūnz*"'
thīl्, a purse of five *ashrafis*, 1436.

pōnī"', decl. 2 (sing. dat. *pōnīs*, gen. *pānuk*"', ag. *pōnī*', abl. *pānī*; plur. nom.
pōnī', dat. *pānīn*, ag. and abl. *pānīn*. When this word is the first member
of an appositional compound it becomes *pānī*; for examples see below.
When it is the second member of such a compound it becomes *wōnī*"', as
in *Vāha-wōnī*"', water of the Vēth or Jehlam), water, 1034, 1263, 1926;
sing. dat., 1314; *pōnīs-manz*, in water, 1188; gen. *pānī-(for pānīki)* *ta*
wāwaki badalana-pūthy, for change of water and air, i. e. for change of
climate, 297 (here *pānī(ki)* is masc. sing. abl. of *pānuk*"'; the *ki* is
omitted as it occurs in *wāwaki*); abl. *pānī-pōth*', 745 (the ship will go
along) on the water, 1759 (floating) on the water; *pānī-sūty*, (fill) with
water, 728; in composition, *pā-gol*"', a draught of water, 579; *pā-hanā*,
fem., a little water, some water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705. (H. Cf. *āb*.)

pōpī, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *pōpīyēs*, and so on), one who is blameworthy, a
criminal, 198; sing. dat., 1004. (H.)

pōr"', decl. 2, a direction, as in *hēryum*"' *pōr*"', the staircase direction, the

upper rooms of a house, 1855. The ag. case *pöri* is used to form adverbs of direction, as in *kami-pöri* or *ka-pöri*, in or from what direction; *śwā-pöri* or *śö-pöri*, in the four directions, on all sides, 907.

PÖSH (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *püshu*, plur. *püshu*; fem. *püshu*, plur. *pöshu*; II past part. *pöshyöv*), to be victorious, prevail against (with dat. of object); pres. masc. plur. I *shēras chhi-na asi pöshän*, we do not prevail over the enemy, 1262.

pösh (2), decl. 1, a flower, a blossom, 1666; sing. gen. *pöshuk*, 1194; *pöshk'i byöti*, the seeds of the flower, 1688; plur. nom. *pösh*, 207, 743, 9. 825, 1384; dat. *pöshen*, 1667; gen. *pöshen-handi mōshka-süty*, through the fragrance of the flowers, 1308.

pöshak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pöshakh*), dress, cloihing: sing. gen. *pöshaküch' fikir*, thought about clothing, 584; *pöshakh pairun*, to put on one's clothes, to dress, 585.

pösh, decl. 2, a beast, an animal as distinct from mankind, 167; sing. dat. *pashis*, 1467. (H. Cf. *haiwän*.)

pöth'r, decl. 1, acting (in a drama), hence imposition, cheating, 913; *pöth'r karanwöru*, an impostor, 916.

pöthi, *pöthi*, see *püthi*.

pöthi, adv., used in conjunction with other words to indicate manner. *pöthi* is also used, but does not occur in the sentences. In the case of declinable words it is usually (but not always) added to the agent case, or to the agent case masc. sing. of the genitive. When added to adverbs of manner, its signification is purely pleonastic. Examples of the use of *pöthi* are as follows:—

(a) Added to adverbs of manner, *ketha-pöthi*, how? 122, 439, 57, 577, 680, 6, 788, 803, 99, 974, 1023, 1138, 1221, 1434; *titha-y-pöthi*, in that very manner, 944; even in such a way (that), 459; *wāra-pöthi*, thoroughly, 258, 370, 1257; *yitha-p.*, thus, 9, 449, 603, 740, 1099, 1239, 1344, 62, 1506, 22; as (rel.), 944; *yitha-y-p.*, in this very manner, 1126, 1279.

(b) Added to other indeclinable words, *āsän-pöthi*, easily, 1336; *fārasī-p.*, in the Persian manner, 1810; *jyān-p.*, well, 238, 1903; *khōsh-p.*, safely (of an arrival), 1562; *pöktä-p.*, thoroughly, 517; *püra-p.*, in full manner, regularly, 1494.

(c) with ag. case, *pasi-pöthi*, truly, assuredly, 119, 200, 1560, 1866; *rati-p.*, well, rightly, properly, 1538.

(d) With ag. of genitive *kañč-handi pöthi*, like a stone, 900.

(e) Otherwise—*sökha-sän*, with comfort, comfortably, *sökha-sän-pöthi*, securely, comfortably, 1594. As the nom. sing. masc. of any adjective may be used as an adverb of manner, in the two following, *pöthi*, though apparently added to the nom. sing., is really added pleonastically to an

adverb of manner; *līlū-pōlhī*, lightly, (of speech) softly, 1905; *sahal-*(or *sōkhāla-*)*pōlhī*, easily, 807.

Ām^u, decl. 2, silk cloth; sing. gen. *pālyuk^u* *kār-khāna*, a silk manufactory, 1648.

pōz^u (1), adj. (sem. *pūz^u*), true, not false (of a statement or occurrence), 50, 64, 119, 130, 409, 1419, 1611, 1825; as subst., the truth, 374, 604; real, true, not imaginary, not imitation, 596; true, correct, 931, 1405 (of pronunciation); true, honest, just, 1296; with emph. *y*; sem. sing. nom. *pīz^u-y*, true indeed, 1309; *pōz^u mānum*, to consider as true, believe, credit, 178, 435; masc. sing. ag. *pāzi pōlhī*, assuredly, certainly, without doubt, 119, 200, 1560, 1866; abl. *pāzi-khīṣa*, (more) than the real amount, (more) than was due, 501; *pāzi pāzi* = Hindi *thik thik*, exactly, really, 1389; sem. sing. nom., 130, 596.

pōz^u (2), conj., but, 242, 93, 481, 616, 43, 1063, 1171, 1192, 1216, 80, 1306, 1636, 79.

prabāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *prabāth*), morning, dawn; gen. *prabātuk^u* *hawāh*, the morning breeze, 1937 (H.)

prakār, decl. 1, manner, kind, 1150, 1746; sing. abl. *kāmī prakāra*, of what kind, 1442; *kūnī prakāra*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *sēthāh prakāra*, of many kinds, 718. The old agent case, *prakōrī*, is used as an adv. in *nānā prakōrī*, of various kinds, in different ways, 1260, 1613, 1807; *yimī prakōrī*, of this kind, 1345. (H.)

prakhō^u, adj. (f. *prakhō^u*), manifest, plain, distinct; with emph. *y*, *prakhō^u-y*, really manifest, 653; *prakhō^u* *karun*, to make manifest, to manifest, display, 120, 601; *prakhō^u* *sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88; sem., 601. (H. Cf. *zōhir*.)

prakhyōp^u, adj., (sem. *-khyōp^u*), celebrated, famous, well known, 916, 1253. (H.)

prakhyōt^u, adj. (sem. *-khyōt^u*), the same as *prakhyōp^u*, 288. (H.)

prakōrī, see *prakār*.

prakrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *prakrath*; dat. *prakrūt^u*, and so on), a man's nature, bodily constitution, health, 396, 855. (H.)

pramān, decl. 1, proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case, 1406; plur. nom., 100. (H.)

prān, decl. 1, the life, the immortal soul of a person, 903.

prānī^u, see *prān^u*.

prang, decl. 1, a couch, a seat, 420.

PRĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *prār^u*; II past part. *prāryōv*), to await, wait for, look forward to; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus prārān*, 654.

PRĀR (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *prāryōv*), to wait. Imperat. sing. 2, *prār*, 585.

prasād, decl. 1, favour, grace; sing. abl. *prasāda-paṭhār*, a letter bespeaking favour, a letter of recommendation, a certificate, 292. (H.)

prasan, adj., ind., satisfied, content, 1573; pleased, gratified, 1343; glad, 806; happy (of the future life), 650, 841; *prasan-mana*, of happy mind, lively in disposition, 1088; *chhukh-a ḍāh prasan*, art thou satisfied? do you consent? 391; *prasan thawun*, to make pleased, to oblige, 1227. (H. Cf. *khōsh* and *rōṣī*.)

prasanmārū, decl. 4, happiness, joy, 840, 1402, 1852. (H.)

prashu, decl. 1, a question; *prashn ta wōttar*, question and answer, conversation, 1431; sing. dat. *prashnas*, 1504; gen. *prashnukh*, 82. (H.)

prath, a prefix implying distribution, 'each,' 'every.' Sometimes it is employed as a preposition governing either the dative or the ablative case, without difference of meaning. Thus (governing dat.) *prath suba has* (cf. *prath suba* below), every morning, 1353, 1539; (governing abl. case) *prath dōha*, daily, every day, 1465, 1542, 1895; *prath dōha suba has*, every day at dawn, every morning, 1539; *prath ranga*, of every kind, 952; *prath rīta aki phiri*, every month one time, once a month, 1773; *prath tarasa*, in all directions, 321; *prath taraha*, of every kind, 913 (cf. *prath-tarahukh*, below).

Sometimes it is simply compounded, as in *prath-kuni*, everywhere, 1523; *prath-kuni chī-ukh bāpār*, business of things of various kinds, 107; *prath-kāh*, every one, 812; each one, 1283; *prath-kaīsi-mān*, amongst them all, 661; *prath-kaīsi-sūty*, with every one, 325; *prath-kaīsi-hondh*, of each, 718; *prath-tarahukh asbāh*, furniture of all kinds, 792 (cf. *prath taraha*, above).

Quite independent in its formation is *prath suba*, every morning, 1664 (cf. *prath suba has* above).

pratigyā, decl. 4, a resolution, resolve; *p. kariñh*, to resolve, 1522. (H. Cf. *knsndd*.)

pratānd, adj., ind., powerful (of the heat of the sun), 1632. (H.)

pratār, decl. 1, imparting, spreading abroad; *p. karun*, to spread abroad or impart (knowledge), 905. (H.)

PRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *prōw*; II past part. *prāvyyōv*), to obtain, get, 25, 262, 92, 878, 1410, 80, 1742, 1878; to find, come across, 659, 1597; to come across, suffer (a misfortune, &c.), 1165; to receive, 1268; *jīth prāwīñh*, to gain a victory, to conquer, 165; inf. gen. *panani māl prāwāñch*, *wummed*, the hope of (your) own obtaining the property, i. e. the hope of your obtaining your property, 1480; fut. pass. part. *prāwun*, fem. *prāwīñh*, it is to be obtained, 659; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh prāvān*, thou obtainest, 1878; past part. forming past tense; masc. sing., 25, 292 (by me), 878 (by him), 1742 (by us); with suff. of ag.

2nd pers. sing. *prōwu-th*, 262; fem. sing. *prōwū* or *prōvū*, 25, 165, 1165, 1268; fut. sing. 2 *prāwakh*, 1410; plur. 1 *prāwaw*, 1597.
prawāh, decl. 1, the stream, current, of a river, 1458. (H.)

PRĀY, conj. 2 (I past part. *prayū*; II past part. *prayyōv*), to be pleasant, pleasing; noun of agency, *prayēwun*; *manas prayēwun*, pleasing to the mind, agreeable, pleasant, 61; (of a breeze) suitable, favourable, 707; fem. *tas prayēwiil* *kitāb*, a book pleasing to him, a book which he would like, 801; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh asē prayān*, (it) is pleasing to us, we like (it), 1937; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat., and interrog. suff. *chhu-y-ē prayān*, dost thou like (it)? 1380; with neg. suff. *chhu-na mē prayān*, I do not like (it), 756; fem. with suff. 2nd pers. sing. and interrog. suff. *chhu-y-ē prayān*, dost thou like (it, fem.), 1456.

prāyū, adv., frequently, often, generally, 783; *tarjama prāyē shibdan-hondū*, a translation generally of the words, a very literal translation, 1086. (H. Cf. *aksar*.)

prāyēshchit, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *prāyēshchith*; sing. dat. -*chitas*), an atonement, 122. (H. Cf. *kafāra*.)

prayōzan, decl. 1, an object for doing anything, a purpose, a reason, 311, 1226; sing. abl. *prayōzana khōtara*, for (such and such) a purpose, 790. (H.)

prazāh, decl. 1, a subject (of a realm); plur. dat. (for acc.) *prazāhan*, 1416. (H.)

prīm, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *prīmas*, plur. nom. *prīm*, but plur. dat. *prēman*, ag. *prēmātē*), love, affection, 1651; sing. abl. *prīma-sūty*, with civility, 1352. (H.)

PRIKH, conj. 1 (I past part. *pryutku*; II past part. *prīkhōv*), to ask; 677, 1351; I past, *mē* *pryutku* *tas-nishē*, I asked him, 481; fut. sing. 2 *prīkhakh*, 677; imperat. sing. 2 *tas prīth zi*, ask him (what is his name, lit. that what is your name), 110; past cond. sing. 2 *prīhahökh*, 1351.

prōñū, adj. (fem. *prōñū*), old, ancient, of long standing, 79, 694, 1577, 1600; former, what has occurred previously, 627; fem. sing. nom., 627, 1577; plur. nom. *prāññ*, 1600.

prōwū, *prōvū*, see *PRĀIV*.

puchhū, in *shrākāpuchhū*, q.v.

PŪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *pūrū*; II past part. *pūryōv*), to fill, to satisfy, to fulfil, complete; inf. abl. forming pass. *chhē-na pūrana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not satisfied, 1163; conj. part. *pūrith hēkun*, to be able to fulfil, to be able to complete, 18.

pūra, adj., ind., full, complete, 1410, 1825; *pūra-pōlhī*, in full manner, regularly, with regularity, 1494; *pūra sapadun*, to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, &c.), 790, 1371; to be confirmed (of news), 386; to be

completed (of a period of time), 593; *pūra chhu-na karān*, he does not perform (his promises), 1306.

pūrbī, adj., ind., eastern, oriental; *pūrbī yilm* (or *vidyā*), oriental learning,

1257.

pūrū, adj. (fem. *pūrū*), full; *khōshiyā-sūty pūrū*, full of mirth, 1160.

pūrū (1), see *PŪR*.

pūrū (2), decl. 2, the east; sing. gen. *pūryukū*, 608.

pūrū (3), decl. 2, a foot; *pūrū tulun*, to raise the foot, hence to step out, quicken one's pace, 1449; *pūrū tulanukū sadāh* (*sada* + *āh*), a sound of raising the feet, the sound of a footprint, a footfall, 1815.

pūrū-mūkū, see *PAR*.

purush, decl. 1, a man, a male, 718. (H. Cf. *nar*.)

PUSHĒRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *pushērāwū*), to make over anything; to devote a thing to a certain purpose, 94; to entrust a thing, 986; inf. abl. forming pass. past fem. 3rd sing. *āyā pushērāwana*, 986; perf. masc. plur. 3 *chhih pushērāwī-mati*, 94.

push̄t, decl. 1, the back (of a chair), 1105.

pūthī, decl. 3, a book, 15, 191, 369, 614, 8, 87, 800, 1, 928, 1059, 94, 1143, 1208, 1392, 1572, 1778; *lōkūlū pūthī*, a small book, a pamphlet, 1275; sing. dat. *pōthē*, 936 (dat. of possession), 1876; gen. *pōthē-hondū*, 131; *pōthē-hondū pāsa*, a page of a book, 1269; *p.-hondū jild*, a volume of a book, 1514; *p.-hondū wanun*, to speak of, or about, a book, 1638, 58; *p.-handi khōtāra*, for the book, 1739; abl. *pōthi-nishē*, (a quotation) from a book, 1452; *pōthi-pētha*, from on the book, 210; *pōthi-gara*, a book-room, a library, 506; *pōthi-kutū*, a book-room, a library, 1064; plur. nom. *pōthē*, 218, 802, 1600. (H. Cf. *kitāb*.)

putr, decl. 1, a son; *rāza-putr*, a king's son, a prince, 1787. (H.)

pūtū, decl. 3, a board, a plank, 1339; sing. dat. (for acc.) *pachē*, 1576; plur. nom. *pachē*, 809, 997, 1340; *śaki-pūtū*, the rudder of a ship, 1554.

pūtū (1), decl. 2, in *muñk-pūtū*, a kiss, 1017.

pūtū (2), decl. 2, the young of an animal of the bird kind, a chicken; abl. plur. *pūtyau-sān*, with chickens, 310.

puthy, postpos., governing either the (a) ablative case, or (b) the masculine singular ablative case of the genitive, and meaning 'for'. Thus, (a) *kāmi-puthy*, for what? why? 190; *kāmi-puthy*, for (on) business, 257; (b) *myāni-puthy*, for me, 412; *shurēn-murēn-handi-puthy*, for (your) family, 1421.

With the infinitive, it indicates purpose, as in *karana-puthy*, for the purpose of doing, in order to do, 239, 665; *badalana-puthy*, for change (of air), 297; *wuchhana-puthy*, (desire) to see, 512.

pūzū, see *pozū*.

pyāday, adv., on foot, 1813.

pyō-mot^u, see *PĒ*.*pyon^u*, see *PĒ*.*pyot^u*, decl. 2, the sharp point (of a needle), 1349.

R

rab, decl. 4, mud, 1187; sing. dat. *rabi-mant*, in the mud, 1733.*rab^ut*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rab^uth*), familiarity, habit, practice, use; *lēkhanuk^u rab^uth karun*, to accustom oneself to writing, 21.*rach_u*, see *RAT*.*RACHII*, conj. 1 (I past part. *rochh^u*; II past part. *rachhyōv*), to protect; to support, provide subsistence for, 1920; noun of agency, *rachhan-wd^ul^u*, the guardian (of a ward), 827; fut. (pres. subj.) sing. 3 *rachhi*, 1920.*rad*, adj., ind., rejected, wasted, waste (of paper), 253; *rad karun*, to reject, to resist, oppose (an order), 553.*rād*, decl. 1, in *nāga-rād*, a fountain; plur. nom. the same, 776.*rafākat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. -*kath*, dat. -*ki^uft^u*, and so on), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place, 417.*rafik^u*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rafikh^u*), a companion, friend, ally, 784.*rag*, decl. 1, an artery, a vein; *rag mušarun*, to open a vein, to bleed a person, 201.*rah^um*, decl. 1, mercy, compassion, humanity, 362, 887; *rah^um-dil*, humane, gentle, 886; *rah^um karun*, to show compassion, 304, 1146, 1332; *bē-rah^um*, merciless, inhuman, 951, 1845, 9.*rahdō^ut*, decl. 3, a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport, 1284, 8, 1312.*raiye^ut*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *raiye^uth*), a subject (of a king); plur. dat. *raiye^utan*, 1416.*r^ukha*, decl. 4, a line (in writing or drawing), a scrawl, 580; plur. nom. *r^ukha*, 651, 1583; plur. dat. *r^ukhan-manz^u*, between the lines, 1689.*RAN*, conj. 1 (I past part. *ron^u*; II past part. *rañōv*), to cook; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh ranān*, 410.*randa*, decl. 1, a carpenter's plane: sing. abl. *randa-si^uly*, with (by means of) a plane, 1339.*rang^u*, decl. 1, colour, 246, 347; paint, 247, 1271; the complexion (of the face), 1274; sing. gen. *ranguk^u*, 347. The sing. abl. is used to form adverbs of kind, thus *biy^u-y rang^u*, of the wrong kind, 1928; *kami rang^u*, of what kind? 959; *prath rang^u*, of every kind, 952; *r^uti rang^u*, of a good kind, excellent, 973; *y^umi rang^u . . . tami-y rang^u*, of the kind which . . . of that very kind, 1896.*ras*, decl. 1, juice (of a fruit), 1005.

rash, decl. 4, malice, hate, 642; *rash kariññū*, to be at enmity with a person (with object in dative), 538.

rasid, decl. 1, a receipt, a paper acknowledging receipt, 1472.

rat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rath*), blood, 202.

rāt (1) in *rāt-kyutū*, q.v.

rāt (2), decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rāth*), night; sing. dat. *as-rātas*, to-night, 654; *drustis rātas*, the whole night, all night, 421. Cf. *rāt* (3).

rāt (3), decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rāth*, dat. *rōtū*, and so on), night, 466; dat. *rōtū*, by night, as in *drustē rōtū*, the whole night, all night, 1663; *rātachē rōtū*, by the night of yesterday, last night, 1526; cf. *rāt* (2) and (4).

rāt (4), decl. 1, and adv. (when used as a noun, nom. sing. and plur., *rāth*, and so also when used as an adverb), yesterday, 958, 1035, 75; *rāth drustē rōtū*, yesterday all night, all last night, 1663; sing. gen. *rātachē rōtū*, by the night of yesterday, last night, 1526; *rātaki khōta*, (cooler) than yesterday, 411.

RĀT, conj. 1 (I past part. *rotū*; II past part. *rachyōv*), to seize, catch (both literally and figuratively), 30, 43 (seized by adversity), 283, 1035 (catch a fish), 1703 (catch birds); to apprehend, arrest, 93, 103, 1598; to take hold of, 833; to hold, grasp, 874; to control (one's passions), 1736; to keep back, detain a person, 1385.

Inf. abl. forming pass. *ratana yith*, having been apprehended, 93; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. *as' gathān hawās pānas tōbi ratān'*, we should control (our) senses, 1736; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh ratān*, 30, 874; I past part. forming past tense, masc. sing. *rotū*, 103, 1598; plur. *ratī*, 1703; fem. sing. *rūtū*, 1035; plur. *rachē*; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh rotū-motū*, 43; imperat. sing. 2 *rāth*, 833; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ratu-n*, seize it, 283; past cond. sing. 1, with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ratahō-kh*, I should detain them, 1385.

rath, see *rat*.

rat, see *RĀT*.

rāth, see *rāt* (2, 3, 4).

rōtū, see *rotū*.

rāt-kyutū, adv., to-night, 779, 1097; for to-night, 634; by night, 1703. Cf. *rāt* (2, 3).

rat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rath*), the seed of the *abrus precatorius*, used in weighing very small weights; hence, abl. *raśi-hanā*, adv., a little, for a little while, 585, 1313.

rāthar, decl. 1 (the abstract noun of *rotū*, q.v.), the condition of being without, or in want of anything; sing. abl. *salāha-rāthara-sūty*, owing to want of good advice, owing to mismanagement, 1167.

RĀW, conj. 2 (I past part. *rōvū*; II past part. *rāvyōv*), to be lost, mislaid

(260, 730, 1106, 8): to be lost by violence, to be robbed (of things), 1547; past. masc. sing. 3 *ras biy^u lōh-langar rōw^u*, the cable and anchor were lost (note here that *rōw^u* agrees only with one subject, *lōh-langar*, which is masc. sing.; *ras* is fem.), 260; fem. sing. 3 *rōw^u*, 1108; plur. 3, *tas rāwi^u*, (fem. things) were robbed for him, he was robbed of (so-and-so), 1547; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh rōw^u-mol^u*, 730; fut. and pres. conj. sing. 3, with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *khabardār yina suh rāwi-y*, take care that it be not lost by thee, 1106.

RĀWAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *rāwōw^u*), to lose, (of time) to waste; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh panum^u wakth rāwarān*, thou art wasting thy time, 1820.

RĀWARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*), to lose, mislay; I past part. fem. sing. *rāwarōw^u*, 1541 (used for past tense).

rāy, decl. 4, an opinion, sentiment, 1607; sing. dat. *rāy^u-manz*, in (so-and-so's) opinion, 1231, 1832; plur. nom. *rāy^u*, 523, 1843, 64.

rāz, decl. 4, a rope, a cable, 260; a string, 574, 1730; sing. dat. *rāzi*, (there is a knot) to (i.e. on) the rope, 1021; abl. *rāzi-hanā*, (buy) some cord, 413; *rāzi-sūly*, (tie) with a rope, 1552; plur. nom. *rāza*, 1829.

rāza, decl. 1, a king, 102; sing. dat. *rāzas-nishč*, (they fled) to the king, 1417; gen. *rāza-sond^u*, 995, 1416; ag. *rāzan*, 552, 673, 1602; abl. *rāza-patr*, a king's son, a prince, 1787.

rācasī, decl. 4, ruling, governing; *rācasī kariūn^u*, to govern, 812.

rēt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rēth*), a month; sing. dat. *rētas*, (ten rupees) a month, 603; *patimis rētas-manz*, in the last month, last month, 678; gen. *aki rētuk^u talab*, one month's pay, 1295; *dōyimi rētakis gōdānikis tōrikhas tān*, until the first of next month, 929; *dōyimi rētakis gōdānikis tōrikha*, on the first of next month, 568; abl. *aki rēta pata*, after one month, 1178; *dōyimi rēta*, (we shall go) next month, 1209; *dōyimi rēta pata*, after next month, 1234; *prath rēta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *rēta kirāy*, the rent per month, 1497; plur. dat. *trēn rētan*, (leave) for three months, 1311; *trēn rētan tāmath*, during three months, 436; *trēn rētan-handis waktas-manz*, in the space of three months, 1690.

rikub, decl. 4, a certain kind of eating-bowl, made of brass, circular in shape and deep; plur. nom. *rikba*, 1547.

ring, decl. 4, a gust (of wind); sing. ag. *ringi*, 1265.

rīt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rīth*), a rule, a method, 1556; a custom, 457; sing. dat. *paranivaranach^u rīt^u-pēth*, (a book) on the method of teaching, 614. (H.)

rīt^u, see *rīt*.

rōchh^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *rōchhd^u*), protection, the art of protecting; *rōchh^u* *kariūn^u* (with dat. of the object), to protect, save from harm, 1416; sing. abl. *rāchihi-khōl^ura*, for protection, 1417. (H.)

rōgan, decl. 1, varnish, 1865.

rōp, decl. 1, silver; sing. abl. *rōpa-sūlī*, (made) of silver, 810.

rostⁿ, adj. (fem. *rībhū*), used as a suffix added to the ablative case, signifying 'free from', 'wanting such and such', 'without'.

As examples we have masc. sing. nom. *dayāyi-rostⁿ*, inhuman, merciless, 951; *kāraṇa-rostⁿ*, without a cause (adverbially), 759; *krama-rostⁿ*, without system (adv.), 1771; *khārī-rostⁿ*, without an oar (adv.), 1221; *nēma-rostⁿ*, without order or discipline (of a school), 1255; *pachhāpāṭa-rostⁿ*, without partiality, impartial, 906; *sāmāna-rostⁿ*, without materials, 1138; unfurnished, 1841; *vakūrā-rostⁿ*, without change, unchangeable, 1835; *vināyī-rostⁿ*, without politeness, impertinent, 909; plur. nom. *pāpa-rastⁱ*, innocent, 956; *yilmā- (or vīdāyi-)rastⁱ*, (wealth) without knowledge, 1022. Fem. sing. nom. *nēma-rībhū*, without discipline, 541; plur. nom. *anta-rābha*, without end, infinite, 945. As an adverb we have *rībhū-ro.tⁿ*, incessantly, 1775. The converse of *rostⁿ* is *sostⁿ*, q.v.

rostu-y, postpos., emphatic form of *rostⁿ*. It governs the ablative, or (in the case of an animate masc. noun) the dative case, as in *wata-hiwarakis rostu-y*, without a guide, 829.

rōtⁿ, adj. (f. *rūbhī*), good, 292, 423, 582, 1146 (as^c *chhuh rōtⁿ*, it is right for us), 1346, 68, 72, 1469, 1656, 92, 1747, 1927 (*chyōnⁿ hyuh rōtⁿ*, as well as thee); dat. *rōtis*, 1540; ag. *rōti pōthī*, in good manner, well, rightly, 1538; abl. *rōti rāngā*, of good kind, excellent, first-rate, 973; *rōti vēwahūrūkī*, of good conduct, 1874; plur. nom. *rōti*, 1224; dat. *rōtūn*, 1874; fem. sing. noun. *rōgū*, 582, 1200, 1892.

rotⁿ, in *utha-rotⁿ*, decl. 2, hand-seizing, hence, help, patronage, 55, 1292.

RÖZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *rōzūn*, plur. *rōzī*; sem. *rōzū*, plur. *rōza*; II past part. *rōzōv*), to remain, 3, 33, 59, 189, 286, 334, 650, 65, 841, 929, 94, 1089, 1101, 1234, 1421, 68, 1594, 1647, 1708, 11, 38, 1916; to be or exist in a certain condition, 1164, 93, 1685, 1869; to continue, be usually or always in a certain state, 770, 858, 1712; to dwell, abide, reside, 137, 280, 419, 599, 1207, 72, 1334, 1515, 6, 63, 1609; to lodge, reside temporarily, put up, 1097.

path rōzun, to remain behind, hence to be stopped from going, to be detained, 404; to abstain (from anything), avoid, 8, 136; *path-kun rōzun*, to be omitted (e.g. of a word in copying), 1245.

With the present participle of another verb, rōzūn forms a continuative compound, as in *chika dīwān rōzūn*, to continue murmuring, 1191.

The following forms occur in the specimens. Inf. sing. nom. rōzūn^u *yibhun*, to wish or intend to stay, 1711, 1916; gen. rōzāniūch^u *jyāy*, a place of residence, 1516; abl. rōzana-wakta, at the time of remaining, 59; *myāni rōzana-sūty*, on account of my remaining, 929: fut. pass. part. inasc. sing. nom. *as̄i gaishi path rōzūn*, we should abstain, 8; *as̄i gaishi husyār rōzūn^u*, we should be vigilant, 1869; plur. nom. *as̄i gaishaw rōzānⁱ*, we should remain, 286; conj. part. *rūzith hēkun*, to be able to remain, 136; pres. part. *gaishan mē woh warihy rōzān*, twenty years will go for me dwelling (in this house), I shall have occupied it for twenty years, 1234; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh rōzān*, 280, 334, 858, 1207, 1334, 1712; plur. 2 *chhīwa rōzān*, 117, 1515; 3 *chhīh rōzān*, 419, 665, 1164, 93, 1609; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh rōzān*, 770; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ōs^u rōzān*, he used to dwell, 1272; past masc. sing. 3 *rūd^u*, 404; fem. *rūz^u*, 33; plur. 2 *rūd^uwa*, 1421; 3 *rūd^u*, 1647, 1738; fut. perf. *as̄i path-kun rūd^u-mot^u*, there is probably (something) omitted, 1245; fut. sing. 1 *rōza*, 1089; 2 *rōzakh*, 1101, 1468; 3 *rōzi*, 994, 1685; plur. 1 *rōzaw*, 1097, 1563; 3 *rōzān*, 650, 841; imperat. sing. 2 *rōz*, 3, 189, 1594 (thou mayest remain), 1708; polite imperat. sing. 3 *:uz̄itan*, 599.

rōzi, adj., ind., pleased, contented, satisfied, 391; *rōzi tharwun*, to make contented, to oblige, 1227.

rōzānāmcha, decl. 1, a journal, diary, 999.

rūd, decl. 1 (dat. plur. *rūdan*), rain, 339, 923, 1932; *rūd chhuh pēwān*, rain is falling, it rains, 1455, 1631; sing. gen. *rūduk^u nishina*, a sign of rainy weather, 1643.

rūdi, *rūd^u*; see *KÖZ*.

rūg, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *rūg*, dat. *rūgan*, ag. *rūgan*), a disease; *krēhnamazuk^u rūg*, liver complaint, 1090; sing. dat. *rūgas*, 896; gen. *rūguk^u*, 564. (II.)

rūh, decl. 1, the spirit, soul, life, 903.

rūkhsat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -sath), permission to depart; *rūkhsath dyan^u*, to allow to go, bid good-bye to, 1048; *rūkhsath hyon^u*, to take leave, to go on leave, to take furlough, 1311; *rūkhsath karun*, to dismiss (a court), 552.

rupay, decl. 4, a rupee, 187, 425, 767; plur. *rupayē*, rupees, hence money; *hath rupayē* (1374) or *akh rupayē hath* (1254), a hundred rupees; *aki rupayē hatuhū hōyid^u*, a bill for a hundred rupees, 1254; plur. nom. *rupayē*, 40, 68, 75, 145, 220 (*me chhēh kēh rupayē hājath*, some rupees are to me a necessity, I have need of some rupees), 277, 424, 76, 603, 972, 1026, 56, 78, 1169, 78, 1374, 1432, 86, 97, 9, 1566, 1808; dat. *rupayēn*, 216,

1189 (*dōn hatan rupayēn*, for two hundred rupees); gen. *rupayēn-hona*^u, 605, 1472.

rūpīth, adj., ind., beautiful, 688.

rūt̄ū-rast̄ū, see *rast̄ū*.

rūt̄, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *rūt̄h*), preference: *chhuh rūt̄h karān*, he prefers, is prone (*kun*=to), 858, 1403. (H.)

rūt̄hū, see *rast̄ū*.

rūsīth, see *RÖZ*.

S

NOTE.—After *sh*, the vowel *a* is almost always pronounced as *ɛ*, and is so written in this work. Thus *shɛ*. Words commencing with *shɛ* will often be found written with *sha* in other works on Kāshmīrī. Thus *shɛkh* may be found written elsewhere as *shakh*. In a few words, as *shahar*, a city, the *a* is not usually changed to *ɛ*.

sa (1), pron., fem., she, that; see *tih*.

sa (2), interjectional suffix, used in addressing a person politely; *me diyiw-sa*, please give me, 1293; *hē sāhib-sa* (1678, 1782) or *hē sāhiba-sa* (1055, 1278, 1466), Sir! This word is often written and pronounced *sō*.

sabū, decl. 4, an assemblage; a society, a (learned) society, 1381; sing. gen. *sabū-hondu*^u, 1381. (H.)

sabab, decl. 1, a reason, cause, 284, 1233, 1468; sing. abl. *ami sababa*, for this reason, 536; *ami-y sababa*, for this very reason, 483; *tami sababu*, for that reason, 272; *yimi sababə*, for this reason, 806, 907, 1842; *hē-sabab*, without reason, without cause, 759, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836.

sibān, decl. 4, soap, 1675.

sabūr, decl. 1, patience, 1290; abl. *sabūra-kiñi*ⁱ, (borne) with patience, 164.

sada, decl. 1, a sound, with suffix of indef. art. *sadāh*, a sound, 1815.

sāj, adj., ind., clean (*sāf kaparan-hūnzu jūrī*, a suit of clean clothes), 1895; clear, plain (of handwriting), 1336; clear (of pronunciation), 563; clear, serene (of the sky), 692, 1610; clean, pure (of the heart), 1434; *sāf karun*, to make clear, hence, to clear (an island of jungle), 992, and to make (a board) smooth, to plane it, 1339: adv., clearly, 653.

safār, decl. 1, a journey, 1000; *safar karun*, to travel, 608.

safāla, adj., white, 246. This word is often pronounced *sapēdu*.

sāh, decl. 1, a tiger (1081, 1197, 1792), a leopard (1171); *padar-sāh*, a lion (1081); sing. dat. *sāhas-pēh*, (shoot) at a tiger (or leopard), 1171; gen. *padar-sāh* *chhuh sāha-sandi khōta bahādur*, the lion is braver than the tiger, 1081. A tigress is *sīmīn*, q. v.

SAH, conj. 1 (I past part. *sōh*^u, plur. *sahī*; fem. *sushū*, plur. *sashē*; II past part. *sashyōv*), to bear, endure; noun of agency, *sahan-wōl*^u, plur. *-wōlī*, patient, 1291.

sahal, adj., ind., easy, not difficult, 609; *sahal-pōlhī*, easily, 807.

sahāy, decl. 1, help, aid, 690, 733, 1202, 1741; *sahāy karun*, to help, aid, 865; sing. gen. *sahāyuk^u* *hājath*, need of help, 1202; abl. *sahāyē-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) help, 1741. (H.)

sahī, decl. 4, a signature, 631; *kākazas-pīlh sahī kariññ^u*, to sign a paper, 1644.

sāhib, decl. 1, a gentleman, 327, 799, 852, 985; esp., a European gentleman, 940; equivalent to the English 'Mr.', 367, 1241, 1505; a master (*chyōn^u* *sāhib*, your master), 1136; a title of respect, 1319; used with vocative particles to mean 'Sir!', for examples see below; sing. dat. *salōnⁱ* *sāhibas*, to Mr. So-and-so, 1505; *sāhibas-sūty*, with the gentleman, 852, 985; gen. *sāhiba-sandis mālas-pēlh*, (a claim) on the gentleman's estate, 327; *salōnⁱ* *sāhtba-sandis daftaras-manz*, in Mr. So-and-so's office, 1241; *salōnⁱ* *sāhiba-sanzē nīla-kōchhē-manz*, in Mr. So-and-so's indigo factory, 940; abl. *sāhiba-zōdī*; the conduct of the son of a gentleman, the pursuit of pleasure, dissipation, 1438; the abl. form, with the voc. particle *hasa*, is used respectfully with the same meaning as *sāhib*, as in *salōnⁱ* *sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so (sends his compliments), 367; plur. dat. *sāndāgar sāhiban*, to the merchants (respectfully), 1319; with voc. particles, *hē sāhib sa*, Sir! 1678, 1782; *hē sāhib hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382; *hē sāhiba (sa)*, Sir! 367, 1055, 1278, 1466.

sail, decl. 1, a journey, excursion; *sail karun*, to take a walk, to walk, 1592; to journey, travel, visit foreign countries, 1565; to travel, to go along, 1802; to traverse, travel over (governing acc.), 1016.

sailāb, decl. 1, a flood, 610, 745.

sakhath, adj., ind., hard; hard, difficult, arduous, 98 (fem.), 276 (fem.), 1720 (fem.); difficult (of getting over an objection), 772; violent (of a sickness), 497; fierce, violent (of the sun's heat), 1632; *sakhath yirāda*, a firm resolution, 1521.

sakhātī, decl. 4, hardness; a hardship, a hard case, 843; sing. abl. *sakhātiyinishē*, (delivered) from distress, 498.

sakhāwat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. -wath), generosity, liberality; sing. dat. *sakhāwūtī*, 797.

sāl, decl. 1, an invitation to a feast, 634 (bis), 989; a banquet, a feast, an entertainment, 712; sing. gen. *sāluk^u* *khath*, a letter of invitation, 271.

salāh, decl. 1, advice, 45, 423, 1502, 40, 1737; *salāh karun*, to make advice, to consult together, 397; *chu-na pānawīñ salāh*, there is not mutually advice, hence, there is no mutual intercourse (978), they have no love for each other (1111); sing. dat. *salāhas-pēlh*, (they laugh) at advice, 1540; abl. *lāmī-sānūlī salāha pākun*, to walk according to his advice, 1502;

salāha-rakharā-sūty, in consequence of want of good counsel, owing to mismanagement, 1167.

salām, decl. 1, 'salaam'; salām karun, to make a bow, 223; salām wanun, to send one's compliments, 367.

S.I.M., conj. 3 (II past part. samyōv), to assemble; II past, 3 masc. plur. samyēy, they assembled, 112, 344.

saman, decl. 4, a summons to a court of justice (the English word), 1750.

samān, adv., on the average; kaitiyā samān, how many (boys) on the average? 135.

sāmān, decl. 1, furniture, appliances, materials; sing. abl. sāmānu-*ost*^u, without materials, 1138; unfurnished (of a house), 1841.

samandar, decl. 1, the sea, the ocean, 266, 1546; sing. dat. samandarus, 1586.

samāpt, adj., ind., completed, concluded, finished, 593 (of a period of time), 690 (fem., of a business), 733 (of a letter), 1531 (of a meeting or an assembly, fem.); (as a substantive) *adyāye-hondū* samāpt, the conclusion of a chapter, 378. (H.)

sum^usatur, decl. 1, destruction, as in *kākazan gauv sum^usatur*, destruction went to the papers, i. e. they were destroyed (—*barbād*), 515.

samay, decl. 1, a time, period, season; a season of the year, 1591; the proper time for anything, 1795; samay nishphal karun, to waste time, 892; *garmi-hondū* samay, summer, 1749; *wanduk^u* samay, winter, 1911; sing. dat. *jawōni-handis samay-e-manz*, in the season of youth, 1934; gen. *yimi samayuk^u* mazu, the enjoyment of this season, 638; abl. *aki samayē*, once upon a time, 1244; *tami samayē*, at that time, 1752. (II.)

samband, decl. 1, connexion, relationship, 388; &^usūty samband thatewun, to have connexion with thee, to concern thee, 375. (H.)

sammukh, adv., in front of, before; sammukh gathun, to go into the presence (of any one), to attend a court, 127. (H.)

samsār, decl. 1, the world, the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world, the universe, 1918; sing. dat. samsāras-manz, in the world, 596, 659, 840, 1, 908; gen. samsāruk^u, 1557. (II. Cf. *dunyā* and *jahān*.)

samskrētu, decl. 1, the Sanskrit language, 96.

samyōg, decl. 1, a meeting, an interview, 630, 54, 879; an occurrence, event, 655, 1235; samyōg karun, to meet, have an interview (&^usūty, with thee), 930; sing. dat. samyōgas, 654; gen. samyīguk^u, 630. (H.)

san, postpos., governing dative or ablative, with. It differs from *sūty* or *sūtin*, in that, when there is a question of superiority or inferiority between the things coupled by the word 'with', *sūty* or *sūtin* indicates that the word which it governs is the principal, while the other word is the appendage. Thus *mōlis-sūty āv*, he came with the father, implies that he came with his father in a subordinate character, in other words, that his

father brought him along with him. If *sān* is used, the positions are reversed. Thus *mōlis-sān āv*, he came with the father, implies that the father came in a subordinate character, being brought along by the son. Examples of *sān* are *akh kōkūr⁴ dahan pūlyan sān*, a hen with ten chickens, 310; *sōkha-sān*, with happiness, comfortably, securely, 1563; to this *pōlh⁴*, may be pleonastically added, as in *sōkha-sān pōlh⁴*, securely, 1594.

sanas³, decl. 3, a pair of pincers, 1329.

sand, decl. 4, instruction; *hekakh-a sand dīth*, canst thou instruct? 971.

sandūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sandūkh*), a box, chest, coffer, 861, 1145; sing. dat. *sandūkas* (dat. of possession), 1096; *sandūkas-manz*, in the box, 225, 398; gen. *sandūkuk^u thāna*, the lid of the box, 1065.

sānē, see *bōh*.

sang, decl. 1, company, companionship; *tam⁴-soud^u* sang, his company (is very agreeable), 61; *tam⁴-soud^u* sang *sapadun*, his company occurrence, companionship with him, 359; sing. dat. *bōh chhus tī-handis sangas aprasan*, I do not like their company, 551; *sangas-manz*, in (bad) company, 117; abl. *sanga-nishē*, from the company (of the wicked), 1639. (H. Cf. *sōhbat*.)

sangam, decl. 1, a meeting, a visit; sing. dat. *sangamas*, (I am going) to visit (him, gen.), 1875. (H.)

sangimarmar, decl. 1, marble; gen. *-marmaruk^u*, (made) of marble, 1129.

sāni, see *bōh*.

sankāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sankāth*), a difficulty, a danger; plur. dat. *sankātān-manz gyūr⁴-mot^u*, surrounded with difficulties, 1762. (II.) *santukh*, decl. 1, contentment, satisfaction; *chhuh m² santukh*, there is contentment to me, I am content, 400; sing. abl. *santukha-kin⁴*, frugally, within one's means, 788. (H.)

santēt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *santēth*), saving up, accumulation; *santēth karun*, to provide (for one's family), 1421. (H.)

sānyan, see *bōh*.

SAPAD, conj. 2 (cf. *SAPAN* and *SAPAZ*), (I past part. *sapod^u*, plur. *sapad⁴*; fem. *sapiic^u*, plur. *sapaza*; II past part. *sapazōv*), to become, 80, 159, 386, 483, 96, 539, 40, 55, 74, 93, *et passim*; to be, 122, 359, 83, 406, 549, 611, 74, 711, 879, 929, 30, 83, 1026, 61, 1292, 7, 1567, 1640, 1743, 50, 1845; to arise, come into being, 1367; to happen, occur, take place, 376, 535, 616, 839, 954, 8, 1107, 33, 66, 7, 1204, 82, 1370, 1415, 1523, 1779, 89, 1819, 67; in the past tense 'I became' is used to mean 'I became and am now', hence, 'I am,' 322, 704; with dat. of possession (there is to me, I have, &c.), 77, 181; *badala sapadi-na*, exchange will not take place, it cannot be altered, 73; *zōhir sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88; *sawār sapadun*, to ride, 1353, 1539.

The following forms appear in the sentences:—verbal noun, *sapadun^u*, to become, 759; *sapadun^u* *chhukh yithān*, thou wishest to become, 1544; *as̄ lag-i-na sapadun^u*, we should not be, 1845; *sapadun*, dat. *sapadanaṁ*, in being, 359; conj. part. *sapadith*, having become, 1069; noun of agency, *sapadawun^u*, one who is to be, or will be, 1743; pres. masc. sing. 2, with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a sapadān*, art thou becoming, 80; 3 *chhuh sapadān*, 717, 984, 1353, 1523, 40, 1854; with neg. suff. *chhu-na sapadān*, 1867; plur. 3 with neg. suff. *chhi-na sapadān*, 1573; fem. sing. 3 *chhē sapadān*, 984, 1640, 1789; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhē-s sapadān*, it (fem.) occurs to him, 1415; past masc. sing. 1 *sapodu-s*, 496, 539, 704, 1741; 3 *sapod^u*, 77, 322, 483, 540, 616, 56, 790, 839, 954, 8, 1039, 1107, 67, 1204, 33, 74, 1308, 41, 54, 71, 1760; with emphatic *y*, *sapodu-y*, (whence) ever (did this custom) arise, 1367; with suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat., and also interrog. suffix, *sapod^u-y-a* (for *sapod^u-y-a*), has there become to thee? 181; plur. 3 *sapadⁱ*, 383, 555, 1924; fem. sing. 3 *sapii^u*, 159, 376, 657, 954, 1107, 66, 1282, 1572, 1793 (neg.), 1840, 1925; with interrog. suffix, *sapii^u-a* (pron. *sapii-a*), did it (fem.) become, 386; plur. 3 *sapaza*, 1808; perfect participle, forming past cond., *asahō sapod^u-mot^u*, I should have become, 1357; fut. sing. 1 *sapada*, 1492; with neg. suff. *sapada-na*, 983; 3 *sapadi*, 122, 406, 535, 49, 74, 93, 610 (in sense of present), 1, 74, 1026, 61, 1133, 1292, 7, 1370, 1402, 34, 1567, 1779, 1819; with neg. suff. *sapadi-na*, 73, 88, 930; with suff. of 1st pers. sing. dat. *sapadēm* (for *sapady-am*), 879; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *sapadi-y* (in an interrogative sentence, but no interrogative suff.), 929: imperat. sing. 3 *sapadin*, let him be, 1750; past cond. sing. 1 *sapadahō*, 1240, 1343; 3 *sapadihē*, 690 (neg.), 711.

(NOTE.—The forms *sapii^u*, *sapaza*, *sapazōv*, &c., can also be referred to the root *SAPAZ*, q.v.)

SAPADĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *sapadōw^u*), to cause to become, to cause to be available, to provide; conj. part. *hēkakkh sapadōw* with, thou canst provide, 791.

SAPAN, conj. 2 (I past part. *sapon^u*, plur. *sapanⁱ*; fem. *sapiiñ^u*, plur. *sapaiñⁱ*; II past part. *sapāñōv*). The same in meaning as *SAPAD*, q.v., to become, 39, 51, 93, 153, 171, 339, 446, 898, 1262; to be, 648; to happen, occur, 1235. Cf. *SAPAZ*.

Conj. part. *sapanith*, 1262; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sapanān*, 890; plur. 3 *chhik sapanān*, 446; I past masc. sing. 3 *sapon^u*, 51, 93, 153, 339, 898, 1918; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sapon^u-mot^u*, 39, 171, 648; with interrog. suff. *chhw-a sapon^u-mot^u*, 1235.

SAPAZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *sapo^u*, plur. *sapazⁱ*; fem. *sapii^u*, plur. *sapaza*; II past part. *sapāñōv*). The same in meaning with *SAPAD*, q.v., with

which it has some forms in common, to become, 482, 1531; to become, come into existence, 460; to be, 263; fut. pass. part. fem. nom. *sapazīñh*, in *hēñhūn müñil barkhāst* (or *samāpt*) *sapazīñh*, the assembly began to become finished, the company began to retire, 1531; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sapazān*, 482; plur. 3 *chhih sapazān*, 460; fut. sing. 3 *sapazi*, 263. Cf. *SAPAN*.

sapazō, *sapaz*^u, see *SAPAD*, *SAPAZ*.

sar, decl. 1, a tank, a pond, a lake, 507. (H.)

sār, decl. 1, the substance, essence (of anything), 1003 (the substance of the evidence). (H. Cf. *khulāsa*.)

sara in *navi sara*, 1783. See *nov*^u.

sarāf, decl. 1, use, employment; *wakth sarāf karun*, to spend, or pass one's time, 1099.

sarāf, decl. 1, a banker; plur. nom. *sarāf*, 153.

sarāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sarāph*), a serpent, a snake, 471.

sarātal, decl. 4, brass; sing. dat. (for acc.) *sarātalī*, 228; abl. *sarātalī-sūty*, (made) of brass, 810.

sārīniy, *sārīj*, *sārīvīy*, *sāriy*, see *sdruy*.

surf-o-nahv, decl. 1, grammar; sing. gen. fem. *-nahwīch*^u, 369.

sargarm, adj., ind., enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, 1936.

sarkār, decl. 1, the government of a country, 87, 1872; sing. dat. *sarkāras-nish*, (an appeal) to Government, 87; gen. *sarkāruk*^u, *sarkārakēn huk-man-hond*^u, of the orders of Government, 1872; *sarkārakyan ahalkārau-manza*, from among the officers of Government, 324.

sarō-kul^u, decl. 2, a cypress tree; sing. gen. fem. *-kulich*^u, 770.

sarwagyātā, decl. 4, omniscience, 945. (H.)

sarvashēktimān, adj., ind., omnipotent; dat., 962. (H.)

sarzada, adj., ind., depraved, base, ill-bred; fem. sing. nom., 159.

sās, decl. 1, a cough; *chhu-^t sās yīwān*, he coughs, 421.

SATĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *satōw*^u), to persecute, harass, molest; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhīh satāwān*, 1177.

satkār, decl. 1, hospitality, graciousness, civility; sing. abl. *satkāra-kin*ⁱ, (behaves) with civility, 325. (H.)

sātūñh, decl. 3, a needle; sing. dat. *sātāñh*, 1349.

saudāgar, decl. 1, a merchant, 1148, 1319; ag. *saudāgaran*, 403.

saudāgarī, decl. 4, trade, 1534 (trade is reviving).

sawāl, decl. 1, a question; *sawāl ta jawāb*, question and answer, conversation, 1431; sing. dat. *sawālas*, 1504; gen. *sawālik*^u, 82.

SAWĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *sawōr*^u), to undertake (a work); inf. abl. *sawārana-khōtara*, for undertaking, 600.

sawār (2), decl. 1, a rider; (in plur.) riders, cavalry; *sawār gañhun* (1882)

or *savār sapadun* (1353, 1539), to ride; plur. ag. *savārau*, by the cavalry, 123.

say, decl. 1, earnest-money, deposit in advance, 605.

sazā, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *sazāhas*, and so on, but plur. nom. *sazā*), a punishment, penalty, 673, 1004, 1618; *sazā din^u*, to punish, 1786; & *pīyī-yazazā*, punishment will fall upon thee, thou wilt be punished, 1430; sing. dat. *sazāhas lōikh*, worthy of punishment, 509.

sād, adj., ind., successful, established, proved (in a court of justice), 656. (H.) *sāddā*, decl. 4, success, prosperity; *chhi-s sāddā sapadan*, to him there becomes prosperity, he prospers, 1415. (H.)

sāk, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *sākh*), sand, 1554, 71; a file, 726; sing. abl. *sāki-shāthas*, (the boat ran) upon a sand-bank, 1554; *sāki barith*, (rice) full of sand, 1571; *sāki-sūty*, (file) with a file, 726.

sānā, decl. 4, an army, 541; sing. dat. *sānāyē brāmth*, in front of the army, 102. (H.)

sāthāh, adj. (sometimes declined), and adv.; as adj., much, a great deal, 25, 52, 74, 120, 64, 304, 5, 39, 43 (sem.), 415, 26, 92, 511, 18, 35, 6, 66, 669, 78, 718, 53, 74, 95, 814, 21, 59 (sem.), 902, 1032, 1115, 64, 66, 1219, 1414, 1546, 1665, 80, 1761, 1932; many, 23, 162, 227, 339, 44, 79, 657, 751, 802, 25, 1286, 1440 (sem.), 1508, 29, 1703, 1805; plentiful, numerous, abundant, 10, 293; plentiful, commonly met with, 658, 1345; *sāthāh mōl*, a high price, 303; *sāthāh wakta*-(or *kāla*)-*pēlha*, from a long time back, 322, 364; *rātakī khōta sāthāh tūr^u*, more cold than yesterday, 411; *sāthāh kēh* = Hindī *bahut kuchh*, very much, 1482; plur. dat. *sāthāhan lūkan*, to many people, 657; gen. *sāthāhan rāhanivēn-hond^u*, of many men, 379; ag. *sāthāhan*, 1508.

As adv., very, 22, 8, 35, 6, 47, 9, 51, 9, 61, 3, 106, 58, 68, 71, 97, 214, 38, 328, 32, 41, 57, 9, *et passim*; *sāthāh sot^u*, quite calm (of the sea), 266; *lōy^u sāthāh*, thoroughly beaten, 166; *chhus yikhān sāthāh*, I want very much, 1884; *sāthāh trakor^u*, too stiff, 1718; with emphatic *y*, *sāthāh-iy*, very, extremely, 1726.

sāwā, decl. 4, service; sing. dat. *sāwāyē*, 1478 (for acc.); *sāwāyē-mans*, in service, 1614. (H. Cf. *khidmat*.)

sāza, see *syod^u*.

sāzar, decl. 1, straightness, honesty; sing. abl. *sāzara-pazara-kinⁱ*, with straightness and truthfulness, honestly, 473. *sāz^u*, see *syod^u*.

sha. For most words beginning thus, see under *sh*. See the note at the beginning of the words commencing with *s*.

shābāsh, interj., bravo! well done! hence, noun substantive, decl. 1, praise, applause, 27.

shāh, decl. 1, breath, the breath of life; shāh gō-m basūl, breath for me became bound, I became breathless, 235.

shahar or sh̄har, decl. 1, a city, 205, 561, 698, 1108, 1355, 1774; an empire, kingdom, country, 426, 621 (*sh̄har*); sing. dat. shaharas, 205 (for acc.); shaharas-mans, in the city, 698, 1774; in (this) country, 426; abl. shahara-pet̄ha, (coming) from the city, 1108.

shāhzāda, decl. 1, a prince, 1787.

shūl, decl. 1, a jackal, 993, 1713; sing. ag. shālan, 196.

shām, decl. 1, the evening; sing. dat. (used adverbially), *az shāmas*, this evening, 1449.

shāndasār, decl. 4, a mosquito-curtain, 456.

shār, decl. 1, a poem, 1348.

shāth, decl. 1 (sing. dat. shāthas, and so on), a ford (in a river); sing. dat. s̄ki-shāthas (the ship ran) on a sandbank, 1554.

sh̄bd, decl. 1, a word, 1228, 69, 1404; a word in a dictionary, 520; a sound, 1686; sing. gen. sh̄bdruk̄, 1404; plur. nom. sh̄bd, 1228; gen. tarjama prāȳc sh̄bdan-hond̄, a translation almost of the words, a literal translation, 1086. (H. Cf. *kath* and *taz̄i*.)

sh̄chhi, decl. 3, news, intelligence, 104, 30, 640, 974, 1309, 1790; a message, word sent, 499, 643, 1361; a notice issued by a court of justice, 126.

sh̄fākhāna, decl. 1, a hospital, 881.

sh̄h, card., com. gen., six, 1909; dat. sh̄n, ag. sh̄yau.

sh̄har, see *shahar*.

sh̄k, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. sh̄kh), doubt, suspicion, 576; mē chhuna sh̄kh gathān, I have no suspicion, 1763.

sh̄k, decl. 4 (sing. nom. sh̄kh), a doubt, suspicion; an idea, an expectation, 891. Cf. sh̄nkā.

sh̄kat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. sh̄k'th; dat. shak̄tū, and so on), power, ability: sing. abl. panāni sh̄k'gū-miijūb, to the best of their ability, 847, 1425; sh̄k'gū-sūt̄y (created) by the power (of God), 1918. (H.)

sh̄khāt, decl. 1 (sing. nom. sh̄khāth), a person, an individual, 1316.

sh̄klimān, adj., ind., possessing power, powerful; sarwa-sh̄klimān, omnipotent, 962 (sing. dat.). (H.)

sh̄klimānī, decl. 4, power, might, 945. (H.)

sh̄k'gū, see *sh̄kat*.

sh̄lp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. sh̄lp; dat. sh̄lpī, and so on), an art, 105. (H.)

sh̄mādāna, decl. 1, a candlestick; plur. nom. sh̄mādāna, 267.

sh̄nkā, decl. 4, fear, apprehension, fear of danger; kēl sh̄nkā chhē-na, there is no fear, there is no danger, 464. (H. Cf. sh̄k.)

SHĒR, conj. 1 (I past part. sh̄yūr̄, plur. sh̄ir̄; fem. sh̄ir̄i, plur. sh̄ir̄i; II past part. sh̄eryōv), to repair, to arrange, set in order; inf. sh̄erun, sing.

dat. shēranas lāyēkh, in need of repair, 1498; abl. forming pass. chhēh shērana yiwān, is being repaired, 570; fut. pass. part. pathur chhuh shērun^u zarūr, the floor is necessary to be repaired, requires repairs, 747; sandūkh daph-ta shērin^u, say 'the box is to be repaired', tell (him) to mend the box, 1145.

shērīr, decl. 1, the body, 903; sing. dat. shērīras-kyut^u, (bad) for the body, 976. (H.)

shēst⁴r, decl. 1, iron; sing. abl. shēst⁴ra-sūty banyē-miūg^u, made (sem.) of iron, 810.

shēst⁴ruv^u, adj. (sem. -ritv^u), made of iron; fem. sing. nom., 294.

shēt⁴r (nom. sing. and plur. shēt⁴r), an enemy, the enemy (in a campaign), 41, 632; sing. dat. shēt⁴ras, 1262 (for acc.); gen. shēt⁴ra-sandyau sawīrau, by the cavalry (plur.) of the enemy, 123; ag. (subject to an impersonal verb) shēt⁴ran tōl^u, by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519. (H. Cf. dushman.)

shēt⁴rut, decl. 1 (nom. sing. shēt⁴ruth; dat. shēt⁴ratas; plur. nom. shēt⁴rath dat. shēt⁴ratant), enmity, spite; sing. abl. shēt⁴rati-sūty, out of spite, 1698.

shēt⁴h or shai⁴th, card., com. gen., sixty; plur. dat. shēt⁴han kruhan tāñ, for sixty kōs, 1437.

shēv, decl. 1, a corpse, 1759. (H.)

shikār, decl. 1, hunting; sing. dat. shikāras, 889.

shikōr^u, decl. 1, a hunter, 889.

shēn, decl. 1, snow, 559, 1674.

shirīñ, decl. 3, whistling; shirīñ wāyūñ^u, to whistle, 1906.

shishē, glass; a bottle, a phial, 221, 414, 1320; sing. dat. shishēs-manz, in a bottle, 221; gen. shishuk^u, of a bottle, 414; dah khāna shishēkⁱ, ten panes of glass, 1276.

shishuv^u, adj. (sem. shishuv^u), made of glass, 807.

shōd, adj., ind., pure, 884 (of God), 1434 (of the heart); shōd karun, to make pure, to correct mistakes (in a written exercise), 1481. (H.)

shōg⁴ala, decl. 1, business, occupation, employment, 313; anything to occupy or divert, diversion, pastime; diluk^u shōg⁴ala, diversion of the mind, amusement, 78.

shōir, decl. 1, a poet, 288, 1348.

SHŌNG, conj. 2 (I past part. shōng^u, plur. shōngⁱ; fem. shōngⁱ, plur. shōng^{jē}; II past part. shōnijyōv^o), to lie down, 1067; to sleep, 1663, 4; pres. masc. sing. 3 chhuh shōngān, 1067, 1664; I past masc. sing. 1, shōngus, 1663.

shōrazār, adj., ind., brackish, saline, (of land) barren; fem. sing. nom., 158.

SHŌZ⁴RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. shōz⁴rōw^u), to make pure; hence, to make better, to improve; conj. part. hēkakha shōz⁴rōw^h, canst thou improve? 920.

shrākapuchhū, decl. 2, a penknife, 179, 1020, 1106, 1301, 1626; sing. dat. *-puchhis*, 1559.

shram, decl. 1, labour, hard work; *shram karun*, to labour hard, 1024. (H.)

shrān, decl. 1, bathing; *shrān karun*, to bathe oneself, to bathe, 1188; *shrān karawun*, a bather, 162.

SHRITH, conj. 3 (II past part. *shrithyōv*), to be congealed, to be numb with cold; II past fem. plur. 3 *shrithyējē*, 1217.

shukr-guzār, adj., ind., grateful, 817; *tuhona^u shukr-guzār*, thankful to you, 1782.

shumur^u, adj. (fem. *shumur^ura*), avaricious, 134.

shūny, decl. 1, a cipher, the figure 0, 460. (H. Cf. *sifar*.)

shur^u, decl. 2, a child; plur. nom. *shuri*, 684, 703, 805, 1193, 1224, 61, 99, 1584, 1909; *shur^u-bōk^u*, children and relations, the members of a man's family, 932; *shur^u-shdg^uala*, a childish employment, 313; dat. *shurēn-murēn-handi pūshy*, for the children, etc., for the family, 1421.

shurū, decl. 1, commencement, beginning; *shurū karun*, to begin, 351.

sifar, decl. 1, a cipher, the figure 0, 460. Cf. *shūny*.

sikka, decl. 1, a coin; sing. gen. *sikkuk^u* *wartāv*, the circulation of a coin, 322.

smiñ, decl. 3, a lioness; a tigress, 1792.

sipāh, decl. 1, a soldier; plur. nom. *sipāh*, 146, 229, 1924; dat. *sipāhan*, 1535; ag. *sipāhau*, 1437.

sir, adj., ind., full, satiated, satisfied, contented, 1573.

sirf, adv., only, 446.

siri, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *siriyēs* or *siryeś*), the sun; sing. gen. *siryeś-soundu*, 1628.

sīr^u, decl. 3, a brick, 329; plur. nom. *sērē*, 240.

sōbāv, decl. 1, nature, personal character, disposition, 1093; sing. abl. *nar^um sōbāwa* (as adv.), of a gentle disposition, 1154; *sōbāwa-khōl^ura tħaharāwun*, to judge concerning (a man's) character, 1002; *sōbāwa-kini^u*, by nature, naturally, by natural disposition, 452 (with emph. *y*, *-kini-y*), 886; *kaħini sōbāwa-sos^u*, possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature, 1197. (H. Cf. *miżāz* and *tabiyēt*.)

sōbir, adj., ind., patient; nom. plur., 1291.

sōbith, adj., ind., proved, established, 656; *ħuka sōbith karith*, I can prove, 1419.

sōdāh, decl. 1, a bargain, bargaining; sing. dat. *sōdāhas-manz*, in bargaining, 155.

sōdārwār, adj., ind., fresh, not stale; masc. sing. nom., 781 (of milk); fem. plur. nom., 782 (of vegetables).

sögand (1), decl. 1, fragrance, odour (of a flower), 1667. (H.)

sögand (2), adj., ind., fragrant, odorous, 1308. (H.)

söhbat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. -bath), company, association, companionship; *tami-sünzü* *söhbath*, his company, 61, 359; sing. dat. *böh chhus ti-hanž* *söhbütü* *näkhösh*, I do not like their company, 551; *söhbütü-manz*, in (bad) company, 117; so 359; abl. *söhbütü-nishé*, from the company (of the wicked), 1639. Cf. *sang*.

sökh, decl. 1, happiness, ease, comfort, 596; sing. dat. *sökhəs-manz*, in happiness, 1685; abl. *sökhə-sän* (1563) or *sökhə-sän pöthi* (1594), comfortably, securely.

sökhäla, adj., ind., easy, convenient, 406, 609, 842, 930; (as adv.) easily, 1336; *sökhäla pöthi*, easily, 807. (H.)

sökhî, decl. 1, a witness (in a court of justice); plur. dat. *sökhîyén*, 1222; gen. *sökhîyén-handi wanamuk* *sär*, a summary of the evidence of the witnesses, 1003. (H.)

SÖMB' R, conj. 1 (I past part. *sömborü*), to collect; to gather (sticks), 1244; to lay by, save up, 1039; inf. *sömbarun*, abl. *sömbərani*, (went) to collect (sticks), 1244; conj. part. *sömbərith*, 1039.

SÖMB'RÄIV, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōwü*), to collect, gather up, 794; to put together, earn, make (a fortune), 774; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh* *sömbərōwü-motü*, 774; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *sömbərāwü-kh*, gather them up, 794.

*söm**, adj. (fem. *sümü*), level, even, 1060; flat, 739; level, even, parallel (of lines), 651; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions), 1607; fem. nom., 739, 1060, 1607; fem. plur. nom. *samč*, 651.

söñ, decl. 1, gold; sing. abl. *söna-süty*, (made) of gold, 810.

*sönahar**, adj., ind., gilt, golden, 804.

söndar, adj., ind., beautiful, 713 (fem.), 1018 (fem.), 1384 (plur. masc.), 1630 (fem.); handsome, 836. (H.)

*söñ**, see *böh*.

*söñ**, adj. (fem. *söñü*), deep (of a lake), 507.

*söñ**, *söñü*, see *böh*.

söp'ün, decl. 1, a dream; sing. dat. *söpənas-manz*, in a dream, 583.

sör, decl. 1, breath, the breath of life; *bë-sör*, lifeless, 1069.

sörag, decl. 1, heaven, paradise; sing. dat. *sörgas* (will not enter) heaven, 921; *sörgas-manz*, in heaven, 860; abl. *sörga*(or *sörga-*)*nishé*, from paradise, 29. (H.)

söruy, adj. (this word is really *sör**, to which emphatic *y* is nearly always added. It is therefore declined as follows: masc. sing. dat. *sörisüy*, ag. *söriy*, abl. *säriy*; plur. nom. *söriy*, dat. *särənüy*, ag. and abl. *särəvüy*; fem. sing. nom. *sörüy*, dat. *särüy*, ag. *säriy*; plur. nom. *särüy*, dat. *särənüy*,

ag. and abl. *sārčvūy*), all, the whole, entire; (in plur.) all of many things. The following forms occur in the sentences:—masc. sing. nom., 64, 252, 315, 615, 49, 1186, 1214, 96, 1307, 8, 1825, 1907; dat., 421, 1423, 1691; abl. 434 (agreeing with masc. inan. gen.); plur. nom., 24, 94, 320, 355 (every one = the French 'on'), 89, 652, 908, 56, 67, 1016, 1398, 1422, 1647, 1709; dat. 30, 515, 48, 698, 1224, 56; *sārčnūy-pēt̄h* (barks) at every one, 156; *sārčnūy kākāzān-pēt̄h*, on all the papers, 209; *sārčnūy-sūt̄y*, (deals) with all people, 473; ag. 950; abl. *sārčvūy-nish̄* (independent) of all, 935.

Fem. sing. nom., 438, 640, 720, 986, 1051, 60, 1439; dat., 780, 1628; *mōkālyēyē sōr^uy*, (the work) is completed, 1305; plur. nom., 1038, 1196, 1547, 93; dat., 447, 660 (agreeing with gen. plur.), 776.

sost^u, adj. (fem. *sūth^u*), used as a suffix added to the abl. case, signifying, 'affected by,' 'endowed with.' Its converse is *ros^u*, q. v.

The following examples occur in the sentences, *dōkha-sost^u*, affected by sorrow, sorry, 1682; *dishē-sost^u*, possessing faults, imperfect, 908; *khūn-khōr tabīyēta-sost^u*, or *kaṭhini sōbāwa-sost^u*, endowed with a fierce nature, fierce by nature, 1197; *vinayē-sost^u*, humble, 886.

sōth^u, decl. 1, a companion, hence, a mate, assistant; sing. dat. *sōthiyēs*, 1137 (mate of a carpenter).

sōt^u, adj. (fem. *sīt^u*), calm, peaceful (of the sea), 266.

sōv^u, adj. (fem. *sōv^u*), rich, wealthy; fem. sing. nom. *phala-sōv^u*, rich in fruit, fertile, 1677.

Sōz, conj. I (I past part. *sūc^u*, plur. *sūcⁱ*; fem. *sūc^u*, pl. *sōza*; II past part. *sōzōv*), to send; inf. abl. forming pass. *āv sōzana*, he was sent, 354 (to jail), 1812 (he was transported); fut. pass. part. *gāthi sōsun^u*, it ought to be sent, 1359; pres. masc. sing. I, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhus-an sōcān*, I send him, 1601; I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *sūc^u*, 1378; fem. sing. *sūc^u*, 1277; II past part. forming II past tense, *sōzō-thas*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *sōzti-n*, send him, 1612.

srēhnl^u, adj. (fem. *srēh^uj^u*), moist, humid, damp, 462.

Śrīnagar, decl. 1, name of the capital city of Kashmir, Śrīnagar; sing. dat. *Śrīnagaras-mans*, in Ś., 675, 987, 1148; gen. *-nagaruk^u*, 813; *-nagarūch^u* *wath*, the road to Ś., 531.

srōg^u, adj. (fem. *srōj^u*), cheap, not dear; masc. plur. nom. *srōgi*, 307.

suba, for *sub^uh* in *prath suba*, every morning, 1664.

sub^uh, decl. 1, early morning, dawn, daybreak; sing. dat. *prath sub^uhas*, every morning, 1353; *prath dōha sub^uhas*, every day at dawn, 1539.

sub^uhan, adv., at dawn, early in the morning, 146, 444, 830, 1180.

subūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *subūth*), a proof, 1406.

sudar, decl. 1, the sea ; sing. abl. *sudara-bathis*, to the sea-shore, 1592.
suh, see *tih*.

sūt^u, decl. 3, earliness ; sing. abl. *sūti*, early, early in the morning, 137, 1544, 1881.

sūm^u, see *som^u*.

suparda, adj., ind., assigned, made over ; fem. sing. nom., 1840.
sūradag, decl. 4, dew, 518.

sūrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *sūrath* ; dat. *sūriit^u*, and so on), appearance, form, shape, features, 714, 39, 70 ; sing. abl. *sūriit^u-kin'* (handsome) in appearance, 836 ; plur. nom. *sūriit^u*, figures, forms, shapes, 786.

sūr^u, decl. 1, the sun ; sing. gen. *sūr^u-sond^u tāp^u*, the beams of the sun, 1628 ; abl. *sūr^u-grophun*, an eclipse of the sun, 611. (H.)

sust, adj., ind., lazy, indolent, 1040, 1205 ; weary, fatigued, 704.
sūty, adv. and postpos.

Adv., with, in one's company ; *mōchhu-na kāh sūty*, to me there is not any one with (me), I have no companion, 358 ; *sūty hyen^u*, to take so and so with one, 1220.

As postpos. it governs both the dat. and the abl. cases. When governing the dat. it has the meaning of 'with', 'in company with.' When governing the abl. it has an instrumental force, meaning 'with', 'by means of.' This postposition also appears under the form of *sūtin*, but this latter does not occur in any of the sentences in this book.

a. Governing the dative, with, in company with. Compared with *sān*, which also has this meaning, when there is a question of superiority or inferiority between the nouns coupled by the word 'with', *sūty* or *sūtin* indicates that the word which it governs is the principal (as of a servant going 'with his master'), while the other word is the appendage. Thus *mōlis-sūty āv^u*, he came with the father, implies that, in a subordinate character, he accompanied his father, in other words, that his father brought him along with him. On the other hand, if *sān* is used, the positions are reversed (as in the case of a master going 'with his servant'). Thus, *mōlis-sān āv^u*, he came with the father, implies that the father came in a subordinate position, being brought along by the son. Examples of *sūty* with the dative are :—

akis-sūty (by joining a cipher) with one (we get ten), 460 ; *as^u-sūty*, 326 (made a meeting) with us, 1126 (conversation) with us ; *chyōmis-sūty* (compare ours) with thine, 360 ; *hālatas-sūty* (exchange) with (thy) condition, 666 ; *lōkat^un-sūty* . . . *bad^un-sūty*, (behaviour) with (i. e. towards) our inferiors . . . our superiors, 944 ; *lūkan-sūty*, (affection) with (i. e. for) people, 49 ; *masālan-sūty*, together with the spices, 319 ; *mō-sūty*, with me, 3, 1142 ; *muqan-sūty*, (association) with fools, 895 ; *pānas-*

sūty, (allow me to go) with you, 67; sāhibas-sūty, with the gentleman, 852 (acquaintance), 985 (an interview); sār'nūy-sūty, (he deals) with all people, 473; tas-sūty, with him, 19 (mercantile dealings), 62 (an agreement), 416 (correspondence, letter-writing), 1779 (a meeting); tinan-sūty, together with them, 1792; it-sūty, with thee, 258 (a conversation), 375 (connexion), 879 (a meeting), 930 (a meeting), 1607 (agreeing); vr̥ittān-tas-sūty, (exchange with (thy) condition, 666.

Repeated and with emphatic *y*, mājē sūty-sūti-y, always with the mother, clinging to the mother, 334.

b. Governing the ablative case, there are several shades of the instrumental signification, which may roughly be classed as follows:—

Of, resulting from (denoting material, race, stock, &c.), kāmi-kāra-sūty, (profits) resulting from trade, 795; mēki-sūty (bricks made) of clay, 240, 329; sōna-sūty, (made) of gold; rōpa-sūty, of silver; shēst̥ra-sūty, of iron; sa"tali-sūty, of brass; trāma-sūty, of copper; all in 810; of, with, as in khōshiyā-sūty, (full) of mirth, 1160; mōshka-sūty, (filled) with fragrance, 1308; āba-sūty, (fill) with water, 728; with, (denoting manner, &c.); mihrbōni ta adaba-sūty, with kindness and respect, 944; by, through, tami(sem.)-sūty, by it (evidence) (guilt was proved), 656; with, by means of, aki-sūty, (upset) by a single (puff of wind), 1427; ami-sūty, by means of this, 83 (masc.), 924 (fem.); aṭha-sūty, (holds) with the hand, 874; dr̥̥ri-sūty, (fasten together) with glue, 809; dūrbīni-sūty, (look) by means of (i. e. through) a telescope, 1102; dūri-sūty, (tie) with a ribbon, 1536; gachha-sūty, (writes) with chalk, 296; harvāha-sūty, (refreshed) by the air, 1485; khēwa-sūty, (pull) with a tow-rope, 1428; kiji-sūty, (scratched) by an (iron) nail, 1582; kndriyā-sūty, (created) by the power (of God), 1918; lit"ri-sūty, (cut) with a saw, 1576; malakan-sūty, (tossed) by the waves, 1803; māyi-sūty, (stick) with paste, 1715; mīkarāzī-sūty, (nipped) with pincers, 1212; mīlānāwana-sūty, by means of adding (this to that), 460; rānula-sūty, (smoothe) with a plane, 1339; raci-sūty, (tie up) with a rope, 1552; sēki-sūty, (rub down) with a file, 726; shēkūgū-sūty, (created) by the power (of God), 1918; tāpa-sūty, (melted) by the heat of the sun, 559; tōrati-sūty, (cut) with a chisel, 316; t̥āhi-sūty, (drawing) with charcoal, 302; z̥vi-sūty, (drinks) with the tongue, i. e. laps, 1034; with, with the help of, kūtubnumā-sūty, (a ship sails) by the compass, 361; by means of, in, zulma-sūty khōsh, delighting in cruelty, 446.

In consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through, ami-sūty, through this, by this, 1402; ami-y-sūty, owing to this very thing, 376; bīma-sūty, owing to fear, through fear, 1274, 1818 (trembling with fear); bōchhi-sūty, (dying) of hunger, 1710; panañi

bōh-sūty, (acting) by instinct, 969; *buḍana-sūty*, owing to old age, 528; *dayāyi-sūty*, by the mercy (of so-and-so), 203, by the kindness (of so and so), 1379; *dushmaniyi-sūty*, out of spite, 1698; *fazla-sūty*, by the blessing (of God), 203; *nardas gindana-sūty*, (ruined) through playing dice, 519; *hita-sūty*, on (this) account, 806; *kāmī-sūty*, owing to (this) action, 437; *karana-sūty*, through doing (so-and-so), 549, 954, 1061, 1300; *kathi-sūty*, (will result) from (this) affair, 1529; *kulyau-sūty*, (shady) with trees, 1621; *marana-sūty*, on account of (his) death, 1186; *madatasūty*, by the help (of), 1741; *mikrbōni-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) kindness, 1379; *pakana-sūty*, owing to following (your advice), 1166; *salāha-rāshara-sūty*, owing to mismanagement, 1167; *parana-sūty* (pleased) by reading (a book), 1572; *phērana-sūty*, (fatigued) by walking, 704; *rōzana-sūty*, (troubled) by (my) remaining, 929; *sahāy-sūty*, by the help (of so-and-so), 1741; *shet^arati-sūty*, out of enmity, spitefully, 1698; *tamīca-sūty*, (acting) by reason (not by instinct), 969; *thākana-sūty ta bōchhi-sūty*, from weariness and hunger, 691; *tūri-sūty*, (numbed) with cold, 1217; *wāwa-sūty*, (detained) owing to the wind, 404; *wuchhana-sūty*, (grieved) (890), (rejoiced) (1492) at seeing; *yēmi-sūty*, owing to which, 602; *yina-sūty*, owing to (his, your) coming, 657, 984.

In reference to, in respect of, as regards, according to; *tami-sūty*, (the inference) from that, 943; *yēmi-sūty*, (a pattern) by which (I can work), 1293; *yēmi-sūty* . . . *tami-sūty*, (imposition practised) with reference to (i.e. upon) whom . . . upon him, 912; *yina-sūty*, (a reason) for coming, 311.

With emphatic *y.* *bāzi-sūty*, (they live) only by deceit, 477.

SUV^u, conj. 1 (I past part. *suv^u*), to sew; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. -3rd pers. plur. acc., *mila* with *suwu-kh*, sew them together, 1619. *suw^u*, see *SÖZ*.

swōmi, decl. 1, a master; sing. dat. (for acc.) *swōmiyēs*, 1227. (H.) *syod^u*, adj. (sing. dat. *sēdīs*, and so on; fem. *sē^hu*), straight, regular, 770, 991, 1722, 7; direct (of a road), 531; sincere, honest, 963; fem. sing. nom., 531, 770; fem. plur. nom. *sēza*, 963, 91.

T

ta (1), conj., and. It connects both words and clauses. In the case of nouns substantive it may connect either singular nouns or plural nouns. When plural nouns are connected, *ti* (q. v.) may be substituted for *ta*, but this cannot be done when both words are singular. The following examples show the use of this conjunction:—

(a) Joining two singular substantives, 29, 96, 189, 228, 41, 65, 97,

463, 87, 97, 691, 718, 44, 911, 44, 5, 76, 99, 1137, 58, 1220, 44, 1431
(*his*), 46, 50, 1564, 1604, 1868.

(*b*) Joining two substantives, one sing. and the other plur., 1075, 1909.

(*c*) Joining two plur. substantives, 224, 592, 805.

(*d*) Joining two adjectives, 452, 94, 596, 694, 798, 884, 8, 93, 1008, 1291, 1426, 40, 1569, 1732.

(*e*) Joining two pronouns, *asⁱ ta töh^t*, we and you, 544; *as^t ta töh^t*, us and you, 978; *tamⁱ ta tamⁱ-sandⁱ dīstan*, he and his friend (ag. case), 1699.

(*f*) Joining two adverbs, 1803, 39.

(*g*) Joining two clauses, 142, 72, 295, 348, 692, 763, 903, 58, 69, 1003, 7, 12, 8, 1149, 1205, 1368, 1554, 8, 1600, 57, 1792.

Ta sometimes has a slightly adversative sense, and might then almost be translated by 'but', as in *jism chhuh fōnī, ta rāh chhuh bōkī*, the body is mortal, and (i. e. but) the soul is immortal, 903.

Ta-biy^t = and also, moreover, (this) as well as (that), as in 887, 1224, 99, 1336.

The usual expression for 'neither . . . nor' is '*na . . . na*', but sometimes *na . . . ta*, can best be so translated. Thus *chh^t-na wāwamāl ta hamatul^t*, (the boat) has neither sail nor panting-pole, 1564.

When more than two words are joined together, the one example in the sentences (96) seems to show that the English idiom is followed, *ta* being inserted only between the two last. The example is *Kōshir^t, Samskr̄ta, Hindustōn^t, Fūrasī, ta Arābī, Kāshmīrī, Sanskrit, Hindostānī, Persian, and Arabic*.

When two or more substantives governed by the same postposition are united by *ta*, the postposition, as a rule, is only written once, after the last. Thus, *ālakhi- ta mudagiyi-nish^t*, from idleness and ignorance, 189; *pāñi- (i. e. pāñiki) ta wāwaki badalana-pushy*, for changing of water and air, 297. In this example note that *pāñi* is in the ablative case, being governed by the postposition *uk^t*; *nakanas- ta gēwanas-manz*, in dancing and singing, 463; *mudayis- ta mudāla-sandi yī^thār*, the depositions of the plaintiff and defendant, 487. In this example note that *mudayis* is in the dative case, being governed by *hond^t*, understood; *zakamaka- ta pōlāda-nish^t*, from flint and steel, 744; *jismas- ta mi-zāzas-kit^t*, (bad) for body and disposition, 976; *wustādas- (cf. mudayis above) ta bāta-sandⁱ sa:vāl ta jawāh*, question and answer of a master and a pupil, 1431; *nākāragiy^t- ta jyōniy^t-man^t*, between vice and virtue, 1868. Sometimes, however, the postposition is attached to each noun, as in *thakana(masc.)-sūty ta bōchhi-sūty*, (saintliness) from weariness and hunger, 691; *yimuk^t ta gāthānuk^t asbāb*, goods of coming and of going, imports and exports, 911 (cf. contra, *pāñi* in 297

above). Very instructive is *wāwa ta traṭan-handi wakta*, at a time of wind and thunderbolts, 1075. Here *wāwa* is in the ablative singular, presupposing *wāwaki*, as in *pāñi* in 297 above. On the other hand *handi*, the postposition of the genitive plural, governs the dative, so that we have a singular inanimate ablative case coupled with a plural dative case, both forming the genitive, the *ki* of *wāwaki* being indicated by the *handi* of *traṭan-handi*.

When an adjective or verb agrees with all or both the substantives coupled together by *ta*, it is usually put in the plural, and if they are both of the same gender, it agrees with them in gender. Thus, *chhi-s kay* (masc.) *ta tambalun* (masc.) *gaṭhān*, there occur to him vomiting and delirium (verb, masc. plur.), 497; *īnzū* (masc. plur.) *ta batakh* (masc. plur.) *hami-sandī chhīh*, whose are the geese and ducks? 592. Sometimes, however, the verb or adjective is attracted to the nearest noun, and agrees with it in number. Thus, *nāg ta trām chhuh khanana yirwān*, lead and copper are dug, 1158. Here *chhuh* is in the masculine singular in agreement with the masc. sing. *trām*, which is nearest to it.

If the things coupled are of different genders, then, the masculine gender being more worthy than the feminine, the verb or adjective is usually put into the masculine plural. Thus, *Ādam* (masc. sing.) *ta Hawāh* (fem. sing.) *kađi-n* (masc. plur.), he thrust out Adam and Eve, 29; *mē wuchhi* (plur. masc.) *dōshēwāy* (plur. masc.) *mahārānū* (sem. sing.) *ta mahārāza*, I saw both the bride and bridegroom, 241; *gāv* (sem. sing.) *ta wōlhū* (masc. sing.) *ōsi* (masc. plur.), a cow and a calf were (together), 265; *gāyī* (masc. plur.) *akh buqū* (masc. sing.) *ta akh buqū* (sem. sing.), an old man and an old woman went, 1244; *pādīshāh* (masc. sing.) *ta matīka* (sem. sing.) *ōsi* (masc. plur.) *hōzīr*, the king and the queen were present, 1446. Sometimes, however, as when there is no difference of gender, the verb, by attraction, agrees with the nearest noun, both in gender and in number. Thus, *chhī-na* (sem. sing.) *wāwamāl* (fem. sing.) *ta hamatulū* (masc. sing.), there is not sail and punting-pole (i. e. there is neither sail nor pole), 1564. Here *chhī-na* agrees in gender and number with the nearest noun, *wāwamāl*; *tas chhīh* (sem. sing.) *biqū* (sem. sing.) *bōd* (sem. sing.) *ta vīśār* (masc. sing.), to her is great sense and judgement, 1604. Here the verb *chhīh*, and the adjective *biqū*, are both feminine singular in agreement with the nearest noun, *bōd*.
ta (2), adv. and conj., the equivalent of the Hindī *tō*, therefore, then, and then, in that case, (often hardly translatable) as in *chīz zan chhīna tayār*, *ta*, the things, so to speak, are not ready, then (whose fault is it?), 705; *mē chhuh dōlī hyūlū mōlūm sapadān*, *ta bōh kyāh kara*, I have a pain in my side, what shall I do? 717; *mē dīta akh muñē-pūlū*, *ta gaṭhīta*, give

me a kiss, and then go, 1017; *bulyōkh, ta biy& gān&rāwū-kh*, you have made a mistake, so count them again, 1169.

In this meaning it often connects a conjunctive participle with the main verb of a sentence, as in *yēd-phōllar* with *ta möyē*, having distended her belly, then she died, 562; similarly, 695, 708, 818, 1548, 1699, 1703, 74.

Often used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in *hargāh &h mānān chhukh-na, ta bōh kyāh kara-y*, if thou dost not heed me, then what can I do for thee? 368; similarly, 690, 982 (*ta tēli*), 1157, 1357, 1481, 1907. A very similar idiom is *wūl-kēn chh&-wa tōh& fursath, ta bōh hōkā kath karith*, are you now at leisure, (then) can I speak with you? 1055.

It is often added to the imperative, and in that case forms the basis of the polite imperative, to which verbal terminations are added. In such circumstances it may be translated by 'just'. Thus, *wuchhta*, just see, 520, *mutkarūvta*, just loose (it), please, 1021. Many other examples of the polite imperative will be found under the head of the various verbs in this vocabulary.

It is often untranslatable, or equivalent to 'in fact', 'forsooth,' &c., like the Greek *μέν*. Thus *bōh ta suh zāna-n-na*, (how can I judge him?) I, in fact, don't know him, 1002; *m̄' ta won"*, I, in fact, did speak (but it was no use), 1192; *tam̄' ta mong"*, he indeed did ask (but I gave him nothing), 1216.

In some phrases it has the force of 'still', 'nevertheless,' as in *katiy rūc̄tan, ta nākhōshiy chhuh*, stay where he may, still he is unhappy, 599.

na ta, otherwise, or else, 1073.

tabāh, adj., ind., ruined, destroyed; *tabāh gathun*, to be ruined, (of a ship or boat) to be wrecked, 1548, 1925.

tabīyēt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -yēt^h), nature, personal character, disposition; abl. *tabīyēta khōl'ra thaharāwun*, to judge concerning (a man's) character, 1002; *tabīyēta-kinⁱ*, by nature, naturally, by natural disposition, 452 (with emph. *y*, -kin^y); *khūnkhōr tabīyēta-sost^h*, possessing a blood-thirsty nature, fierce, 1197.

tadbīr, decl. 1, a device, contrivance; a contrivance suggested by so-and-so, so-and-so's advice; abl. *kami tadbīra*, by what contrivance? 405, 1139; *chyāni tadbīra mūjūb*, according to thy advice, 517.

TAG, conj. 2 (I past part. *tog"*, fem. *tij^h"*; II past part. *tajyōv*), to be possible, to be known how to be done, as in *&chhu-j-nā tagān farkh zāmūn*, is not the knowledge of the difference a possibility for you, do you not know the difference? 228; *kamis tagi wanun"*, who can tell? 766; *m̄ chhu-na tagān*, it is beyond my power, 1365. Cf. *II&K*.

tāh, decl. 1, a fold, a sheet; tāh kākasa, a sheet of paper, 1629.

tahakikāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tahakikāt*), an investigation, inquest, 958.

tajwīz, decl. 1, approval, permission, 392; view, opinion, decision, judgement, 493, 904, 1156; a scheme, plan, device, 662, 772; sing. dat. *tajwīz-as-mans*, in (their own) opinion, 904; *tajwīz-as-pīlh*, (objections) to a plan, 772; abl. *myāni tajwīza warōi*, without my permission, 392.

ṭākān, adv., quickly, 1392, 1448, 1704; immediately, at once, 16, 350, 968.

tākat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tākath*), strength, vigour, 1726.

takhsīr, decl. 1, a misdemeanour, offence, crime, 441, 656, 705, 1238, 64; sing. gen., 122, 769; *takhsīraki sababa*, on account of the offence, 1412; abl. *takhsīra-kinī*, (sorry) for the offence, 1682; *hī-takhsīr*, blameless, 200.

takhsīrwār, adj., ind., blameworthy, blameable, 198; subst., decl. 1, a delinquent, criminal; sing. dat. -wāras, 1004.

takht, decl. 1, a throne; sing. dat. *takhtas-pīlh*, 1787.

taklīf, decl. 1, trouble, inconvenience, 929.

tal, postpos., governing dat., under, below; *pahiyē-tal*, under the wheel, 448; *myāni nazari-tal*, under (i.e. in) my opinion, 474; *mēzas-tal*, under the table, 731; *kulichī ghāyī-tal*, under the shade of the tree, 1067, 1620. Cf. *talī*, *talī-kinī*.

talab, decl. 1, pay, salary, wages, 31, 54, 1057, 1295, 1566.

talaffuz, decl. 1, pronunciation, accent, 14, 563, 1404, 5.

talāsh, decl. 1, search, quest, 1589, 90; *talāsh karun*, to search (for = *pīlh*), seek after, endeavour, attempt, 124, 630; sing. dat. *talāsh-e bōhun*, to sit at search, to keep continually searching, 1590.

talāwutī, decl. 2, sickleness, changeableness (the Arabic *talawwun*); hence, compound adj. *talāwutī-mizāz*, ind., versatile, unstable, fickle, 299.

talī, *talī-kinī*, postpos., under, below, the same as *tal*, q. v.; *talī* appears with the agent case in *kanī talī*, (I whispered) under (i. e. in) (his) ear, 1905; *talī-kinī* governs the dat. in *garas talī-kinī*, under the house, 578.

ṭākārī, decl. 3, a bee, esp. a stinging bee; sing. ag. *ṭākāri*, 173.

tām, *tāmath*, *tāñ*, or *tāñth*, adv. and postpos.

(1) Adv. used in asking a question when the speaker is really in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask. Thus, *kyāh tāñ wonu-n*, did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact, and, being in doubt, asks the question. The example is taken from the author's *Essays on Kāshmīrī Grammar*. It is, moreover, added to interrogatives to convert them into indefinite pronouns, like the Sanskrit *api*, as in *kamī tāñ halñkōrī hūmī*, by some mad dog or other, 1119.

(2) As a postposition it governs either the nominative or the dative case, and signifies up to, or during, with various shades of meaning. Thus, of place, up to, *Dili tāñ*, up to Delhi, as far as Delhi, 41; *bōn tām*, (read) down to the bottom (of the page), 222; *kotu tām*, up to what distance, how far (can you jump)? 1006; for, through, *shēthau kruhan tāñ*, (the soldiers pursued them) for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

Of time, up to, till, until; *az tām* (70, 143, 545, 705, 1712), *az tāñ* (14), up to now, yet, still; *az tāñ*, (if I had done so-and-so), by this time (I should be so-and-so), 1357; *brēswāri tām*, (postponed) till Thursday, 33; *gōdañnikis tōrikhas tāñ*, till the first (of the month), 929; *dupaharan* (dat. plur.) *tāmath*, till midday, 1151; *yetu tām*, up to which time, until, 1011; *aih baje tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *wuñukh tam*, up to now, yet, 1179; during, for, *trēn rētan tāmath*, (credit) for three months, 436; *abadas tāñ*, during eternity, eternally, 650; *yetu tām*, during which time, as long as, 1089; *yüñu wakth tām*, for a longer time, 1385; *ber tām*, for a long time, 1589, 1711; *zindagiye tāmath*, (transported) for life, 1812.

tamām, adj., ind., complete, whole, perfect; *tamām karun*, to complete, conclude, finish, 733.

tamāshe, decl. 1, a diversion, 'tumasha,' 567.

tāmath, see *tām*.

tambalun, decl. 1, delirium, 497.

tami, *tami*, see *tih*.

tamīz, decl. 1, reason (as opposed to instinct), 969; discretion, judgement, 547, 1604; abl. *tamīza-sūty*, (acts) by reason, 969.

tamōk, decl. 2, tobacco; *tamōk* *chyonu*, to drink tobacco, to smoke, 1799.

tamsil, decl. 1, an allegory, fable, apologue; plur. gen. *tamsilan-hona*, 687.

tāñ, *tāñelh*, see *tām*.

tana, adv., from that time, since then, 826. Cf. *yēna*.

tandurust, adj., ind., healthy; masc. plur. nom., 1732.

tandurustī, decl. 4, good health, general health; sing. gen. *tandurustī-hondu* *ṭhikāna*, certainty of (his) health, certainty in regard to (his) health, 1369; dat. *tandurustī-mans*, 954.

tang, adj., ind., contracted, strait, narrow, (of a window) small, 1298 (sem. plur. nom.).

tāng, decl. 4, the bray of an ass; plur. nom. *chhuh tāngā diwān*, (the ass) is giving brays, is braying, 231.

tāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tāph*), fever, 497.

tāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tāph*), the heat of the sun, sunshine, 1628, 32; sing. abl. *tāpa-sūty*, 559.

TAR, conj. 2 (I past part. *tor*"), to be crossed over, to go across, to cross; pres. part. *wati apōr tarān*, while crossing across the road, 1735.

taraf, decl. 1, a direction, side; sing. abl. *prath tarafa*, in every direction, 321; *chyāni tarafa*, in thy direction, 374; *thav aki tarafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; *bē-taraf-dār*, impartial, 906.

tarafdōrī, decl. 4, taking sides, partiality, 1281.

tarah, decl. 1, manner, kind, fashion; sing. gen. *prath tarahuk*" *asbāb*, articles (furniture) of every kind, 792; sing. abl. *kuni taraha*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *prath taraha*, of every kind, 913; *taraha taraha*, of various kinds, 1260, 1613, 96, 1807; *rāti taraha*, of a good kind, excellently, 973.

tarakkī, decl. 4, elevation, promotion, progress, improvement, prosperity, 1414.

tārif, decl. 1, praise; *tārif karun*, to praise, commend, 352, 1196.

tarik, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tarikh*), mode, manner, method, fashion, 1150, 1351; sing. dat. *tarikas-pēth*, 614.

tarjama, decl. 1, a translation, 1811; *tarjama karun*, to translate, interpret, 981, 1810; *tarjama karanuōl*", an interpreter, 982; *tarjama prāyeshbān-hona*", a translation almost of the words, a literal translation, 1086.

tarkōrī, decl. 3, a vegetable; plur. nom. *tarkārī*, vegetables, 782.

tartīb, decl. 1, order, arrangement; *bē-tartīb*, without order (of a school), 1255.

tāruk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *tārugh*, dat. *tārakas*; plur. nom. *tārakh*), a star, 243.

tarwār, decl. 4, a sword, 'tulwar,' 1770.

tas, see *tih*.

tasfiyō, decl. 1, settlement, adjustment, disposal (of a case), 34.

tashti, decl. 4, a basin; sing. dat. *tashti-kēth*, in a basin, 160.

tasonuōl", see *tih*.

tātī, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tātīh*), canvas, 268.

tath, see *tih*.

tāthūyū", decl. 3, a tub, 728.

tati, adv., there, in that place, 127, 207, 445, 703, 22, 46, 881, 1101, 1446, 1711, 1807.

taur, decl. 1, manner, mode, means, 1754; its ablative occurs in *bataura*, in the manner of, used as a preposition, q.v.

tawa, a pronominal base, synonymous with *tami*, the masc. sing. abl. form of *tih*, used in adverbial phrases. Thus *tawa-pata*, 857 (or *tami-pata*), after that, thereafter, afterwards; *tawa-y* (emph. *y*) for that very reason, therefore, 634, 1673.

tawa-ti, see *töti*.

tawāza, decl. 1 (in plur.) politeness, civility; plur. abl. *tawāzau-kinⁱ*, with civility, 325, 6.

tawörikh, decl. 1, a history, chronicle, 872.

tayär, adj., ind., ready, 705 (masc. plur. nom.), 967 (ditto), 1466 (sem. sing. nom.); *z^habajanas chhēh tayär* (sem.), it (sc. the clock) is ready to strike two, it is near two o'clock, 337; *tayär karun*, to make ready, prepare anything (1256, 1424), make (792), build (a house) (1470).

tayöri, decl. 4, preparation; *chhik gašhanich^u tayöri karän*, (they) are making preparation of going, they are preparing to go, 1375.

täzagi, decl. 4, freshness; *m^hchhēh täzagi wōpazän*, freshness is becoming for me, I am being refreshed, 1485.

tazkir, decl. 1, a biographical memoir, a biography; plur. gen. *tazkirahüns^u kitāb*, a book of memoirs, 1143.

telli, adv. of time, then, at that time, 574; *yelli . . . telli*, when . . . then, 444, 1103, 1347, 1708. Frequently used to introduce the apodoses of a conditional sentence: *hargäh . . . telli*, if . . . then, 535, 677, 732, 69, 924, 1240, 1343, 51, 1502; *yēduwai . . . telli*, if . . . then, 1359, 1407, 32, 49, 1544, 97, 1678, 1761; *ta^h hēkakh-a . . . telli*, canst thou (lend me) . . . then, 1499. Compounded with *ta* (2), we have *agar . . . ta-telli*, if . . . then, 982.

tembür^u, decl. 3, a spark; *tembür^u-ay*, a spark if (it desire), 1691. Cf. *ay* (1).

tēz, adj., ind., sharp, 328 (of claws), 1626 (of a knife); quick, rapid, 1181 (of motion), 1458 (of the stream of a river); masc. sing. nom., 1458, 1626; plur. nom., 328; fem. sing. nom., 1181.

THAK, conj. 1 (I past part. *thog^u*, plur. *thagⁱ*; sem. *thiij^u*, plur. *thajⁱ*; II past part. *thagyōv*), to deceive, cheat, swindle; inf. sing. abl. forming pass. *thagana öwa*, you were cheated, 155; conj. part. *thagith hēkun*, to be able to cheat, 308; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhik thagän*, they cheat, 308.

(This verb is also used in the 3rd conj. with the meaning 'to be cheated'. Its II past part. is then *thagyōv*, but no examples of this occur in the sentences.)

THAHAR, conj. 3 (II past part. *thahar-yōv*), to halt, stand still, stop, wait; fut. pass. part. *gashi chyōn^u thahar-^u*, you ought to stop, 1294; past masc. sing. 3 *thaharyōv*, it stood still, 169; fut. sing. 3 *thahari*, he will wait, 1879.

THAHARAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *thaharōv^u*), to cause to stand, hence, to ascertain, decide, determine; fut. sing. 1 *tabiyēta khöt^ura kyäh thaharaw^u*, how can I judge of (his) character? 1002.

THAK, conj. 2 (I past part. *thok^u*, plur. *thukⁱ*; sem. *thiich^u*, plur. *thachⁱ*;

II past part. *thachyōv*), to become weary, hence (in past tenses) to be weary; inf. sing. abl. *thakana-sūty*, owing to weariness, 691; I past masc. sing. 1 *thokus*, I am weary, 1797.

thāna, decl. 1, the cover of a box or the like, 1065; the cork or stopper of a bottle, &c., 414.

thar, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. abl. and plur. nom. *thur^u*; plur. dat. *thur^un*, ag. and abl. *thur^uv*), the back; sing. dat. *thur^u-pēth*, on the back, 144.

thatha, decl. 1, a joke, joking, 998.

THAW or *THĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *thow^u* or *thōw^u*; II past part. *thavyōv* or *thāvyōv*, and so throughout). This verb is the equivalent of the Hindi *rakhnā*, to keep, retain, hold, 14, 1011, 1320; to put by, save, put away, 1574; to keep, keep back, reserve (for a person), 1514; to place, put, deposit, 145, 61, 221, 5, 51, 78, 89, 335, 626, 961, 1028, 1116, 52; to put a person in a certain position, engage (as a servant), appoint, 635, 982.

Common in phrases such as *thaw aki tarasa*, put to one side, put away, 856; *bar thowu-th wōth^u*, thou hast left the gate open, 796; *bōr^u thawun*, to place weight, to lean (upon), 1044; *būsith thawun* (Hindi, *samajh rakhnā*), to consider, 1430; *dabōwith thawun*, to pinch, squeeze, 1212; *dairē thawiñ^u*, to exercise patience, 1290; *dāwā thawun*, to make a claim, 327; *dōst thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; *dyān thawun*, to become busy, be engaged, 258; *fikir^u thawiñ^u*, to take thought, prepare beforehand, 1068; *hawās band thawun*, to keep one's senses under control, 1605; *khabar thawiñ^u*, to take care, be cautious, 285; *khaṭith thawun*, to conceal, 371, 868, 1593; *mēl thawun*, to associate, 895; *mēth^ur thawun*, to count as a friend, favour, 1283; *alāka thawun*, to have connexion with, concern, 375; *aprasan thawun*, to offend a person, 1239; *nā-khōsh thawun*, to offend a person, 1239; *nēb thawun*, to promise, 1401; *nishchay thawun*, to be assured, 696; *path thawun*, to dissuade, 560; *path thawiñ^u*, to be assured, 118; to place trust (in), believe (in), 505, 1824, 66; *rōzī* (or *prasan*) *thawun*, to oblige, please, 1227; *sab^ur thawun*, to exercise patience, 1290; *samband thawun*, to have connexion with, concern, 375; *yād* (or *ktas*) *thawun*, to retain in the memory, 1530; *yārūz^u thawiñ^u*, to show affection, 49.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. and verbal noun, *thawun^u*, 895, 1239; *thawun*, dat. *thawanās-manz*, in putting, 1227; gen. *thawanāk^u*, 1320, 1824; fem. *thawiñ^u*, 285; fut. pass. part. *thawun^u*, 982, 1290, 1605; plur. nom. *thawan^ī*, 1514; fem. sing. nom. *thawiñ^u*, 1068, 1290; conj. part. *thawith*, 258, 371, 560, 1530, 1866; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus thawān*, 14; with neg. *chhus-na thawān*, 505; 2 with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a thawān*, 327; 3 *chhuh thawān*, 49, 1283;

plur. 3 *chhih thawān*, 868, 1593; fem. sing. 3 with neg. suff. *chhe-na thawān*, 375; I past part. forming past tense, masc. sing. *mr̄ thow^u nēb*, I promised, 1401; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *thowu-th*, it has been left by thee, 796; fem. plur. *mr̄ thaw^u dabōwith*, I have pinched (my fingers), 1212; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhih thow^u-mot^u*, 635; fut. sing. 1 *thawa*, 225, 51; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it? 1152; imperat. sing. 2 *thav*, 118, 45, 221, 78, 335, 626, 856, 1028, 1116, 1430, 1574; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *thawu-n-a*, 289, 961; with prohibitive neg. *ma thav*, 1044; polite imperat. sing. 2 *thavta*, 161, 696, 1011.

thaza, see *thod^u*.

thazar, decl. 1, height, 863; (of a river) up stream; sing. dat. *thazaras kun*, in the direction of up stream, 707.

thikāna, decl. 1, a fixed or permanent place of abode, dwelling-place, address, 32, 708; certainty, absence of doubt, 1369.

thit^u, decl. 3, a bag, 145; a purse, 1436; sing. dat. *thēlē-manz*, in the bag, 145.

thod^u, adj. (sing. dat. *thadis*; fem. *thiis^u*, sing. dat. *thazi*, plur. nom. *thaza*, and so on), high, 1078 (of price), 98 (of a room), 1464, 1714 (of the bank of a river); masc. sing. nom., 1714; *aki hata thod^u*, higher (in price) than a hundred (rupees), 1078 (here *thod^u* is used as an adverb); sing. dat. *yitis thadis*, (I cannot reach) so high, 1464; fem. plur. nom. *thaza*, 1098.

thōkur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *thōkuras*), the image of a god, an idol, 897; sing. abl. *thōkura-dwāras-manz*, in the idol-house, in the temple, 897.

thōñ^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *thāñ^u*), a trap; *wahōñ^um thōñ^u*, I set a trap, 1616.

THUK, conj. 1 (I past part. *thuk^u*; fem. *thuch^u*; II past part. *thuchyōv*), to bury; to drive (a nail into a wall); I past part. as past tense, masc. sing., 588.

thūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *thūkh*), the point of anything pointed, the nib of a pen, 1210.

thūl, decl. 1, an egg; sing. dat. *thūlas hyuh^u* (fem. *hish^u*), like an egg, oval, 739; plur. nom. *thūl*, 617.

thūr^u, see *thar*.

ti, conj. (the equivalent of the Hindī *bhī*), also, 1389; even, 1364; *biyē ti*, and moreover, 1421; *bōti* (*bōh-ti*), I also, 1777; *kēh-ti*, anything even, at all (adv.), 736; *na zāh-ti*, not at any time, never, 741, 829. *Ti* may also be used instead of *ta* (1), to mean 'and', but only when joining plural nouns, as in *mahaniv^uti gupan ti āy*, both the men and the cattle came, but this use does not occur in the sentences.

tih, pron. demonstr., that (not within sight, cf. *huh*), he, she, it, both subst. and adj. It is frequently used as the correlative of *yih*, who. It may be

animate masculine, animate feminine, inanimate masculine, or inanimate feminine. Sing. nom. an. masc. *suh*; fem. *sōh* or *sa*; inan. com. gen. *tih*. Dat. an. com. gen. *tas*, *tamis*; inan. com. gen. *tath*; ag. an. masc. *tamⁱ*, fem. *tami*; inan. com. gen. *tamⁱ*. Gen. an. masc. and fem. *tami-sond^u*, *tasond^u*; inan. com. gen. *tanyuk^u*. Abl. an. and inan., com. gen. *tami* or *tawa*. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. masc. *tim*, fem. *tima*; dat., com. gen. *timan*; gen., com. gen. *timan-hond^u*, *tihond^u*; ag. and abl. *timau*. Although written with a short *i*, the word *tih* is usually strongly accented, so as to sound almost like *tī*.

When this pronoun is used as an adjective, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The one exception is *tath*, which is used as an adjective when agreeing with an inanimate noun of either gender in the dative case singular. In other cases the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing with an inanimate noun, except that the adjectival feminine dative is *tami*, not *tamis*. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in *uk^u*, &c., the pronoun is put into the ablative form singular, and when the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular. Thus, *suh* (not *tih*) *jahāza*, that ship, 150; *sa* (not *tih*) *shōph*, that art, 105; but *tath* (not *tas* or *tamis*) *kulis*, to that tree, 227 (inan. masc. sing. dat.); *tath kāmē*, for that work, 28 (inan. fem. sing. dat.). *Tami* (masc. sing. abl.) *chizuk^u*, of that thing, 482; *tas* (masc. sing. dat.) *sāhiba-sond^u*, of that gentleman, 327; *tami* (not *tamis*) *jyāy-hond^u*, of that place, 508.

It therefore follows that the nominative singular inanimate form *tih*, it, that, is only used as a substantive. But *suh* and *sa*, the masculine and feminine animate forms, are also used as substantive inanimate forms, instead of *tih*, when the pronoun is correlate to a preceding adjectival pronoun, which (as all these pronouns follow the same rules) is used, though inanimate, in the animate masculine or feminine gender, as explained above for adjectival *suh* and *sa*. The preceding pronoun is usually the relative, as in *yus asbāb tōhē hyot^uwa*, *suh* (not *tih*) *chhuh drōg^u*, what property you purchased, that is dear, 474; *yōmi murāda khōtra tē sōzōthas bōh*, *suh* (not *tih*) *sapod^u pūra*, for what purpose you sent me, that became fulfilled, 790; *tē yōssa kitāb mē līz^uth*, *sa* (not *tih*) *āyē mē khōsh*, what book you sent me, that was acceptable to me, 15. For an exception to this, see 1487 below. The preceding pronoun need not necessarily be a relative; thus, *suh phal chhuh tōk^u*, *suh* (not *tih*) *ma khēh*, that fruit is sour, do not eat it, 1687.

When, however, the demonstrative pronoun is correlate to a substantive inanimate pronoun, *tih* is used, as in *yih bōh wanān chhus, tih chhwāi poz^u kīna apoz^u*, is what I say true or false? 931. Also, as the pronoun *yih*, this (not the relative pronoun *yih*, what), in the direct singular, is the same in form for both genders, whether animate or inanimate, when the substantive demonstrative pronoun is correlate to it, it is, in the direct singular, always *tih*, not *suh* or *sa*. Thus, *yih* (adj. masc. inan.) *sōrūy kur^u kōt^u kyāzī chhuh yiti pyō-mot^u*? *tih nih tulith*, why is all this refuse here? take it away, 315.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word which does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *tīm* (not *tīma*) *z^uh pach^u* (fem. plur. nom.), those two boards, but *tīma pach^u*, those boards. No examples of the former idiom occur in the sentences, but two examples will be found under *yih* (1), q.v.

The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST.—The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Animate masc. *suh*, nom. he, 2, 5, 11, 2, 26, 8, 36, 43, 9, 51, 9, 85, 8, 93, 6, 100, 3, 34, 40, 3, 53, 63, 7, 71, 2, 8, 84, 201, 4, 5, 6, 14, 6, 9, 23, 56, 7, 8, 69, 73, 4, 80, 8, 96, 7, 9, *et passim*.

Acc. him, 56, 312, 18, 532, 672, 942, 1002, 1239, 1395, 1558, 1884.

Fem. *sa*, nom. she, 128, 392, 566, 94, 948, 1154, 1350, 1426, 1653, 1711, 1842, 1920, 33.

Inanimate *tih*, nom. it, that, 73, 459, 504, 36, 839, 1396, 1931; correlate to the inanimate relative substantive pronoun *yih*, which, what, 768, 72, 931, 98, 1214, 1366, 1469, 1533, 1825.

Acc. *tih*, it, that, 394, 856, 1791; correlate to *yih*, as above, 13, 60, 95, 174, 8, 677, 778, 816, 920, 1085, 1476, 1599, 1713, 1903; correlate to *yih* (masc. inan. adj.), this, 315.

suh, it, that, correlate to a relative adjective pronoun in the masculine gender, agreeing with, or referring to a masculine inanimate substantive, 474, 790, 842, 1083, 1106; correlate to a preceding demonstrative adjective pronoun in the masculine gender, agreeing with a masculine inanimate object, 1687.

sa, it, that, correlate to a relative adjective pronoun in the feminine gender, agreeing with a feminine inanimate substantive, 15, 1638, 58.

In the following case we should expect *tih* correlate to the preceding *yih*, but the *tih* has been attracted to agree with the feminine words that immediately precede it, *yih tas in^o nasīhath kūr^u*, *sa* (not *tih*) *mōñ^una tamⁱ*, 1487, he has not heeded that (advice), which advice I gave him. It will be observed that *yih* is treated as a substantive, being the object of the compound verb *nasīhath kūr^u*. In strict grammar we should expect *yōssa*, agreeing in gender as an adjective with *nasīhath*. See further under *yih* (2).

ADJ.—*suh*, that, agreeing with a masculine animate noun, 111, 334, 73, 516, 799, 1316, 27, 1537; agreeing with a masculine inanimate noun, 150, 68, 262, 542, 6, 668, 756, 815, 1269, 1432, 70, 1666, 87, 1721, 1841.

sa, that, agreeing with a feminine animate noun, 226, 330, 660, 1198; agreeing with a feminine inanimate noun, 105, 91, 239, 640, 65, 1269, 1448, 1548, 1905, 25.

DATIVE FORMS, SING., SUNST.—Animate masc. *tas*, to him, for him, 170 (beckon to him), 8 (say), 239 (give), 356 (say), 510 (say), 616 (give), ib. (benefit), 29 (end, limit), 73 (give), 768 (give), 801 (pleasing), 870 (give), 953 (did injury), 1043 (show), 50 (do honour), 72 (say), 1107 (happen), 1323 (medical attendance), 1374 (*tas myūl^u*, he got, *us-ku milā*), 1401 (promise), 1486 (give), 7 (advice), 8 (honour), 9 (necessary), 1507 (say), 23 (honour), 1750 (came), 61 (say), 1840 (assigned), 79 (say). As dative of possession with *chhuh*, *chhūh*, &c., 4, 23, 437, 547, 84, 7, 805, 30, 1090, 1123, 1413, 40, 1538, 1561, 6, 1651, 1754, 1917; as a *dativus commodi*, as regards him, 196, 1108, 19, 1547; *tas-manz*, in him, 887; *tas nish^o*, (there is) with him (*us-ke pās*), he has, 242, 408, 99, 949; (I sent) to him, 1277; at his hands, by him, 479; (ask, &c.) from him, 292, 481, 1329, 1808; *tas-pata*, (run) after him, 1558; *tas-pēlh*, on him, 20 (an accusation), 165 (a victory), 1412 (a prosecution), 1824 (trust); *tas-sūty*, with him, 19, 62, 416, 1779.

In sense of acc. him, 110 (ask him), 93, 511, 60 (*bis*), 1023, 1731.

tamis, to him, for him, 31 (*dativus commodi*), 147, 1089, 1457 (dat. of possn.).

Animate fem. *tas*, to her, 376 (anxiety caused to her), 973 (dat. of possn.), 1604 (ditto), 1801 (ditto), 1913 (ditto).

Inanimate *tath*, to that, to it, 177, 246, 1415 (correl.); *tath badala*, in exchange for that, 664; *tath-manz*, in that, 663 (correl.), 1292 (correl.); *tath-pēlh*, on that, 400 (correl.), 1131 (correl.), 1823 (correl.); *tath*, in sense of acc., it, 234.

ADJ.—*tas*, to that, agreeing with a masculine animate noun in the dat.,

317, 852, 985; of that, agreeing with similar noun in genitive, 327 (*sāhība-sond^u*), 328 (similar), 1135 (similar).

tami, agreeing with feminine noun in gen. sing., *tami jyāyī-hond^u*, of that place, 508, 1334; *tami hōnjō-hond^u*, of that bill of exchange, 593; *tami jāmōt^u-hond^u*, of that society, 1381.

tath, to that, agreeing with masculine inanimate noun in dative case, 227, 32, 897, 1792. Agreeing with feminine inanimate noun in dative case, 28, 118, 523, 972, 80, 1286, 1550, 1616, 1840.

GENITIVE FORMS, SING.—*tas* (not changing for gender or case), his, her, of him, of her (no instance of the meaning 'her' occurs in the sentences); his, agreeing with masc. noun, sing. nom., 761, 890; agreeing with masc. noun, sing. dat. 954, 1729, 31; ag., 1905; abl., 395; with fem. noun, sing. nom., 205, 45. All these may equally well be considered as datives.

tam^t-sond^u, his, of him, 32, 61, 133, 491, 553, 63, 656, 90, 833, 951, 8, 1064, 1225, 51, 64, 1328, 48, 1518, 1634, 1815, 19, 53, 85; *tam^t-sandis* (masc. sing. dat.), 359, 64, 654, 1137, 1590, 1637, 1875; *tam^t-sandⁱ* (masc. sing. ag.), 917, 1699; *tam^t-sandli* (masc. sing. abl.), 104, 380, 468, 84, 90, 6, 568, 76, 630, 57, 70, 712, 71, 848, 1002, 57, 1186, 1356, 1492, 1502; *tam^t-sandⁱ* (masc. plur. nom.), 91, 229, 684, 831; *tam^t-siinz^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 61, 381, 438, 926, 86, 1125, 57, 1490; *tam^t-sanzi* (fem. sing. dat.), 144, 359, 505, 797, 862, 1508, 24; *tam^t-sanza* (fem. plur. nom.), 685.

tam^t-sond^u, her (possess. pron.), of her, 489, 619, 88; *tam^t-sandⁱ* (masc. plur. nom.), 494.

tasond^u, his, of him, 58, 396, 855, 1274, 1758; *tasandis* (masc. sing. dat.), 213; *tasünz^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 57, 396, 855; *tasanzⁱ* (fem. sing. dat.), 1220, 1414, 1743.

tasond^u, her (possess. pron.), of her (no example); *tasandⁱ* (masc. plur. nom.), 1082; *tasünz^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 528.

tamyuk^u, its, of it (inanimate), 705, 828, 1699; *tamich^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 291, 1554.

AGENT, SING.—*tam^t*, by him (masc. animate subst.), 16, 25, 50, 68, 74, 86, 7, 90, 4, 108, 15, 20, 94, 209, 34, 8, 55, 71, 317, 26, 50, 89, 438, 41, 81, 6, 98, 501, 8, 73, 615, 49, 752, 74, 800, 4, 21, 50, 73, 8, 920, 43, 65, 89, 1019, 50, 1, 4, 1120, 1, 6, 65, 70, 1216, 79, 80, 8, 1377, 1436, 9, 87, 1510, 7, 81, 1618, 25, 36, 72, 98, 9, 1703, 29, 45, 63, 1935; adj. *tam^t hakīman*, by that physician, 454.

tami, by her, by that (adj. fem. an.), 614, 700, 1541.

tam^t, by it, by that (adj. inan. masc. or fem.), no example.

ABL., SING.—subst. masc. an. *tami-sūty*, (cheating) on him, 912

(correl.); subst. masc. inan. *tami-sūty*, by means of it, 459, 943 (correl.); *tami khōta tor^u*, more than that, 1527; subst. fem. inan. *tami-sūty*, by means of it, 656; adj. masc. *tami sababa*, on that account, 272; *tami māla-nishē*, from that property, 1625; *tami samayē*, at that time, 1752; agreeing with masc. inan. sing. gen. *tami chīzuk^u*, of that thing, 482; *tami jahāzūch^u*, 260; *tami mulkiuch^u*, 720; adj. fem. *tami wati*, on that road, 829. For *tawa*, see s.v.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST.—masc. an. *tim*, nom. they, 106, 7, 52, 304, 8, 20, 38, 401, 19, 30, 46, 52, 3, 63, 7, 9, 77, 88, 509, 38, 50, 5, 606, 46, 50 (correl.), 2, 841 (correl.), 7, 67, 82, 92, 3, 904, 12, 3, 34, 52, 6, 1024, 40, 63, 1160, 1, 4, 77, 91, 1205, 14, 20, 31, 91, 1375, 85, 1400, 17, 18 (correl.), 79, 1510, 20, 40, 73, 93, 1609, 45, 7, 94, 6, 1709, 32, 4, 8, 71, 4, 5, 85, 99, 1807, 27, 32, 47, 56, 68, 1914 (correl.), 16, 36. Acc. them, 1387.

Fem. an. *timā*, they, 1260. Acc. them, 424 (correl.).

Inan. masc. No examples.

Inan. fem. *timā*, acc. them, 1481.

ADJ.—Animate, masc. *tim*, 527, 1710.

Inanimate masc. *tim*, 705, 1398, 1551.

Inanimate fem. *timā*, 1808.

DAT., SUBST.—masc. *timan*, to them, 263, 681, 91, 1192, 1385, 1444, 1608, 1786, 1822, 1902; dat. of possn., 1111, 5, 1418 (correl.); *timan-sūty*, with them, 1792; *timan-manz*, amongst them, 537; *timan-pēth*, on them, 946.

ADJ. fem. *timan rupayēn-hond^u*, of those rupees, 1472.

In sense of acc. *timan*, them, 308 (correl.); adj. masc. *timan kākazan*, those papers, 727.

GEN. *tihond^u*, of them, their, 139 (correl.), 567, 1084 (correl.), 1133; masc. dat. *tihandis*, 384, 551, 693; abl. *tihandē*, 1317, 1538; masc. plur. nom. *tihandⁱ*, 1654, 1850; fem. sing. nom. *tihūnz^u*, no examples; sing. dat. *tihanzē*, 551, 1614 (plur. of respect); plur. nom. *tihanza*, 1509.

AG. *timau*, by them, 52, 230, 54, 321, 669, 964, 1014, 5, 1171, 92, 1394, 1511, 1731.

ABL. *timau*; *timau-kinⁱ*, (look) through them (sc. windows, fem. plur.), 1298.

With emphatic *y* added to this pronoun, we have, *suy* (476, 598) or *suhay* (1416), verily he, even he, it is he alone who; or adj., that very, 1684 (*suy*); inan. *tiy*, that very thing, 1389, 1500 (correl.); dat. inan. *tathⁱ*, that very thing (in sense of acc.), 1503; ag. an. *tamiy*, by him indeed, by him and no one else, by the same person, 1777; abl. inan. adj. *tamiy ranga*, of that very kind (correl.), 1896; *tamiy vizi*, at that very time, 1120.

Like the pronouns of the first and second persons, this pronoun has a series of pronominal suffixes, which may be optionally attached to any finite verbal form. For the nominative singular there is no proper suffix, but, as will be seen from the examples below, the accusative suffix is sometimes employed where a grammatical nominative is required. The suffix of the accusative singular is *n*, or, when the finite verb is in the third person, *s*. The suffix of the dative singular is *s*, and that of the agent singular is *n*. The suffix for all cases of the plural is *kk*, which becomes *h* before another pronominal suffix. There is no suffix of the genitive of either number, but the suffix of the dative is often used as a kind of *dativus commodi*, with practically the force of a genitive. Thus, *dēka photu-s*, 763, the forehead was broken for him, i. e. his forehead was broken. When added to a form ending in a consonant, these suffixes insert the letter *a* as a junction vowel as in *chhus-an* for *chhus + n*. When, however, they are added to a second person singular imperative which ends in a consonant, instead of this junction-vowel, the letter *u* is added to the verbal form. Thus *kar+n*, make him, becomes *karu-n*, to be carefully distinguished from the infinitive *karun*, which is the same in form. The following instances of pronominal suffixes of the third person occur in the specimens.

Sing. nom. *n*. As already said, there is no proper suffix of the nom. singular, but when the past tense of a transitive verb has the suffix of the agent of the first or second person, then the suffix *n* of the accusative is sometimes added to indicate the grammatical subject which is in the nominative case. Thus, *trōwu-th*, let loose by thee, i. e. thou didst let loose. Adding *n*, we have *trōw^u-th-an*, he was let loose by thee, i. e. thou didst let him loose, 1058. Similarly, *z̄lū-th-an*, it was pared by thee, i. e. thou didst pare it, 459.

Sing. acc., *n. s.* There are no examples of the suffix *s* in the sentences. It is used when the verb is in the third person, as in *suh lā-an chhu-s*, not *suh karān chhu-n*, he makes him. For *n* we have the following:—Added to pres. masc. sing. 1, *chhus-an sōcān*, I send him, 1601; *chhus-an yithān*, I wish (to see) him, 1884.

Added to fut. or pres. subj., sing. 1 *kara-n*, I shall make it, 244; *lala-n*, I shall find him, 532; *nima-n*, I shall take it, 861; *wāyē-n*, I shall plough it, 1347; *wuchha-n*, I shall see him, 1395; *zāna-n*, I shall know him, I know him, 312, 942, 1002. Added to sing. 2 *wuchhah-an*, thou wilt see him, 672.

Added to imperat. sing. 2, ending in a vowel, *ni-n*, take it, 318; to the same form ending in a consonant, with *u* added as explained above, *anu-n*, bring him, 1558; *gandu-n*, tie it, 1536, 1791; *karu-n*, do it, &c.,

516, 74, 1339; *kāru-n*, melt it, 1041; *khanu-n*, dig it, 525: *mānju-n*, file it, 726; *mēnu-n*, measure it, 1141; *phiru-n*, turn it over, 1828; *raṭu-n*, catch it, 283; *sōzu-n*, send him, 1612; *thawu-n*, put it, 289, 961; *taṭu-n*, cut it, 316; *shunu-n*, leave it, 1114; *zālu-n*, burn it, 253. Added to polite imperat. sing. 2 *dita-n*, give it, 1552; *nita-n*, take it, 420; added to plur. 2 *hōvītō-n* (for *hōvītaw+n*), show ye it, 1638.

Added to past conditional, sing. 2 *lūrahō-n* (irregular, for *lūrahōkh+an*), (if) thou hadst struck down, 1407.

Interrogative forms:—To pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhuh-an-a* *wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhuh-an-a* *zānān*, dost thou know him? 799. To fut. sing. 1 *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it, 1152; to sing. 2 *hēkah-an-a*, canst thou (shorten) it? 1635.

Sing. dat. s. For *chhu-s*, *chhē-s*, *chhi-s*, see under *CHHUUH*. Added to pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhi-s* *gathān*, they are happening to him, 497; to fem. sing. 3 *chhē-s* *sapadān*, it (sem.) becomes to him, 1415; to past masc. sing. *phoṭu-s*, it was broken for him (*dativus commodi*, see above), 763; to past fem. sing. *gayē-s*, (the bullet) went for him (*dativus commodi*, i. e. his bullet went), 1636; added to past cond. sing. 1 *karahō-s*, I should have made for him, 769.

Sing. agent *n*, added to past masc. sing. *dyutu-n*, given by him, he gave, 1091; *hyotu-n* begun by it, it began, 1543; *poru-n*, read by him, he read, 595; followed by suff. 2nd pers. sing. nom. *hēchhanōw-n-akh*, thou wast taught by him, he taught thee, 1777; to masc. plur. *kadi-n*, they were expelled by him, he expelled them, 29; *hēti-n*, they began, see *HE*, 248; to fem. sing. *hētū-n*, begun by it (sem.), it (sem.) began, 1531, 4. Added to *chhuh*, with conj. part. *tamī chhu-n kānith*, or forming perf. *tamī chhu-n kōnū-mot*, he has sold, 615.

Plur. acc. *kh*. Added to fut. sing. 1 *zāna-kh*, I know (used for pres.) them, 24.

Added to imperat. sing. 2 *gānzarāwu-kh*, 1169; *khēchu-kh*, 651; *milānāwu-kh*, 1174; *sōmbārāwu-kh*, 794; *suwu-kh*, 1619; *zāru-kh*, 1683; *taṭu-kh*, 749; *walu-kh*, 754; *wāṭu-kh*, 1715. To polite imperat. sing. 2 *matha-kh*, 1553; *wuṭha-kh*, 1829; to plur. 2 *karītō-kh*, 1481.

Added to past cond. 1 *raṭahō-kh*, I should have detained them, 1385.

Plur. dat. *kh*. Added to past fem. plur. *gayē-kh*, (the bullets) went for them (*dativus commodi*, i. e. their bullets went), 1171.

Added to past cond. sing. 3 *phaṭihē-kh*, (that the belly) should have burst for them (*dativus commodi*, i.e. that their bellies should have burst), 254.

tikyāzi, see *kyāzi*.

til, decl. 1, oil, 221, 1243.

tim, *tima*, *timan*, *timau*, see *tih*.

tir, decl. 1, an arrow; plur. nom. *tir*, 224; *tir trāwun*, to shoot an arrow, 1633.

tirⁱ, see *tyurⁱ*.

tir^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *tir^y*, and so on), a feather, 713.

titha, adv., in that manner, so. With emph. *y*, even so; *tithay biy^y*, so on the other hand, 860; *tithay-pōthⁱ* (cf. *pōthⁱ*), in that very manner, 944; in such a way (that), 459.

tibsa, see *tyut^u*.

tibhay-y, *tibh^u*, *tibhiu-y*, see *tyuth^u*.

tiy, see *tih*.

tōba, decl. 1, repentance; *tōba karana-sūty*, (nothing will result) from repentance, 1501.

tōbi, adj., ind., subject, subdued; *pānas tōbi rātun*, to keep under subjection, 1736; *tōbi rōzun*, to be submissive to, 1738.

tōbidār, adj., ind., obedient, 1224 (masc. plur. nom.).

tōhafa, decl. 1, a present, a complimentary gift, 1378.

tōhⁱ, *tōh^u*, see *tah*.

TÖL, conj. I (conj. part. *tülih*; I past part. *tülu*, plur. *tüli*; fem. *tüj^u*, plur. *tüj^e*; II past part. *töjyōv*), to weigh; inf. abl. forming pass. *āwā* *tölanā*, has it been weighed? 1899.

tölawōr^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *-wōris*, abl. *-wārī*), a well-bucket, 1114.

tōm^al, decl. 1, rice, 1463, 1571; sing. dat. *tōm^alas-manz*, in the rice, 237; gen. *tōm^aluk^u*, 1570.

ton^u, adj. (sem. *tüñ^u*), thin, liquid, as compared with solid, 1083.

tōp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *tōph*), a sting (of a bee, &c.); *tōph dīñ^u*, to sting, 173, 1719.

tōrikh, decl. 1, a date, 468; sing. dat. *gōdañikis tōrikhas tāñ*, up to the first date, till the first of the month, 929; abl. *gōdañiki tōrikha*, on the first (of the month), 568.

tōr^u, decl. 2, the bolt (of a door or window), 215.

tōr^u, decl. 3, delay, 492.

tōriñ^u, decl. 3, a chisel; sing. abl. *tōrati-sūly*, (cut) with a chisel, 316.

tōsildār, decl. 1, a *tahsildār*, a certain revenue official, 345.

tōsīr, decl. 1, impression, effect, operation, mode of operating, 1249.

tōtā, decl. 4, praise, commendation; sing. dat. *tōtay^y läyekh*, worthy of commendation, 381.

tōta, decl. 1, a parrot, 1769; sing. dat. *tōtas*, 752 (*dativus commodi*).

tōth^u, adj. (sem. *tōth^u*, dat. *tāchh^e*), dear, beloved, 475, 709.

tōti, conj.; still, nevertheless, 595. Also *tawa-ti*, see Part I, p. 67, v. 29.

tol^u, adv., to that place, thither, 53, 84, 127, 297, 382, 405, 643, 711 (bis), 37, 871, 901, 1151, 1201, 3, 9, 26, 1358, 1891.

tōzīm, decl. 1, honouring, treating with respect (*ta'a_zīm*), 1089, 1488, 1523.

trakor^u, adj. (fem. *trakür^u*), coarse, hard, stiff (of paper), 1718.

trām, decl. 1, copper, 1158; sing. dat. (for acc.) *trāmas*, 228; abl. *trāma-*

sūty, (made) of copper, 810.

trāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *trāth^u*), lightning, a thunderbolt; plur. gen. *trātan-handi wakta*, at a time of lightnings, i. e. during a thunderstorm, 1075.

TRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *trōw^u*, plur. *trōwⁱ*; fem. *trōw^u*, plur. *trāw^e*; II past part. *trāvyōv*), to let go; to abandon, forsake, 1, 151, 644, 773, 1038, 51, 1831; to leave (a place), 1049, 1451; to leave (behind one at death), 703, 1909; to leave (space between lines), 1689; to resign, give up, 1517; to release, let loose, 1058; to acquit (a person under trial), 26; to spill, 209, 1697; to spread out, lay, 735 (nets), 1127 (manure); to fire (a bullet or an arrow), 1171, 1633, 6; I perf. part. *trōw^u-mot^u*, that which is abandoned, an allowance, drawback (on merchandise), 581; abandoned, out of use, obsolete, 1229; *gugūstut^u* *trāwun*, to swing on a perch (of a bird in a cage), 1769; *wōsh trāwun*, to emit sighs, to sigh, 1642; *trōwith* *thunun*, to throw away, 279, 743, 1788; *trāw^e chhala chhala karith*, (he) has broken in pieces, 234; *chirith trāwun*, to wring out (water from a cloth), 1926; *trāwun gar^{ad} phōkh dith*, to blow off the dust, 210.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. *trāwun^u* *yikun*, to intend to leave, 1049; abl. *trāwani zāmūn*, to know how to shoot, 1633; fem. *trāwiil^u*, 1127; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. nom. *apasⁱ khayāl ga_{kh}aw trāwanⁱ*, erroneous resolutions are proper to be forsaken, 644; *lāgaw-na asⁱ trāwanⁱ*, we should not forsake, 773; fem. sing. nom. *mil lagi-na trāwiil^u*, do not spill the ink, 1697; plur. nom. *asē ga_{kh}an nākāragiy^r trāwañ^e*, we should abandon evil deeds, 1038; conj. part. *trōwith*, 1, 279, 703, 43, 1788, 1831, 1909; pres. part. *trāwān*, 735; pres. masc. sing. 2, *chhukh trāwān*, 1642; 3 *chhuh trāwān*, 1769. I past part. forming I past with suffix of 2nd pers. sing. ag. case, and 3rd pers. sing. nom. *trōwun-th-an*, he was released by thee, 1058; with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. ag. *trōwun-kh*, released by them, 26; fem. sing. *trōw^u*, 209, 1051, 1517, 1636; plur. *trāw^e*, 234, 1171; perf. part. *trōw^u-mot^u*, 581, 1229; fut. sing. 2 *trāwakh*, 1451; plur. 1 *trāwaw*, 151; imperat. sing. 2 *trāv*, 210, 1689, 1926.

trēk, see *trik*.

trēsh, decl. 4, thirst, 1447; covetousness, eager desire, 1163; sing. abl. *trēshi-hot^u*, thirsty, 888; *mu^r chyāvta trēsh hanā*, give my thirst a little to drink, i. e. give me a drink of water, 579.

tr̥eshnā, decl. 4, greed, avarice, 1163. (H.)

tr̥ih or tr̥eh, card, com. gen. plur. (dat. tr̥en, ag. and abl. tr̥yau), three, 182, 671, 805, 32, 1095, 1514; dat. 436, 1311, 1690.

trish, decl. 4, wood; plur. nom. trishē, 1244.

triy, decl. 4, a woman, a female as distinguished from a male of man or animal, 718. (H. Cf. māda.)

trōwith, trōwū, see *TRĀW*.

trukhū, adj. (sem. truchhū), intelligent, clever, experienced, 676; active (in a business), 28.

TUL, conj. 1 (I past part. *tulū*; sem. *tujū*, plur. *tujē*; II past part. *tujyōv*), to raise, lift up, 1065, 70; to undertake (a work), 1838; to carry (a load), 163; to undertake, undergo (labour, &c.), 1836; to suffer, undergo (pain, affliction, &c.), 52; to experience (a sensation), 638 (*maza tulun*, to experience a pleasure, enjoy, with gen. of obj.); *nakshē tulun*, to draw a picture, 302; *fōida tulun*, to raise fruit, to derive profit, 795; *pūrū tulun*, to raise the foot, to step, 1815; hence, to step out, quicken one's pace, 1449; *krakh tulīnū*, to raise a noise, cry out, 449; *wōta tulāñē* (sem. plur.), to raise leaps, to jump, 1006; *tulith ninū*, to raise and take, to take away, 315. The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. *tulun*; sing. gen. *pūrū tulanukū* *sadāh* (*sada*+āh), a sound of a footprint, 1815; conj. part. *tulith*, 315, 1449; *tulith hēkun*, to be able to raise, 1006, 70; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus tulāñ*, 638; 3 *chhuh tulāñ*, 163, 302; plur. 2 *chhiwa tulāñ*, 449, 1836; past masc. sing. 3 *tulū*, 52; fut. sing. 1 *tula*, 795; 2 with interrog. suff. *tulakh-a*, 1838; imperat. sing. 2 *tul*, 1065.

ṭūpī, decl. 3 (sing. dat. ḡp̥r̥), a hat, 850.

ṭīrī, decl. 3, cold, coldness, cold weather, 343, 411, 699, 779; sing. abl. *ṭīri-sūty*, (numbed) with cold, 1217.

ṭyōlhū, adj. (plur. ḡlhī; sem. ḡlhū, plur. ḡchhē), bitter, 197.

ṭyūrū, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *ṭīris*, ag. *ṭīrī*, abl. *ṭērī*; plur. nom. *ṭīrī*, dat. *ṭērēn*, ag. and abl. *ṭīryau*. The fem. is *ṭīrū*, (a ewe), a ram, a male sheep, a sheep without regard to sex; plur. nom., 1580.

tyuthū, pron. adj. of manner (sing. dat. *tīthis*, fem. *tīthū*), such, of that kind; (as adv.) so; masc. sing. nom., 497 (adv.), 1656 (adv.); with emph. *y*, exactly such, exactly so, really so, *tyuthu-y*, 698, 860, 1050, 960 (adv.), 1815 (adv.); fem. sing. nom., 698, 779, 938; with emph. *y*, *tīthi-y*, 602, 98; plur. nom. with emph. *y*, *tītha-y*, 1298; *yuthū* ... *tyuthū*, as ... so, 465; *yuthū* ... *tyuthu-y*, as ... exactly so, 1695.

tyūt̥ū, pron. adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *tītis*, ag. *tītī*, abl. *tītī*, and so on; fem. sing. nom. *tītū* or *tyūt̥ū*, plur. nom. *tīta*), so much, (in plur.) so many;

masc. sing. nom., 235 (adv.), 254 (adv.); fem. plur. nom., 1432; *yūt^u*... *tyūt^u*, as much . . . so much, 10; the more . . . the more, 1484 (adv.).

T

8^ah (1), pron., 2nd pers. (sing. dat. ag. and abl. *8^ar*, gen. *chyōn^u*; plur. nom. *tōhⁱ*, dat. ag. and abl. *tōh^e*, gen. *tuhond^u*), thou. In the plural, often used politely for the singular, like the English 'you'.

When this pronoun is used as a suffix attached to a finite verb, it takes the following forms:—Sing. nom. *kh* or, before another pronominal suffix, *h*, as in *poku-kh*, thou wentest; *pok^u-h-as*, thou wentest for him; sing. acc. *th* (added to the first person) or *y* (added to the third person), as in *kara-th*, I shall make thee; *kari-y*, he will make thee; sing. dat. *y*, as in *pēyi-y*, it will fall to thee; sing. ag. *th* (added to the past tense of a verb, when there is no auxiliary verb) or *y* (added to an auxiliary verb), as in *koru-th*, made by thee, thou madest; *chhu-y kor^u-mot^u*, has been made by thee, thou hast made; plur. for all cases *wa*, as in (nom.) *paki-wa*, ye went; (acc.) *chhu-wa karān*, he makes you; (dat.) *chhu-wa karān*, he makes for you; ag. *kor^u-wa*, made by you, you made. When following a consonant, all these suffixes insert the letter *a* as a junction vowel. Thus, *chhusawa*.

This pronoun is peculiar in that whenever it is the subject of, or is governed by, a finite verb, even if fully expressed, it must always also be represented by a suffix. It should, however, be remembered in regard to the suffixes of the nominative case that the future, the present subjunctive, the imperative, and the past conditional, being already supplied with terminations indicating the person of the subject, never take any additional pronominal suffixes of the nominative. In all other circumstances the use of the suffixes of this pronoun, and of this pronoun alone, is compulsory, not optional. If, however, the pronoun is not directly governed by the verb, but is governed by a postposition, the use of the suffix is not compulsory. We may say *8^ah poku-kh* or *poku-kh*, thou wentest, but never *8^ah pok^u*; *8^ar kara-th* or *kara-th*, I will make thee, but not *8^ar kara*; *8^ar pēyi-y* or *pēyi-y*, but not *8^ar pēyi*; *8^ar koru-th* or *koru-th*, but not *8^ar kor^u*, although *mē kor^u*, without the suffix, would be quite as correct as *mē koru-m* or *koru-m*, for 'I made'. So also in the plural. As an example of the pronoun governed by a postposition we may quote *bōh chhus* (not *chhusawa*) *tōh^e nishē yikhān*, I wish from you, 1512. In the sentences there are a few instances in which the suffix has been omitted in contradiction to the above rules. Such will be indicated by the letters 'n. s.' written after the references given below. If, owing to the reason given

above, the suffix of the nominative case is not attached to the verb, the tense of the verb will be indicated after the reference.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Sing. nom. 6 (fut.), 13, 44 (imperat.), 58, 60, 80, 1, 95, 121, 47, 90, 2 (imperat.), 200, 11, 43, 50, 84 (fut.), 327, 63, 8, 91, 407, 35, 57, 64, 5, 85, 503 (fut.), 16 (imperat.), 20 (imperat.), 4, 56 (fut.), 8, 60, 9, 80 (imperat.), 602, 4, 22, 36, 45, 53, 63, 77 (bis.) (pres. subj.), 86, 92 (fut.), 3, 6 (imperat.), 728 (imperat.), 32 (pres. subj.), 3 (imperat.), 40, 55 (imperat.), 72, 91 (fut.), 9, 801 (fut.), 3 (fut.), 6, 26, 8, 37, 65 (fut.), 70 (fut.), 85, 91 (fut.), 9, 920 (fut.), 6 (fut.), 38 (fut.), 43, 61 (imperat.), 71 (fut.), 82, 1006 (fut.), 20 (fut.), 3, 9 (fut.), 30 (fut.), 3, 46, 70 (fut.), 83, 93, 9, 1101 (fut.), 3 (pres. subj.), 4 (fut.), 39 (fut.), 57 (past cond.), 72, 88, 1223 (imperat.), 50, 8, 64 (imperat.), 1323, 51 (past cond.), 8 (pres. subj.), 9 (pres. subj.), 62, 6, 87 (past cond.), 8, 1406, 7 (past cond.), 8, 10 (fut.), 1, 2 (fut.), 24 (imperat.), 30 (imperat.), 41, 3, 51 (fut.), 68 (fut.), 9, 99 (fut.), 1530 (fut.), 2, 44, 94 (imperat.), 9, 1611, 33, 5 (fut.), 42, 57 (fut.), 68, 1708 (pres. subj.), 39 (fut.), 53 (fut.), 61 (past cond.), 8 (fut.), 77, 1806, 20, 38 (fut.), 44, 9, 78, 81 (imperat.), 2, 90, 1903, 7 (pres. subj.).

Sing. dat., A. in sense of acc., 771. B. in sense of dat., 181, 228, 362, 436 (n. s.), 582, 609, 77, 82, 732 (n. s.), 78, 929, 37 (dat. *commodi*), 1106, 1226, 40 (n. s.), 1324, 80, 1434, 56, 1500, 1679 (n. s.), 1746; dat. of possn., 429, 672, 795, 852, 977, 140, 1624; *ɛ̄t gathiy*, it is wanting to thee, you require (cf. gen., below), 1684, 1784; *ɛ̄t p̄yi-y*, it will fall to thee, you will have (to do so-and-so), 767, 981, 1300, 1430; *ɛ̄t brōñth*, before thee (in time), 219; *ɛ̄t nish̄*, in thy possession (*terē p̄s*), 46, 69, 802, 1320, 1401; *ɛ̄t p̄lh*, on thee, 1061, 1866; *ɛ̄t sūt̄y*, with thee, 258, 375, 879, 930, 1607.

Sing. gen. As the genitive never either governs or is governed by a finite verb, the rule about suffixes does not apply to this case. Masc. sing. nom. *chyōñu*, thy, of thee, 45, 110, 27, 79, 311, 406, 623, 41, 922, 1131, 6, 82, 1201, 27, 32, 1371, 2, 1429, 71, 98, 1626, 1737, 47, 1837, 89; dat. *chyōñis*, 135, 275, 666, 915, 1076, 96, 1219, 1303, 1595; abl. *chyāñi*, 374, 512, 7, 43, 984, 1167, 1741; agreeing with gen. of an inan. masc. noun, 76, 352, 1202; plur. nom. *chyōñ*, 416; dat. *chyāñiñ*, 515, 1701; fem. sing. nom. *chyōñu*, 37, 114, 27, 627, 31, 922, 1227, 1305, 1438, 1572, 1747, 1880, 92, 1915; dat. *chyāñu*, 941, 1478 (for acc.); abl. *chyāñi*, 1166, 1204, 1379, 1781.

As special cases we may quote *chyōñu* *hyñh*, (my case is) like thine, 1650; (I can write as well) as thou, 1927; masc. sing. dat. *chyōñis* *sūt̄y* (compare ours) with thine, 360; abl. *chyāñi khōta*, (better) than thine, 188; fem. sing. nom. *chyōñu*, thine (and mine are alike), 1569. With

gathun (1) we have (cf. sing. dat. above) *gāthi chyōñ^u kōshish kariñ^u*, thy effort making is proper, i. e. you should endeavour, 1227; *gāthi chyōñ^u ḥaharun^u*, thou shouldst stop, 1294; *chyōñ^u gāthi ar^az karun^u*, thou must make a petition, 1319; *chyōñⁱ gāthān thawanⁱ*, thou must put (masc. things), 1514.

Sing. ag. *āt*, usually as the subject of the past tense of a transitive verb, but also governed by a future passive participle, forming the subject of a tense of necessity, as in *chhu-y āt karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, i. e. thou must do, 848, or, with an intransitive verb, *āt āsi-y gathun^u*, it will be to-be-gone by thee, thou wilt have to go, 901. The instances of the ordinary agent case are 15, 92, 104, 64, 91, 262, 4, 8, 82, 346, 87, 459, 79, 99, 701, 61, 90, 842, 72, 911, 74, 1058, 64, 1183, 95, 9, 1208, 71, 5, 84, 1333, 8, 1475, 6, 1587, 1616, 58, 73, 5, 1700, 56, 1928.

Sing. abl. *āt warōi*, without thee, 17.

Plur. nom. *tōhⁱ*, 32 (fut.), 129 (fut.), 32, 55, 83 (imperat.), 408 (imperat.), 58, 532 (imperat.), 5 (pres. subj.), 44 (imperat.), 811 (imperat.), 1382 (used respectfully for sing.), 1445, 1515, 8, 1836, 1901. In 544 asⁱ *ta tōhⁱ* governs the first person plural.

Plur. dat. *tōhⁱ*, 367 (respectfully for sing.), 535 (n. s.), 978 (n. s., dat. of possn.), 83 (n. s., resp. for sing.), 1055 (dat. of possn., resp. for sing.), 1556 (dat. of possn.); *tōhⁱ dōn-manz*, (a quarrel) between you two, 557; *tōhⁱ-nishⁱ*, (I will come) to you, 968. In 535 the *tōhⁱ* immediately follows the verb, and takes the place of the suffix. In 978 we have *āse ta tōhⁱ chhu-na*, and to avoid ambiguity the suffix of the second person is omitted.

Plur. gen. masc. sing. nom. *tuhond^u*, your, 409, 533, 634, 1782 (resp. for sing.); abl. *tuhandi*, 967, 1516 (with inan. masc. sing. gen.), 28 (ditto); fem. sing. nom. *tuhünz^u*, 1491; dat. *tuhanzⁱ*, 817.

Plur. ag. *tōhⁱ*, 474, 820, 1638.

Plur. abl. *tōhⁱ-nishⁱ*, from you, 1512.

The following are instances of the use of the various suffix-forms of this pronoun. References to passages in which the full pronoun is not also written are in italic numerals:—

Sing. nom. *kh*, *h*. See *chhukh*, *chhukh-a*, *chhukh-na*, and *chhukh-nā*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. *gō-kh*, thou wentest, 1388. Preceded by suffix of 1st pers. sing. agent, *wuchh^u-m-akh*, thou wast seen by me, I saw thee, 826. Preceded by suff. of 3rd pers. sing. ag. *hēchhanōw^u-n-akh*, thou wast taught by him, he taught thee, 1777. Followed by suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhu-h-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-h-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799.

Sing. acc. *th, y.* Added to fut. sing. 1 interrog. *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make? 985; added to pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhu-y khōsh* *karān*, is making thee pleased, 771.

Sing. dat. *y.* See *chhu-y*, *chhē-y*, *chhu-yē*, and *chhē-yē*, under *CHHUUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. *ōsu-y*, there was to thee, thou hadst, 1226; *wōlu-y*, (time) passed for thee, 896, 937. Interrog. *sapod^u-yē*, did it become for thee, 181. Preceded by suff. of 1st pers. sing. ag. *dyutu-m-ay*, given by me to thee, I gave to thee, 1106; *won^u-m-ay*, I said to thee, 1500. Added to fem. sing., similarly preceded, *hōw^u-m-ay*, I showed to thee (a fem. thing), 682.

Added to fut. sing. 1 *dima-y*, I will give to thee, 664; *mashith gashi-y*, it will be forgotten for thee, thou wilt forget, 768; *hāwā-y*, I will show to thee, 582, 1324; *hōra-y*, I will pay to thee, 192, 1499; *kura-y*, I will do for thee, 368; *wana-y*, I will say to thee, 609, 857; *wuchha-y*, I will see for thee, 1429; *yima-y*, I will come to thee, 755. Added, to sing. 3 *gathi-y*, it is proper for thee, 10, 318, 1684; *mēli-y*, it will be joined to thee, thou wilt get, 730; *pēyi-y*, it will fall to thee, 767, 981, 2, 1300, 1430; *rāwi-y*, it will be lost to thee, thou wilt lose, 1106; *sapadi-y*, there will be to thee, 929; *zānanāwi-y*, he will explain to thee, 677; interrog. *gathi-yē*, is it necessary for thee? 1784.

Added to past. cond. sing. 1 *hēkahō-y*, I should have been able (to show) to thee, 1351.

Sing. ag. *th.* Added to I past masc. sing. *dyutu-th*, thou gavest, 842; *hyotu-th*, thou tookest, 268; *koru-th*, thou madest, &c., 92, 761, 1700; *lobu-th*, thou gottest, 1271; *prōwu-th*, thou gottest, 262; *thownu-th*, thou placedst, 796; *ōlu-th*, thou enduredst, 164; *wonu-th*, thou saidst, 1658; followed by suff. 1st pers. sing. dat. *won^u-th-am*, it was said by thee to me, thou toldest me, 1616; by suff. 3rd pers. nom. *trōw^u-th-an*, it was let loose by thee, thou lettest it loose, 1058; *z^ul^u-th-an*, it was pared by thee, thou paredst it, 459. Interrog. *gond^u-th-a*, didst thou bind? 701; *kor^u-th-a*, didst thou make? 264, 1475; *wuchh^u-th-a*, didst thou see? 346, 1064. Negative, *wonu-th-na*, thou didst not say, 1333. Added to fem. sing. *būz^u-th*, thou heardest, 974; *kūr^u-th*, thou madest, 92, 387, 1756; *lūz^u-th*, thou sentest, 15; *wiññ^u-th*, thou spakest of, 191. Interrog. *būz^u-th-a*, hast thou heard? 104; *hēg^u-th-a*, didst thou take? 1675; *kūr^u-th-a*, didst thou make? 1587; *lit^u-th-a*, didst thou get? 1284; *wātanōw^u-th-a*, didst thou cause to arrive? 499.

Added to II past masc. sing. and followed by suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. *sōzō-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790. Added to III past masc. sing. *waññā-th*, thou saidst (a long time ago), 1476.

Sing. ag. *y.* See *chhu-y*, *chhē-y*, *chhu-yē*, and *chhē-yē*, forming the

perfect tense under *CHHUUH*. Added to *ōs^u*, to form pluperfect, *ōsu-y kor^u-mot^u*, thou hadst made, 62. Also in phrases such as *āsi-y gaṭhun^u*, it will be to-be-gone by thee, thou wilt have to go, 901; *chhu-y karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, 848.

Plur. nom. *wa*. See *chhi-wa*, *chhi-wa-nā*, under *CHHUUH*. Added to I past masc. plur. *ō-wa*, ye came, 155, 1901. Added to II past masc. plur. interrog. *gayē-wa*, did ye go? 458.

Plur. dat. *wa*. See *chhi-wa*, *chhi-wa*, *chhus-awa*, under *CHHUUH*.

Plur. ag. *wa*. Added to I past masc. sing. *hyot^u-wa*, you took, 474; *won^u-wa*, you said, 1638. Negative interrogative *kor^u-wa-nā*, did not you make? 1421. Added to fem. sing. *kiūr^u-wa*, you did it (a fem. thing), 820.

Of the forms given under *CHHUUH*, the following occur without the full pronoun in addition to the suffix:—plur. nom. *chhi-wa rōzān*, 117; plur. dat. *chhē-wa*, it (fem.) is for you, 1466.

E¹II (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭ^oh^u*, plur. *ṭ^ohⁱ*; fem. *ṭ^ush^u*, plur. *ṭ^ushⁱ*; II past part. *ṭ^oshyōv*), to suck; pres. fem. plur. 3 *chhē ṭ^{ahān}*, they suck, 1744.

ṭak, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *ṭakh*), anger, rage, passion, 1484; *ṭakh kariūñ^u*, to be in a passion, 1287.

ṭaki-pūt^u, decl. 3, the rudder of a ship, 1554.

ṭAL, conj. 2 (I past part. *ṭol^u*, plur. *ṭolⁱ*; fem. *ṭij^u*, plur. *ṭajⁱ*; II past part. *ṭajyōv*), to flee, to run away; I past *dushmanan* *ṭol^u*, (impersonal) by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519; plur. *ṭolⁱ*, they fled, 646, 1417; plur. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ ḍolⁱ-matⁱ*, 1; fut. plur. 1 (sense of pres. subj.) *ṭolaw*, (why) should we run away? 742.

ṭĀL, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭol^u*, plur. *ṭolⁱ*; fem. *ṭoj^u*, plur. *ṭajⁱ*; II past part. *ṭajyōv*), to bear, endure; conj. part. *ṭolīth hōkun*, to be able to endure, 1213; I past with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *ṭolū-th*, thou didst endure, 164.

ṭāman, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *ṭāmuññ^u*, and so on), cheese, 309.

ṭĀN, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭōn^u*, plur. *ṭōnⁱ*; fem. *ṭōñ^u*, plur. *ṭāñⁱ*; II past part. *ṭāñ^{yōv}*), to bring in, cause to enter; *patⁱ ḍānun*, to cause to enter behind, to keep back, retard, prevent, 1387; *panun^u khyāl ḍānun* or *panuññ^u hōd ḍānūñ^u*, to cause one's intellect to enter, to consider, exercise thought concerning, 1785; conj. part. *ṭōnīth*, 1387; pres. masc. plur. 3, with neg. suffix *chhi-na ḍānān*, 1785.

ṭandrawār, decl. 4, Monday; sing. abl. *ṭandrawāri*, on Monday, 671. *ṭūññ^u*, see *ṭūññ^u*.

ṭanji, see *ṭend^u*.

ṭankal, adj., ind., 1853. (II.)

ĒĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *ēor^u*, plur. *ēorⁱ*; fem. *ēor^ü*, plur. *ēar^r*; II past part. *ēaryōv*), to collect, to gather together, pick; to pick up (as a bird), 447; to select, 1599; *ēorith kādūn*, to select, to quote (from a book), 1452; *hyon^u hyon^u ēarun*, to collect separately or in separate heaps, to sort, 1683; conj. part. *ēorith*, 1452; fut. plur. 3 *ēarun*, 447; imperat. sing. 2 *ēar*, 1599; with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ēaru-kh*, 1683. *ēari*, see *ēor^u* and *ēur^ü* (1).

ēarūr, decl. 1, increase, 415.

ēarⁱ, see *ēor^u*.

ēari, see *ēor^u* and *ēur^ü* (1).

ēarit, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ēarith*), an action, adventure; plur. gen. *ēaritan-hūnzü püthi*, a book of actions, a book of memoirs, 1143. (II.)

ĒAT, conj. 1 (I past part. *ēo^u*, plur. *ēaⁱ*; fem. *ēi^ü*, plur. *ēach^r*; II past part. *ēachyōv*), to cut, 316, 752; to pluck (flowers), 749; to tear, 1778; *ēa^u-wātun*, cutting and uniting, surgery; dat. *ēa^u-nas-wātunas manz*, 1368; *ēa^u-wōzamē*, to cut loans, to agree to loans, to borrow, 220; inf. *ēa^u*, dat. *ēa^u-nas*, as above; fut. pass. part. fem. *ēa^u-ñü*, 1778; I past masc. plur. 3, 752; fem. sing. 3, 202; fut. sing. 1 *ēa^u-a*, 220; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ēa^u-n*, 316; with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ēa^u-kh*, 749.

ēāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ēāth*), a scholar, a pupil; plur. nom. *ēāth^u*, 527; sing. gen. *ēāta-sond^u*, 1431; abl. *ēāta-hāl*, a school, q.v.

ēātahāl (or *ēātahal*, and usually so pronounced), decl. 1, a school, esp. a small primary school, as compared with *madrasa*, an academy or college, 818, 1255; sing. dat. *ēātahālas*, 135. See *ēāt*.

ēāv, *ēāy*, see *A B*.

ēānyau, see *ēyān^u*.

ēār, decl. 1, lateness, delay, 711; *ēār gauv*, it is late, it is too late, 876, 1048; *ēār tām*, for a long while, 1589, 1711.

ēātas, decl. 1, consciousness, memory, remembrance, recollection, 390, 1477; *ēātas karun* (1476) or *ēātas thāwun* (1530), to recollect. (H.)

ĒHĀD, conj. 1 (I past part. *ēhād^u*, plur. *ēhādⁱ*; fem. *ēhād^ü*, plur. *ēhāj^r*; II past part. *ēhājyōv*), to seek, search for; pres. masc. sing. 1 *ēhhus* *ēhādān*, 1891; 3 *ēhhus* *ēhādān*, 1717; fut. plur. 1, in sense of pres. subj. *ēhālaw*, 1597.

ēhal (1), decl. 1, deceit, fraud, treachery, 1816: sing. abl. *ēhala-wōl^u*, masc. plur. *-wōlⁱ*, cunning, deceitful, 452. (H.)

ĒHAL (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *ēhol^u*, plur. *ēholⁱ*; fem. *ēhij^ü*, plur. *ēhaj^r*; II past part. *ēhajyōv*), to cheat, deceive; noun of agency, *ēhalawun^u*, crafty, 993. (H.)

kānī, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *kānīh*), swimming; *kānīth wāyūñū*, to swim, swimming, the art of swimming, 1768.

kāy, decl. 4, shade, shadow; sing. dat. *kāy-taI*, under the shade (of a tree), 1067, 1620; abl. *kāy-i-dār*, shaded, shady, 1621.

ĒHĒN, conj. 2 (I past part. *khyon^u*, plur. *khonⁱ*; fem. *khēñ^u*, plur. *khēñⁱ*; II past part. *khēñōv*), to be split, be broken; I perf. part. *khyon^u-mot^u*; fem. plur. nom. *khēñē-maša*, 1454.

ĒHĒW^uR, conj. 1 (I past part. *khēw^ur^u*; II past part. *khēw^uryōv*), to make quiet, appease; to quench (thirst); inf. abl. *khēw^urana khōt^ura*, (water) to quench (thirst), 1447.

khōpa, decl. 4, silence; *khōpa kariñ^u*, to be silent, 1192, 1646; *khōpa karīth*, silently, still, 724, 1468, 1647.

khōr^u, adj. (fem. *khōr^u*), empty, 789.

khōt^u (1), decl. 2, a dwarf, 598.

khōt^u (2), adj. (fem. *khōt^u*, fem. plur. *khōtch^u*), too small (as a garment, &c.); hence, *khōt^u zānun*, to consider as too small, to despise, 139, 514.

ĒHUN, conj. 1 (I past part. *khun^u*, fem. *khun^u*; II past part. *khūñōv*), to throw; to wear (clothes), 1896. This verb is the equivalent of the Hindī *dālñā*, and is frequent in idioms; thus, *alond^u khunun*, to hang up anything, 838; *atha khunun*, to put in one's hand, to interfere (*hāth dālñā*), 980; *bōn khunun*, to lower (e. g. a bucket into a well), 1114; like *dālñā*, when added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, it forms an intensive compound. Thus, *duwith khunun*, to sweep away (= *jhār dālñā*), 342; *mash^urowith khunun*, to cause to be completely forgotten, to overlook (an offence), 1264; *trōwith khunun*, to throw away, 279, 743, 1788.

Pres. masc. plur. 1 *chhikh khunān*, we wear (clothes), 1896; fut. (pres. subj.) plur. 1 *khunaw*, 980; imperat. sing. 2 *khun*, 279, 342, 743, 838, 1264, 1788; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *khunu-n*, hang it, 1114.

khoy^u, adj. (plur. *khōt^u*; fem. sing. *khōt^u*, plur. *khōtch^u*), refuse (of food left after eating = Hindī *jhūthā*); hence, generally, impure, 921.

khōtch^u, see *khōt^u*.

ķōk^u, adj. (fem. *ķōk^u*, not *ķōch^u*; similarly the abstract noun is *ķōk^{er}*, not *ķōch^{er}*), sour, acid, 22, 1687.

ķōkūñjal, adj., ind., four-cornered, square, 739 (fem. nom.).

ķōlīth, *ķōluth*, see *ĒĀL*.

ķōn, see *ķōr*.

ķōng^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *ķōngis*, abl. *ķāngi*; plur. nom. *ķōngⁱ*, dat. *ķāngōn*), a lamp, 1028; sing. dat. 1243.

ķōnīth, sec *ĒĀN*.

šop^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *šapis*), a bite with the teeth; *šop^u hyon^u*, to take a bite, to bite; *hyol^u tas šop^u*, a bite was taken for him, he was bitten (by a dog), 196, 1119.

šor^u, card., com. gen. (dat. *šoran* or *šon*; ag. and abl. *šorau*), four, 450, 617; dat. *šon dohan*, for four days, 169.

šorith, see *ŠÄR*.

šor^u, adj. (sem. *šür^u*), used like the Urdu *siyāda*, in all its senses; much, 254 (*tyūtu šor^u*, so much), 1087, 1402; in plur., many, 722; too much, excessive, more than is due or required, 213, 501, 954; violent (of wind), 1265; hence, as a comparative, (more than), more, 429, 1689; as adv., more, 710; masc. sing. abl. *šari*, 1265 (agreeing with inan. masc. noun in the gen. sing.); plur. nom. *šari*, 722; fem. sing. nom., 429, 954, 1402, 1689.

šot^u, decl. 3 (plur. nom. *šotch^u*), a loaf, a cake, bread; plur. nom. 748, 1095; sing. abl. *šochi-khanj^u* (sem. plur. nom.), crumbs, 794; *šochi-wol^u*, a baker, sing. dat. *-wölis*, 1095; *šochi-wor^u*, a certain kind of cake, 262.

šowā-por^u, adv. in the four directions, in all directions, 184, 907.

šrol^u, decl. 2, a shoemaker, a cobbler; sing. gen. *šrol^u-sond^u*, 185.

šiing^u, decl. 3, a blow (with a stick, or the hand, or metaphorically); *wāwa-kanji aki-süty*, (the boat was upset) by a single puff of wind, 1427.

šuñ^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *šuñ^u*), charcoal; sing. abl. *šuñ^u-süty*, (pictures drawn) with charcoal, 302.

šür^u, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *šuras*), a thief, a robber, 545; plur. ag. *šurau*, 1190.

šür^u (1), decl. 3, a small bird (more especially, a sparrow); sing. gen. *šar^u-hond^u*, 617; plur. nom. *šar^u*, 447, 1910.

šür^u (2), see *šor^u*.

šür^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *šur^u*), theft, robbery; sing. abl. *šuri nin^u*, to take by theft, to steal, 20, 868, 1713.

šüt^u, see *ŠAT*.

ŠUV, conj. 1 (I past part. *šuv^u*; II past part. *šuvyōv*), to quarrel; pres. masc. plur. 2 *tōh^u chiwa šuwān*, you are quarrelling, 1445.

[This verb is often used impersonally in the past tense, and is then always feminine, even when the subject is masculine, as in *šuv^u-n*, feminine quarrelling was done by him, he quarrelled. No examples of this occur in the sentences.]

šyūn^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *šunis*, ag. *šun^u*, abl. *šuni*), a pillar, 1407; plur. abl. *šenyau bari*, filled with pillars, 1328.

U

iidiyy, see *oq^u*.

iin^u (1), see *AN*.

iin^u (2), see *on^u*.

iinz^u, decl. 1 (sing. dat. iinz^us, ag. iinz^un, abl. iinz^u; plur. nom, iinz^u, dat. iinz^un, ag. and abl. iinz^uv), a goose; plur. nom., 592.

üy, see *y*.

V, W

Note.—So far as regards alphabetical order, these two letters are treated as one. They both represent the same character, whether in the Persian or in the Nāgarī alphabet. Most people make little distinction between them in pronunciation, and the proper sound of both is something between *v* and *w*, sometimes tending more in one direction and sometimes in another. Neither is ever exactly the same as an English *v* or *w*.

WAD, conj. 1 (I past part. *wod^u*, plur. *wadⁱ*; fem. *wiz^u*, plur. *waza*; II past part. *wazōv*), to weep, lament. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus *wodu-n*, it was wept by him, he wept; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wadīn*, 1186, 1898.

wād, decl. 1, speaking, discussion, argument, 99.

wāda, decl. 1, a promise; a guarantee, 1887; *wāda karun*, to promise, 1306.

wagairā, adv., and so forth, &c., 996.

waguv^u, decl. 2, a mat, 244, 1702.

WAHĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *wahōr^u*, plur. *wahōrⁱ*; fem. *wahōr^u*, plur. *wahōrⁱ*; II past part. *wahāryōv*), to spread, spread abroad, shed (over a place, e. g. of the sun's rays), 1628; to set (a trap), 1616; inf. abl. forming pass. *āv wahārana*, it was spread out (over the earth), 1628; I past fem. sing. with suffix of 1st pers. sing. ag. *wahōr^u-m*, I set (a trap, fem.), 1616. Cf. *WAHĀRĀW*.

waharāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *waharāth*; dat. -rōt^u, and so on), the rainy season, 1347; sing. gen. *waharōt^u-handi wakta*, in the rainy season, 1458.

WAHĀRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wahārōw^u*, plur. -rōwⁱ; fem. -rōw^u, plur. -rāwⁱ; II past part. -rāvyōv), the same as *WAHĀR*, q. v.; conj. part. *wahārōwith*, having spread (a net), 1703; fut. pass. part. *yilm waharāwun^u*, (it is proper) to spread abroad knowledge, 905.

waidy, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *waidēs*), a doctor, a physician practising on native medical principles, 571. (H. Cf. *hakīm*.)

waīs, decl. 4, the age of a person, 57.

wāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wākh*), a phrase, period, sentence;

plur. dat. wākan-manz, in the sentences, 388. The same as wāky, q.v. (H.)

wakhun^u, decl. 2, a lesson, an exercise, a subject of study, 609, 842; sing. dat. wakhnis-p̄ch, on a subject of study, 125.

wakīl, decl. 1, an attorney; sing. ag. wakīlan, 331.

wakl, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. wakth), time, a space of time, a particular time, 1795; wakth khar^uch karun, to spend time, 463; wōñ kyāh wakth chhuh, what time is it? 470; khēnuk^u wakth, dinner-time, 530; kōtāh wakth wōtu-y, how much time didst thou spend? 937; t̄h chhuk^u panun^u wakth bē-fōida rāwarān, thou art losing thy time fruitlessly, trifling away thy time, 1820; so, 892, 1168; wakth sar^uf karun, to spend, or pass, time, 1099; yūk^u wakth tām, for a long time, 1385; sing. dat. t̄r̄n r̄tan-handis wakta-manz, in the space of three months, 1690; abl. wakta, at the time (of doing so and so); rōzana wakta, at the time of being present (in court), 59; wātwa-tā tr̄tan-handi wakta, at the time of (a storm) of wind and lightning, 1075; aki wakta, once upon a time, 1244; waharōt^u-handi wakta, in the rainy season, 1458; kēh wakta-p̄tha, from some time, lately, of late, the other day, 648, 923, 32, 65; mainai wakta-p̄tha, from a short time, a short time ago, 1382; sēthūk^u wakta-p̄tha, from a long time ago, (I have done so) for long, 322, 64; yūk^u wakta-p̄tha, from a long time ago, 1641.

wāky, decl. 1, a phrase, period, sentence = wāk, q.v.; sing. gen. wākyuk^u, 1606. (H.)

WĀL, conj. I (I past part. wōl^u, plur. walⁱ; fem. wīj^u, plur. waj^r; II past part. wajyōv), to cover, wrap up; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers., plur. acc. walu-kh, wrap them up, 754.

WĀL (I), conj. I (I past part. wōl^u, plur. wōlⁱ; fem. wōj^u, plur. wōj^r; II past part. wījyōv), to cause to descend or alight; hence, to take off (a garment), 850, 1772; I past fem. sing. wōj^u panūñ^u !ñpⁱ, he doffed his hat, 850; imperat. sing. 2 wāl, take off (your coat), 1772.

wāl (2), decl. 1, hair; plur. nom. wāl, 831.

WĀN (1), conj. I (I past part. wan^u, plur. wanⁱ; fem. wīñ^u, plur. wāñ^r; II past part. wanñōv), to speak, to talk, 9, 71, 287, 860 (bis), 917, 1066, 1192; brōñh-īry wanun, to speak beforehand, to prophesy, 1370, 1; to speak (a language, or words), 934, 1400, 1692; to say, to tell, 13, 32, 60, 95, 115, 78, 355, 6, 67, 84, 90, 409, 35, 65, et passim; to tell (in the sense of ordering, persuading, advising, &c.), 108, 90, 510, 809, 1072, 95, 1317, 1576, 1879, 1902; to call, name, 440; to mention, refer to, tell of, 191, 1616; in the latter sense, it governs (as in English), the genitive of the thing spoken of; thus, jyāy^r-hond^u wanun, to speak about the place, 508; dawāhuk^u wanun, to speak of the medicine, 1083; kitābi-hond^u

wanun, to speak of the book, 1638, 58. When the thing said or told is a dependent sentence, the usual idiom is to employ *oratio obliqua*, with the subjunctive mood, as in English, not *oratio directa* as is usual in Greek and most Indian languages. Thus, *tamiⁱ won^u zi yih chhuh yuthu-y*, he said that it is so, 115; *þöchi-wölis wan trih þöch^r diyi*, tell the baker he may give three loaves (not 'you may give', as in Hindi), 1095; *tas wan zi yith kuhis-manz thahari*, tell him that he may wait in this room, 1879; *timan wan akh krür^u khanan*, tell them they may dig a well, tell them to dig a well, 1902; or the fut. pass. part., as in *tas wan när zälun^u*, tell him fire (is) to be lit, tell him to light the fire, 1072; *þ^h chhukh m^eyih köm^u kariññ^u wanān*, thou tellest me to do this work, 190; or the inf. governed by a postposition may be used as in *pache^r melanāwana-khotara wanta chhānas*, tell the carpenter to join the boards, 809. Occasionally, however, we have the more usual Indian idiom with *oratio directa*, as in *tamiⁱ won^u myöni möliⁱ-mäji diñ^u yijazath*, he said 'my parents gave permission', 1279; *rāzan won^u zi nāra-wātul anu-n*, the king said that 'fetch the executioner', 1602.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Inf. and verbal noun, *wanun^u*, 9, 287, 409, 35, 766, 1371. As a verbal noun it is often used, as in the above sentences, to mean 'a saying', 'a thing said' (by so-and-so), with the speaker in the genitive, 'the saying of so and so': fem. *kath wanūñ^u*, to make a statement, 1679; masc. sing. dat. *wananas nakär karun*, to deny having said, 502; *wananas khötim*, to be afraid to speak, 1066; *wananas-p^lth*, (confidence) in what is said, 384, 693; according to what (thou) sayest, 915; gen. *wanannuk^u khulāsa*, the substance of what was said, 1003; ag. *wananan*, 917; abl. *wanana*, owing to (thy) saying, owing to what you say (I am discouraged), 543; *tihandi wanana-kinⁱ*, through their persuasion, 1317; *myāni wanana mürüba*, according to my instructions, 108; forming passive, *wanana yin^u*, to be able to be spoken, to be speakable, 860; *m^e gay^r yih kath wanana mashith*, I forgot to mention this, 1246; fut. poss. part. *gathi wanun^u*, it ought to be told, 768; impers. fut. part. *na-wanāñ*, unspeakable, 860, 1852; conj. part. *wanith h^ukun*, to be able to say, &c., 32, 1370.

Pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus wanāñ*, 13, 95, 931, 1085; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhus-ay wanāñ*, I say to you, 828, 1500; 2 *chhukh wanāñ*, 60, 190, 465, 1083, 1469, 1611, 1903; with neg. suff. *chhukh-na wanāñ*, 604; 3 *chhuh wanāñ*, 981, 1692, 1823, 5, with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa wanāñ*, 367; plur. 3 *chhikh wanāñ*, 178, 355, 440, 934, 1214, 1400, 1645.

I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *won^u*, 115, 390, 508, 943,

98, 1192, 1279, 1377, 1477, 1602; with suff. of 1st pers. sing. ag. and 2nd pers. sing. dat. *won^u-m-ay*, I said to thee, 1500; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *wonu-th*, thou spakest, 1658; with ditto, and also suff. of 1st pers. sing. dat. *won^u-th-am*, thou saidest to me, 1616; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. and neg. suff. *wonu-th-na*, thou saidst not, 1333; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. ag. *won^u-wa*, you spoke, 1638; sem. *wiññü*, 1859 (neg.), 1905; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *wiññü-th*, thou spakest, 191; perf. with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., for ag. *chhu-y won^u-mot^u*, (I) have said to thee, 768; III past part. forming III past masc. sing. 3 *waññāv*, (what) was said (some time ago), 1503; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *waññu-th*, thou toldest (some time ago), 1476.

Fut. sing. 1, *wana*, 510, with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *wana-y*, I will say to thee, 609, 857 (pres. subj.); imperat. sing. 2 *wan*, 71, 356, 1072, 1095, 1474, 1576, 1779, 1879, 1902; pol. sing. 2 *wanta*, 564, 809; plur. 2 *wanitaw*, 532, 708; past cond. sing. 2 *wanahök^h*, 1761; 3 *wanih^h*, 1343.

wan (2), decl. 1, a forest; sing. dat. *wanas-manz*, in (that) forest, 1792. (H.)

wān (1), decl. 1, a shop, 1634; sing. dat. *wānas-piñh*, (go) to the shop, 185, 218.

wān (2), ind., a suffix indicating possession, and added to the ablative of a noun, as from *bōd* (decl. 4), wisdom; *bōñ-wān*, wise, intelligent, 1603, 1914.

wanda, decl. 1, winter; sing. gen. *wanduk^u mausim*, the season of winter, 1911.

wāndur or *wād^hdur*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *wāndaras*; plur. nom. *wāndar*), a monkey, 1045.

WĀP, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōp^u*, plur. *wōpⁱ*; sem. *wōp^ü*, plur. *wāp^ë*; II past part. *wāp^{yōv}*), the same as *WĀW*, q. v., to sow (seed); inf. abl. forming passive, *zānīñ ãy^c wāpana*, the land is sown, i. e. is cultivated, 451.

wāra, adv., thoroughly, excellently, skilfully: *wāra-kāra*, auspiciously, *tōhⁱ ñōwa wāra-kāra*, you came auspiciously, you are welcome, 1901; *wāra-pōthⁱ*, well, thoroughly, exactly, 258, 370, 1257; with emphatic *y*, *wāra-y*, quite, entirely, 204.

warihy, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *warih^ës*, gen. *warihyuk^u*, ag. *warih^ën*, abl. *warih^ë*; plur. nom. *warihy*, dat. *warih^ën*, ag. and abl. *warihyau*), a year; sing. dat. *akis warih^ës*, (he will remain) for one year, 994; *warih^ës-manz*, in the year, 1591; sing. gen. *yimi warihyich^ü nēchha-pat^ür^ü*, an almanac of this year, 69; abl. *patimi warih^ë*, last year (adv.), 415; *dahi warih^ë-pēñha*, from ten years, for the last ten years, 1614; *dahi warih^ë-zyāda*,

more than ten years, 57. In the last two examples, note that the noun being preceded by *dahi* (the abl. form of *doh^u*, a group of ten) is in the singular not in the plural: plur. nom., 182, 1234 (in both these cases the noun is preceded by a card. numeral); dat. *pāntan warihēn-kyut^u*, (he took a house) for five years, 1047.

waröi, postpos., governing the abl. case, without: *ɛ waröi*, (I will not go) without thee, 17; *hatwāha waröi*, (becalmed) for want of wind, 169; *myāni tajwīza waröi*, without my consent, 392; *zīna waröi*, without a saddle, 1561; *gunāha* or *pāpa-waröi*, (hate nothing) except sin, 851; *gāsa waröi*, (nothing) but grass, 1399; *dēkha* (or *kashṭa*) *waröi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867.

wartāw (1), decl. 1, use, custom, conduct, behaviour, goings on, 909; *sik-kuk^u* *wartāw*, the currency, or circulation, of a coin, 322.

IVARTĀW (2), (I past part. *wartōw^u*, plur. *wartōwⁱ*; fem. *wartōwⁱ*, plur. *wartāwⁱ*; II past part. *wartāvōv*), to use, apply; to distribute, apportion, disperse; inf. *wartāwun*, sing. gen. *tihandī wartāwanuk^u hōsh*, sense of the use of them, (he has not) the sense to make a right use of them (sc. riches), 1538; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh garuk^u kharāch wartāwān*, he dispenses the expenditure of (his) house, 788; imperf. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ wartāwān*, they used to use (bows and arrows), 224.

waruk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *warukh*, dat. *warukas*; plur. nom. *warakh*, dat. *warakan*), a leaf, a page, 1828.

IVAS, conj. 2 (I past part *woth^u*, plur. *wathⁱ*; fem. *wiibh^u*, plur. *watħa*; II past part. *watħōv*), to come down, descend, the equivalent of the Hindi *utarnā*, and the opposite to the root *KHAS* (to ascend, mount); to descend from a boat, to land; inf. *khāsun^u wasun^u*, rise and fall, flow and ebb of a tide, &c., 1314; conj. part. *wasith* *pyon^u* (see *PĒ*) (Hindi *gir parnā*), to fall down, to tumble down, 695, 763, 1054, 69, 1407, 1549, 1883; fut. sing. 2 *wasakh*, (where) wilt thou land (from a boat), 1030.

wash, adj., ind., under the power of, under the control of (with dat.); *pānas wash* (sem. plur. nom.) *raṭun*, to hold under one's own control, 1736; *zōrāwāran wash* in the power of the conquerors (masc. plur. nom.), 1738. (H.)

wast, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wasth*), a thing, an article, 278, 408, 13, 18; plur., goods, chattels, 91, 556; plur. nom., 91, 278, 408, 13, 556; plur. gen. *wastan-hond^u*, 418.

wast^ar, decl. 1, a garment; plur. nom. *wast^ar pairun*, to put on one's clothes, to dress oneself, 585. (H.)

wat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *wath*, dat. ag. and abl. *wati*; plur. nom. *wata*, dat. *watan*, ag. and abl. *watan*), a road, way, path, 531, 4, 829, 1042, 1851; *Pāl^{gāmī} wath*, the road of (i. e. to) *Pālgām*, 1894; *wath hāwiññ^u*, to

show the way, to guide, to lead (a blind man), 1043; *wath rāwiññ^u*, to lose one's way, 1108; *wath wuchhūññ^u*, to watch the way, expect, wait for (a person), 1880; abl. *tami wati*, on that road, 829; *wati lob^u-kun*, on the wayside, 471; *khōshkī wati-kinⁱ kina öbī wati-kinⁱ*, by the dry land road, or by the water road, (did you go) by land or sea, 1029; *drustē wati*, (we went on foot) the whole way, 1813; *wati apōr tarān*, while crossing the road, 1735; plur. nom. *wata*, 1851. This word in composition takes the form *wata*, as in *wata-gat*, decl. 1, a goer on a road, hence a traveller generally, a passenger on a ship; the nom. sing. and plur. (1286) is *wata-gath*; *wata-hāwuk^u*, decl. 2, one who shows a road, a guide; sing. dat. *wata-hāwakīs rostu-y*, without a guide, 829; *wata-khar^uch*, expense for a journey, money for the way, provision (not in the sense of food) for a journey, 1424.

WĀT, conj. 2 (I past part. *wōt^u*, plur. *wōtⁱ*; sem. *wōg^u*, plur. *wātā*; II past part. *wātōv*), to arrive, come, 41, 84, 104, 568, 711, 871, 1151, 1358, 1449, 1562, 1839; hence, to arrive at anything, to be at the point (of death), 1350; to arrive, be received (of a letter, &c.), 1471; to reach, be able to reach (up to), 1464; to come (to a person), happen (of harm, &c.), 42, 461; to go into, fit into, be contained in a receptacle, 398; to be passed, spent (of time), 7, 182, 896, 937, 1880; *anjām wātun*, to come to an end, be finished, 1781; inf. *wātun*, sing. dat. *wātanas sapadi kēr*, delay will happen for arriving, it will be too late ere I come, 711: gen. *tot^u wātaniich^u fikīⁱ*, anxiety of arriving there, anxiety to get there, 84; *wātaniich^u shēchhi*, the news of (his) arrival, 104; abl. *tot^u wātana khōt^ura*, for arriving there, to go there (I must hire a palanquin), 871; or sing. nom. *wātun^u*; sing. abl. *wātani gathun*, to go there for arriving, to go so as to arrive (at such and such a time), 1449; pres. masc. sing. 1, neg. *chhus-na wātān*, 1464; I past masc. sing. 1, neg. *wōtus-na*, I did not arrive, 1151; 3 *wōt^u*, 461, 1471, 1562, 1839; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *wōtlu-y*, (how much time) passed for thee, how long didst thou stay? 896, 937; plur. 3 *wōtⁱ*, 7, 182, 1880; I plur. sem. sing. 3 *ōs^u wōg^u-mīt^u*, she had arrived, she was at the point (of death), 1350; II past masc. 3 *wātōv*, 41; fut. sing. 2 *wātakh*, 1358: 3 *wātī*, 42, 398, 568, 1781.

WĀT, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōt^u*, plur. *wōtⁱ*; sem. *wōg^u*, plur. *wātchⁱ*; II past part. *wātchōv*), to unite, join together; inf. *wātun*; sing. dat. *dañanas-wātanas-manz*, in cutting (and) uniting, in surgery, 1368; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *wātū-khī*, unite them, stick them together (of papers), 1715.

watan, decl. 1, a person's native country, 427.

WĀTANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wātanōw^u*, plur. *-nōwⁱ*; sem. *-nōw^u*, (i) *-nāw^u*; II past part. *-nāwyōv*), to cause to arrive, to deliver, 499;

to cause (e. g. injury or grief) to happen to a person, (in such a sense) to cause, 821, 953; I past masc. sing. *wālanōw^u*, 821, 953 (neg.); fem. sing. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag., and interrog. suff. *wālanow^u-th-a*, didst deliver (the message)? 499.

WATHARĀW, conj. I (I past part. *watharōw^u*, plur. -*rōwⁱ*; fem. -*rōw^u*, plur. -*rāw^r*; II past part. -*rāvyōv*), to spread (a mat, a bed, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *watharāv*, 1702.

watharun^u, decl. 2, a bed; sing. dat. *watharanis-pēlh*, on the bed, 172.

wātūl, decl. I (sing. dat. *wātalas*; plur. nom. *wātal*), a man of a certain low caste, a *mēhtar*, a sweeper; *māra-wātūl*, a killing-*wātūl*, an executioner, 1602.

WAV, conj. I (I past part. *wow^u*, plur. *wavⁱ*; fem. *wiūv^u*, fem. *wav^r*; II past part. *wavyōv*), to sow, to scatter seeds; inf. abl. forming pass. *zamīn āy^r wava*, the land is sown, it is cultivated (not fallow), 451 (cf. *WĀP*); imperat. sing. 2 *wav*, 1579, 96, 1688.

wāv, decl. 1, air, hence, climate, 297; wind, 404, 1265, 1427; a wind-storm, 1075; sing. gen. *wāwuk^u*, masc. abl. *wāwaki badalana-puṣhy*, for change of air, 297; fem. *wāwūch^u*, ag. *wāwachi* in *wāwachi aki ringi*, by a gust of wind, 1265; abl. *buthi wāwa-sūtī*, owing to wind in front, owing to contrary wind, 404; *wāwa-ta traṭan-handī wakta*, at a time of wind and lightnings, 1075; in this example *wāwa* is for *wāwaki* the masc. abl. of the gen., but the genitive suffix is not required, as there are two genitives coupled together, and the genitive suffix after the second governs both, although *hond^u* (or *handi*) cannot be added to a singular masculine inanimate noun like *wāv*. The gen. suff. *uk^u* (*aki*) which should have appeared is always added to the ablative case, and hence, when the *aki* (masc. sing. abl. of *uk^u*) is dropped, the noun remains in the form of the sing. abl.; *wāwa-māl*, decl. 4, the sail of a ship, 1564; *wāwa-kiṇḍ^u*, decl. 3, a puff of wind; sing. abl. *wāwa-śanji aki-sūtī*, by a single puff of wind, 1427.

WĀY, conj. I (I past part. *wōy^u*, plur. *wōyⁱ*; fem. *wōy^u*, plur. *wāy^r*; II past part. *wāyyōv*), to sound (a bell or a musical instrument), to play (a musical instrument), 589, 750, 1542; to plough, 1347; *ṭhānṭh wāyūn^u*, to swim, 1768; *shirīn wāyiññ^u*, to whistle, 1906; inf. masc. *wāyun*, abl. forming pass. *wāyēna yin^u*, to be played, to be sounded (of a musical instrument), 589, 1542; fem. nom. *chhuh mōratī wāyiññ^u zānān*, he knows how to play the flute, 750; *ṭhānṭh wāyīññ^u* (verbal noun), swimming, the art of swimming, 1768; pres. part. *wāyān*, 1906; fut. sing. I, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wāyē-n*, I shall plough it, 1347.

wāza, decl. 1, a cook, 410.

vēh, decl. I, poison, venom, 1923.

vēkār, decl. 1, change; sing. abl. vēkāra-rost^u, without change, unchangeable, 1835. Cf. vikār. (H.)

vēla, decl. 1, an hour, the time (for doing anything); mōkalannuk^u vēla, the time for stopping, 377; vēla karun nishphal, to make one's time fruitless, to waste one's time, 1168.

Vēlāyētⁱ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. Vēlāyēth), England, Europe, 1077, 1375; sing. gen. Vēlāyētach^x zōg^u, articles of Europe, European articles, 658.

Vēlāyētⁱ, adj., ind., of or belonging to England or Europe, European, 1242. vēlēn, see vyo^tu.

vēkār, (1), decl. 1, deliberation, consideration, 1528; discretion, deliberate judgement (the virtue), 547, 1604; discrimination, judgement (between arguments, &c.), 1281; sing. dat. vēkāras-manz, (partiality) in judgement, 1281; gen. vēkāruk^u phal, the result of deliberation, 1528; vēkār karun, to pay attention to, consider carefully, 183; to consider, think, imagine (that such is the case), 899; kathi-pēl^h vēkār karun, to attend to a matter, 910. (H.)

VĒTĀR (2), conj. 1 (I past part. vētōr^u, plur. -tōrⁱ; fem. -tōr^u, plur. -tārⁱ; II past part. vētāryōv), to consider, reflect, 394, 1484; to consider, examine, inspect, 967, 1156; inf. abl. vētārana-khötara, (ready) for inspection, 967; pres. masc. sing. 1 chhus vētārān, 1484; I past masc. sing. mō vētōr^u, I considered (this decision), 1156; fut. sing. 1 vētāra, 394. (H.) vēwahār, decl. 1, practice, profession, trade, calling, usage, practical life, conduct, 1874; nākāra vēwahār karun, to do bad conduct, to lead a bad life, 1050; sing. gen. vēwahāruk^u, 1874. (H.)

vidyā, decl. 4, knowledge, learning, 25, 36, 905, 1022, 1257, 1597, 1780; a branch of learning, a science, 971; sing. dat. yith vidyāyē-manz, (instruct) in this science, 971; gen. vidyā-hond^u, 905, 1780; abl. vidyāyē-rost^u, void of knowledge, ignorant; without knowledge, 1022. (H.) Cf. yilm.)

vidyāwān, adj., ind., wise, learned, 1357. (H.)

vign, decl. 1, an impediment, 1230. (H.)

vikār, decl. 1, a change, change for the worse, diminution; annuk^u vikār, scarcity of food, 698. Another spelling of vēkār, q.v. (H.)

vinat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. vinath; dat. viniid^u, and so on), a respectful application, petition, request, 90, 1678; chhus-awa vinath karān, I beseech you, 183. (H.)

vinay, decl. 1, humility, modesty, 887; sing. abl. vinayē-rost^u, void of humility, impertinent, 909; vinayē-sost^u, possessing humility, humble, 886; vinayē-siñt^y, with respect, politely, 944. (H.)

vīparūh, adj., reversed; hāwun vīparīth, to show reversed, to misrepresent, 1170. (H.)

vīr, adj., brave, valiant, 1081. (H.)

vīshēsh, decl. 1, specialness, particularity, used in such an adverbial phrase as *vishēsh karīth*, doing specialness, i. e. especially, specially, only (for this purpose), 94. (H. Cf. *khās*.)

vīc⁴, decl. 3, time, a time; sing. abl. *tami-y vīzi*, at that very time, 1120.

wōdāhāraṇ, decl. 1, an example, model, 660. (H.)

wōdām, decl. 1, zeal, 1935.

wōdānīč, adv., only noted in the compound *wōdānīč rōzun*, to remain standing, to keep standing, to stand, 59, 1708.

wōdōs¹, adj., ind., sorrowful, mournful, 1681. (H.)

wōdīngī, adj., ind., zealous, 1936. (H.)

wōjīb, adj., ind., necessary, expedient, proper, worthy, 663, 905.

wōjī² (1), see *WĀL*.

wōjī² (2), decl. 3 (sing. dat. *wōjī*, and so on), a finger-ring, 1541.

wōla, wōlin, wōliw, see *YI*.

wōl^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *wōlis*, 1095, ag. *wōli*, abl. *wāli*; plur. nom. *wōli*, 1291, dat. *wāli*; fem. *wājī*; sing. dat. ag. abl. *wājīnī*; plur. nom. *wājīnī*; dat. *wājīnīn*, ag. and abl. *wājīnīau*), a suffix (like the Hindi *wālā*) indicating ownership, or agency. It is added to the ablative case of a noun, or (to form the noun of agency of a verb) to a shortened form of the infinitive. Thus, *dyāra-wōl^u*, possessing wealth, rich, 1039, 1537; *ākhi-wōl^u*, a 'rōfīwālī', a baker, 1095; *nigarānī-wōl^u*, a superintendent, 1751; with verbs, *karamwōl^u*, one who does, a doer, 916; *sahāriwōl^u*, one who endures, patient, 1291.

wōñ, adv., now, at this time, 73, 100, 51, 345, 51, 69, 85, 470, 530, 40, 66, 610, 92, 9, 715, 34, 45, 813, 54, 76, 1000, 63, 1148, 1282, 1305, 42, 54, 1476, 9, 1617, 31, 1720, 49. This word bears the same relation to *wuñ*, just now (q. v.), that the Hindi *ah* does to *ab-hī*.

WĀL, conj. 1 (I past part. *wāñ*, plur. *wāñi*; fem. *wāññi*, plur. *wāññi*; II past part. *wāññi*), to weave; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wāññān*, 1896.

wōnatār, decl. 1, height, altitude, 863; stature (of a man), 598. (H.)

wōng^u, adj. (sem. *wōñjī*), lame (of the hand), crippled, 1052.

wōn^u, see *WAN*.

WĀPĀD (cf. *WĀPAZ*), conj. 2 (I past part. *wōpād^u*, plur. *wōpādi*; sem. *wōpāñi*, plur. *wōpāca*; II past part. *wōpāzōñi*), to come into being, be produced; pres. masc. sing. 3, neg. *chhu-na wōpādān*, (weed) is not being produced, does not grow, 1399; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōpād^u-mōñ*, (the world) has been (i. e. is) created by God, 1918.

wōpādīsh, decl. 1, advice, 1581, 1747. (H.)

wōpākār, decl. 1, a kindly action, assistance; *wōpākār karun*, to do charity, be charitable, 304. (H.)

wōpar, decl. 1, a stranger, a foreigner, 1724; so wōpar mahanyuu^u, a stranger-man, a stranger, 38.

wōpāy, decl. 1, a device, means; sing. abl. kāni wōpāy^u, by what means, 1139. (H.)

IVÖPAZ, conj. 2, the same in meaning as *WÖPAD*, q. v. In the past participles and the tenses formed therefrom, this verb uses those of *WÖPAD*. Thus I past part. wōpāl^u, plur. wōpādⁱ (not wōpōc^u, wōpazⁱ, as we might expect); pres. fem. sing. 3 chhīh wōpazān, it grows, is produced, comes into being, 426; m^č chhīh tēzagē wōpazān, refreshment is being produced for me, I am being refreshed, 1485.

IVÖR, conj. 1 (I past part. wīr^u, plur. wīrⁱ; fem. wīr^u, plur. wōrⁱ; II past part. wōryōv. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses. Thus, wīru-n, it was prated by him, he prated), to prate, chatter, 629, 1775; to bark, snarl (of a dog), 156, 1671; inf. wōrun, sing. gen. wōranuku, 629; pres. masc. sing. 3 chhīh wōrān, 156; plur. 3 chhīh wōrān, 1671, 1775.

wōrīs, decl. 1, an heir, 864.

wor^u, in tachi-wor^u, a certain kind of cake, 262. The fem. of this word, wīr^u, means 'pease-pudding'.

wōsh, decl. 1, a sigh; wōsh trāwun, to sigh, 1642.

wōshkār, decl. 1, pronunciation, utterance, 14, 1404, 5. (H. Cf. *talaf-fuz*.)

wōsiat, decl. 4 (= Urdū waṣīyat; sing. nom. wōsiath, dat. wōsiāt^u), a will, a testament; kasandi nāwa chhīh wōsiath karana ā-miūg^u, in whose name has the will been made, who is the executor of the will? 670.

wōt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. wōt^h, dat. ag. and abl. wōtⁱ; plur. nom. wōt^a), a leap; wōt^h diū^u (1045), or plur. nom. wōt^a tulañ^č (1006), to leap, jump (tulañ^č is inf. fem. plur. nom.).

wōtāra, decl. 1, a copy; yimyuk^u wōtāra karun, to make a copy of this, 412. (H.)

WÖTHI, conj. 2 (I past part. wōth^u, plur. wōthⁱ; fem. wōth^u, plur. wōtha; II past part. wōthōv), to rise, arise; to rise out of bed, 444, 69; to arise, come into being, 457; to rise (upon), to fall (upon), attack (as a dog rushing barking at a person), 156; nūndārī wōthun, to get up out of sleep, to rise in the morning, to rise early, 1544, 1881; pres. part. ās wōthān, be rising, make a practice of rising, 1554, 1881; pres. masc. sing. 3 chhīh wōthān, 156, 444; I past masc. sing. 3 wōth^u, 457; plur. 3 wōthⁱ, 469; fem. sing. 3 wōth^u, 457.

WÖTHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. wōtharōw^u, plur. -rōwⁱ; fem. -rōw^u, plur. rāwⁱ; II past part. wōtharāvyōv), to wipe clean; imperat. sing. 2 wōtharāw, 1912.

wōthu (1), see *WÖTH*.

wōthu (2), adj. (fem. wōthu), open (of a door or gate), 796.

wōthu, see *WAS*.

wōtpath, adj., ind., created; wōtpath karun, to create, 433. (H.)

wōtpatti, decl. 4, creation; wōtpatti-kārau, a cause of creation, a creator, 434. (H.)

wōtsāh (pron. wōt-sāh), decl. 1, encouragement, 628 (*dinu*, to encourage). (H.)

wōtshöish (pron. wōt-shöish), decl. 4, incitement; wōtshöish *dinu*, to incite, 667.

wōttar, decl. 1, an answer; *prashn ta wōttar*, conversation, 1431. (H.)

wōttoru, decl. 2, the north; gen. sing. *wōttaryuku*, 608.

wōtu, see *WÄT*.

wōthu, see *WÖTH* and *wōthu* (2).

wōthu, decl. 2, a calf, 265. N.B. The fem. of this word is *wathu*, decl. 4.

wōfü, see *WÄT*.

wōzr, decl. 1, an excuse; wōzr karun, to make an excuse, 669, 1010; chāla-chalana bāpath wōzr karun, to make an excuse concerning conduct, to vindicate it, 1871. The same as *osur*, q. v.

wōzumu, adj. (sing. dat. *wōzalis*, ag. *wōzalī*, abl. *wōzali*; plur. nom. *wōzalī*, dat. *wōzalīn*, ag. and abl. *wōzalyau*; fem. *wōzalīu*), red, 246; plur. nom., 1082.

wōzumu, decl. 2, a loan (of money); *wōzumu dinu*, to grant a loan, to lend, 1056, 1499; to give credit, 436.

wōzumu, decl. 3, (in plur.) a loan; plur. nom. *wōzamū śata*, I shall cut a loan, i. e. I shall borrow, 220.

vr̄tānt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *vr̄tāntha*), a topic, subject, 1507; a condition, state, 666 (*bis*); a story, tale, narrative, 1721; sing. dat. *vr̄tāntas-sūty*, (change) with (thy) condition, 666. (H.)

WUCIII, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuchhū*, fem. *wuchhū*; II past part. *wuchhyōv*), to see, 66, 77, 85, 113, 62, 202, 41, 3, 74, 82, 310, 1, 46, 79, 471, 85, 96, 511, 2, 20, 83 *et passim*; to peep, 1298; to look at, 760; to look, 439, 730, 1102; to see, inspect, examine, 966; to see, to try (if one can do so-and-so), 1020, 1104; to see, find, discover, 1282; to see, to understand, be of opinion, 1595; *wuchhun dubāra*, to look at twice, to revise, 1533; *wuchha-y nabuz*, I will see (i. e. feel) your pulse, 1429; *chyōtū wath wuchhān*, looking at thy road, waiting for thee, 1880.

Inf. *chyōnū wuchhunū*, the act of seeing thee, 311; *suh wuchhunū yishun*, to wish to see him, 1884; *wuchhun*, sing. gen. *yimiki wuchhānukū mauka*, an opportunity of seeing it, 783; *tas wuchhanūchū yēth*, a desire to see him, 511; abl. *dita mō wuchhāna*, allow me to look, 1102; *kaparas wuchhāna khōtāra*, (call him) to inspect the cloth, 966; *chyāni*

wuchhana pushy, for seeing thee, 512; *tam-sandi wuchhana-sūty*, owing to seeing him, 496, 1492; *nākāragiyēn wuchhana-sūty*, owing to seeing wickedness, 890; forming passive, *chu-na wuchhana yiwan*, it is not observable, 1304.

Conj. part. *wuchhith*, 77, 818; *wuchhith hēkun*, to be able to see, to be able to peep, 1298; pres. part. *wuchhān*, 1880 (adverbial).

Pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus wuchhān*, 1282, 1595; 2, with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a wuchhān*, 485, 645; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc., and interrog. *chhuh-an-a wuchhān*, art thou seeing it? 243.

I past part. forming I past *wuchhū*, 66, 85 (neg.), 274, 471, 583, 612, 746, 1036, 1045, 1759; with suff. ag. 1st pers. sing. *wuchhu-m*, I saw, 718, 38, 1533; and also with suff. 2nd pers. sing. nom. *wuchhu-m-akh*, I saw thee, 826; also with neg. suff. *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. and also interrog. suff. *wuchhū-th-a*, didst thou see? 346, 1064; plur. *wuchhī*, 162, 241, 617; with suff. 1st pers. sing. ag. *wuchhi-m*, I saw them (masc.), 718, 35; fem. *wuchhū*, 113, 310, 79.

Perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wuchhū-motū*; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. (for ag.), and also interrog. suffix *chhuyē* (*chhu-y-a*) *wuchhū-motū*, hast thou seen, 282, 911, 1183, 1348; fem. sing., with same suffixes, *chhuyē* (*chhu-y-a*) *wuchhū-miūú*, hast thou seen (fem. obj.)? 1208; fem. plur. *chhēh wuchhē-mata*, 786.

Fut. 1 *wuchha*, 1927 (let me see); with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., *wuchha-y nab'z*, I will feel the pulse for thee, 1429; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wuchha-n*, I will see him, 1395; 2 *wuchhakh*, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wuchhah-an*, thou wilt see him, 672; plur. 1 *wuchhaw*, 1059 (let us see).

Imperat. sing. 2, *wuchh*, 202, 439, 760, 1104, 1657, 1764; polite, sing. 2 *wuchhta*, 520, 730, 1020.

WUD, conj. 3 (II past part. *wudyōv*), to fly; conj. part. *wuđith gathun*, to fly away, 752.

WUDANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuđanōwū*, plur. -*nōwī*; fem. -*nōwī*, plur. -*nāwē*; II past part. *wudanāvyōv*), to cause to fly; to carry (a load on the head), 163; pres. masc. 3 sing. *chhuh wudanāwān*, 163.

wuh, card, twenty, a score, 157, 1234, 1580.

wuhurū, adj. (sing. dat. *wuharis*, ag. *wuhari*, abl. *wuhari*; plur. nom. *wuhari*, dat. *wuhari*, ag., abl. *wuharyau*; fem. *wuhūrū*), of so many years old, used in compounds, such as *hata-wuhurū*, a hundred years old, 290; *daha-wuhurū*, ten years old, 1930.

wummiđ, decl. 4. (sing. dat. *wummiđū*), hope, expectation, 207, 672, 795, 879, 983, 1480.

wuñ, adv., even now, at this very time, just now, 1137, 1359. This word

bears the same relation to *wuñ*, now, that the Hindi *ab-hi* bears to *ab*: sometimes it is used as an adjective agreeing in gender and number with the verb it qualifies, as in *wuñ chhchh s̄thūh wuzamala*, now there are many flashes of lightning, 1074; *wuñ-k̄n*, at this time, at present (*is wagt*), 658, 762, 85, 1055, 1414; *wuñukh-tām*, up to now, up to the present time, 1179.

wunar, decl. 4, fog, mist, 753.

wuñū, see *WAN*.

wuñukh-tām, see *wuñ*.

wuñūth, see *WAN*.

WUPH, conj. 3 (II past part. *wuphyōv*), to fly (of birds, high up in the sky); conj. part. *wuphith gathun*, to fly away, 1910.

WUPHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuphanōw*^u, plur. -nōwⁱ; fem. -nōw^u, plur. -nāw^r; II past part. *wuphanāvōv*), to cause to fly, to fly (e. g. a kite), 1017; inf. abl. *wuphanāwani gathta*, go to fly (your kite), 1017.

wushun^u, adj. (sem. *wushiz^u*), hot; fem. nom., 883.

wustād, decl. 1, a master, a teacher, 1134; sing. dat. *wustādas*, 1431.

WUTH (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *wuñh^u*, plur. *wuñhⁱ*; fem. *wuñh^u*, plur. *wuchhō*; II past part. *wuchhyōv*), to twist (a rope, &c.); polite imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *wuñhta-kh*, please twist them, 1829.

wuñh (2), decl. 1, a lip; plur. nom. *wuñh*, 1082.

wuzamal, decl. 4, lightning, a flash of lightning; plur. nom. *chhchh wuzamala*, there are lightnings, it lightens, 1074.

WUZANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuzanōw*^u, plur. -nōwⁱ; fem. -nōw^u, plur. -nāw^r; II past part. *wuzanāvōv*), to awaken; fut. imperat. sing. 2 *wuzanōw^rsi*, waken (me to-morrow), 137.

vyākaran, decl. 1, grammar; sing. gen. *vyākaranūchhū pūthi*, a book of grammar, a grammar, 369. (H. Cf. *sarf-o-nahw*.)

vyoth^u, adj. (sing. dat. *vēthis*, and so on; fem. *vyüth^u*, plur. nom. *vēchhō*), fat, stout, (of cloth) coarse, 341.

vyot^u, adj. (sing. dat. *vētis*, and so on; fem. *vyüth^u*, plur. nom. *vēta*), a suffix added to the ablative of nouns, implying the possession of a quality. Thus *maudachha-vyot^u*, possessing shame, modest, 1176; masc. plur. dat. *dökha-vētūn-pēth*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332.

Y

y, intensive suffix, = in power the Sanskrit *eva*, and the Hindostānī *hi*. It may be added to any word. If the word ends in a vowel, it is simply suffixed. Thus *ami-y-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376. If the word ends in a *mātrā*-vowel, that vowel becomes a full one. Thus, *tyuth^u*, so

much, *tyuthu-y*, exactly so much, 860; *üdü*, half, incomplete (fem.), *üdü-y*, only half, quite incomplete, 928. But this rule is not always observed in the case of *ü-mäträ*, which is sometimes preserved unchanged, as in *sörü-y* (438, &c., see *söruy*). Under any circumstances this is merely a matter of spelling, and does not affect the pronunciation, see below. If the word ends in a consonant, then *ü* is inserted before the *y*, as a helping vowel. This *ü* is very lightly pronounced, and natives usually write it as a *mäträ* vowel. Thus, *chuh mēlān*, it is met, *chuh mēlān-üy*, or, as natives would write it, *chuh mēlān-üy*, it is certainly met, 783. When *y* is suffixed to the diphthong *au*, the whole becomes *aviy* or *avüy*, *guryau-süty*, by the horses, *gurköüy* (for *guryaviy*)—*süty*, certainly by the horses. The word *sörü*, all, always takes this suffix in all its cases in prose; see *söruy*. Hence abl. plur. *särëvüy-nishë*, 935.

The following are examples of *y* added to a full vowel: *ami-y*, 376, 483; *më-y* (see *bök*), 199; *döshëwa-y*, 65, 241, 1479, 1513; *döshëwani-y*, 487; *kati-y*, 599; *Khudä-y*, 1835; *tami-y*, 1896; *tawa-y*, 634, 1673; *titha-y*, 459, 860; *titha-y*, 1298; *wära-y*, 204; *yimi-y*, 939, 1398; *yitha-y*, 1126, 1279; *zänani-y*, 1228. Added to a *mäträ*-vowel: *chhönu-y*, 150; *kini-y*, 452; *kuüli-y*, 1569; *püzü-y*, 1309; *rostu-y*, 829; *söru-y*, &c., see art.; *tami-y*, 1120, 1777, 1896; *tyuthu-y*, 698, 860, 960, 1050, 1695, 1815; *tithü-y*, 602, 98; *üdü-y*, 928; *yuthu-y*, 115. Added to a consonant: *bikul-üy*, 1396; *bröñth-üy*, 1295, 1370, 1; *chis-üy*, 962; *jald-üy*, 1695; *käthäh-üy*, 1298; *mēlän-üy*, 783; *näkhösh-üy*, 599; *nizikh-üy*, 1331; *Paramëshwar-üy*, 1835; *slihäh-üy*, 1726.

Irregular are *süty-y* (*süty+y*), 334, 477; *su-y* (476, 598, 1684) or *suh-ay* (1416) (*suh+y*); *ti-y* (*tih+y*), 1389, 1500; *yi-y* (355, 1264, 1512) or *yih-ay* (1894) or *yih-uy* (681) (*yih+y*).

Sometimes we have *ü*, after a consonant instead of *üy*, as in *ath-ü*, 1416; *döshëwan-ü-hondü*, 1569; *pön-ü* (*päna+y*), 958; *tath-ü*, 1503.

ya, this syllable is always pronounced *yə*, when initial or following a vowel. Thus *yəmis*, written in the native character *yamis*, to whom; *rupayə*, written in the native character *rupaya*, rupees. After a consonant it is usually pronounced as a short *ɛ*. Thus, *vəwahär*, written in the native character *vyawahär*. Some natives pronounce this last *ɛ*, with a half-sounded *v* before it, thus *vvəwahär*. In this work, except in a few words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, *ya* is written *yə* or *ɛ* according to circumstances. The only exception is that when *ya* is followed by *ü-mäträ* it, according to the usual rule, becomes *yo*. Thus *vyathü* becomes *vyothü*, and is so written in this work. Its dative is, however, *vəthis*, because it is not followed by *ü-mäträ*.

yā, conj., or, 659, 1152, 1685.

yād, decl. 1, memory, recollection, remembrance, 390, 1235, 1477; yād karun, to recollect, remember, 1476; yād thawun, to retain the memory of anything, 1530.

yādāsh, decl. 4, a memorandum, 1144.

yānē, adv., that is to say, videlicet, 718.

yāra-bal, decl. 1, a ghāt, a landing-place; yāra-bal baṭhis-pēlh, in dock (of a boat for repair), 570.

yāriūz^u, decl. 3, friendship, 49.

yātrā, decl. 4, a journey, 1000. (H.)

yēchh, adj., ind., ugly, 1830.

yēd, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. abl. and plur. nom. yēd^u, plur. dat. yēd^un, ag. and abl. yēd^uv), the belly, 254, 562.

yēduwai, conj., if, 1357, 9, 1407, 32, 49, 1544, 97, 1678, 1761, 1927. (H.)

yēkīn, adj., ind., certain, sure; yēkīn zānun, to be certain, to be assured, 696.

yēktiyār, decl. 1, influence, authority, 946; atawāran-hond^u yēktiyār karun, to make authority of conduct, to maintain a practice, 1874.

yēli, rel. adv. of time, when, at the time when, 444, 1103, 1347, 1708.

yēmarāzā, decl. 1, the name of the Angel of Death, 30. (H.)

yēni^t, yēniⁱ, yēni^s, yēnyuk^u, see yih (2).

yēna-pēlha, rel. adverb of time, since the time when (= H. jab-sē), 826.

yēs, yēsond^u, see yih (2).

yēsh, decl. 1, glory, honour; yēsh gēwun, to sing the glory of any one or anything (with gen.), to sing the praises (of), to commend, praise, 352. (H.)

yētērāz (= i'tirāz), decl. 1, an objection, criticism, animadversion, 772.

yēth, see yih (2).

yēti, rel. adv. of place, where, in the place where, 207, 665, 1334.

yētim, decl. 1, an orphan; plur. nom., 703, 1261.

yētn, decl. 1, an effort, endeavour; yētn karun, to make endeavour, to endeavour, to try, 630, 848, 1227, 1860. (H.)

yēta-kōl^u, adj. (fem. -kōj^u), lasting a long time, hence, as adv., for a long time, 43. Cf. yūt^u.

yēth, see yih (1).

YI, conj. 3 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. yin, dat. yinas, and yin^u (pronounced and often written yun^u), dat. yinis; fem. yin^u; conj. part. yith; freq. part. yi yi or yith yith, having come repeatedly; noun of agency, yinawbl^u or yinawun^u; pres. part. yiwan; II past part. āv, plur. āy; fem. sing. and plur. āyē; III past part. āyōv, plur. āyēy; fem. sing. and plur. āyēyē; IV past part. āyāv, plur. āyāy; fem. sing. and plur. āyēyē; II past tense, masc. sing. 1 ās, 2 ākh, 3 āv (āy, he came to thee); plur. 1 āy, 2 öwa, 3 āy; fem. sing. 1 āyēs, 2 āyēkh, 3 āyē; plur. 1 āyē, 2 āyēwa, 3 āyē; fut. sing.

1 *yima*, 2 *yikh*, 3 *yiyi*; plur. *yimaw*, 2 *yiyiw*, 3 *yin*. The imperative has two forms, viz. sing. 2 *yih* or *wöla*, 3 *yiyin* or *wölin*; plur. *yiyiw* or *wöliw*, 3 *yiyin* or *wölin*; imperat. polite, sing. 2 *yita*, 3 *yiyitan*; plur. 2 *yiyitaw*, 3 *yiyitan*; fut. imperat. *yizi*; past cond. sing. 1, *yimahö*, 2 *yihökh*, 3 *yihë*; plur. 1 *yimahöw*, 2 *yiyihöw*, 3 *yihöñ*], to come, 7, 36, 135, 50, 70, 257, 311, 4, 62, 406, 21, 544, 76, 657, 91, 761, 848, 50, 91, 968, 84, 1108, 37, 80, 1218, 32, 86, 1347, 82, 8, 1401, 48, 1750, 72, 1831; to happen (e. g. of an earthquake), 607; to come, to appear (e. g. of a word on a certain page of a book), 1269; *yinuk*^u *asbab*, goods of coming, imports, 911; *na bakär yin*^u, to be in vain, 1752; *bröñth yin*^u (325) or *brüñth*^u *yin*^u (944), to come in front, show oneself, to behave; *khösh yin*^u, to be acceptable (to a person), 15, 1239, 1444, 1911; as in *më chuh khösh yiwän*, such and such a thing is acceptable to me, I like it, 1911; *pasand yin*^u, the same as *khösh yin*^u, 1746; *pata yin*^u, to come behind, to follow, 755; *pesh yin*^u, to come before, to meet, receive (a guest), 1352; *phirith yin*^u, to come back, return, 1159, 1532, 1897; *wära-kära yin*^u, to be welcome, 1901.

This verb forms a passive with the inf. abl. of another verb. This passive may be either a simple passive or a potential passive. Thus, simple passive, *chhëh bôlana yiwän*, it is said, 680. The verb *bôsun* means 'to hear', but its passive usually means 'to be seen', as in *bôzana yin*^u, 970, 1303; to appear, seem, 1681, 1747; *chhuna më bôzana yiwän*, I do not think (it possible), 1366; see also potential pass. below; *chhapan* *yin*^u, to be printed, to be in the press, 1392; *dabawana yin*^u, to be crushed, 448; *dina y.*, to be given, 656, 71; *kaqana y.*, to be pulled out, 1551, 1923; *kñana y.*, to be sold, 91; *karana y.*, to be done, made, 670, 1470; *khanana y.*, to be dug, 1158; *ladana y.*, to be sent away, exported, 678; *pûrana y.*, to be filled, satisfied, 1163; *pushërâwana y.*, to be entrusted, 986; *rañana y.*, to be arrested, 93; *shérana y.*, to be repaired, 570; *sôzana y.*, to be sent, 354, 1812; *thagana y.*, to be swindled, 155; *tôlana y.*, to be weighed, 1899; *wahârana y.*, to be spread abroad, 1628; *wâpana* (or *wavana*) *y.*, to be sown, cultivated, 451; *wâyëna y.*, to be played, sounded (of a bell or musical instrument), 589, 1542; *zänana y.*, to be known, to appear, seem, 89, 357, 902, 18, 1444, 1931.

Potential passive, *bôsana yin*^u, to be able to be heard, to be audible (see above), 1815; *lëkhana y.*, to be able to be written (such and such a thing can be written), 459; *parana y.*, to be able to be read, to be legible, 1053, 1336; *wanana y.*, to be able to be said, to be speakable, 860; *wuchhana y.*, to be able to be seen, to be visible, 1304.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *yun*^u (i. e. *yin*^u), 406, 761, 944, 1137, 1232, 1532; dat. *yinas*, 7; gen. *yinuk*^u, 170, 576,

911; abl. *yina brōnθü-y*, before (my) coming, 1388; *yina khōi'ra*, for (his) coming, 848; *yina-süty*, by coming, 311, 657, 984; conj. part., 93; noun of agency, with emphatic *y*, *yiwawunü-y*, as (he was) a comer, immediately on coming, 850; pres. part. *yiwān yiwān*, as he was coming, 1108; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yiwān* 36, 89, 325, 57, 589, 902, 18, 1158, 1269, 1336, 1444, 1681, 1747, 1911, 31; neg. *chhu-na y*., 459, 1053, 1239, 1304, 1366, 1815; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and interrog. *chhuyē* (*chhuh+y+a*) *y*., 1746; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and neg. interrog. *chhuynā y*., 362; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhus y*., 421; plur. 3 *chhīh yiwān*, 135, 970; sem. sing. 3 *chhēh yiwān*, 570, 680, 1269, 1444, 1542, 1747; neg. *chhē-na y*., 1163, 1303; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and neg. interrog. *chhēynā* (*chhēh+y+na+a*) *y*., 362.

II past masc. sing. 1st pers., 1831; 3rd pers., 150, 257, 314, 54, 448, 678, 91, 1352, 1470, 1628, 1812, 1923; interrog. *ārw-ā*, 1899; plur. 2nd pers., 155, 1901; 3rd pers., 671, 1286; sem. sing. 3rd pers., 15, 451, 656, 91, 986, 1448, 1750; III past masc. sing., 3 *āyōv*, 607; plur., 3 *āyēy*, 1551; perf. masc. plur. 2 *chhiwa ā-matⁱ*, you have come, 1382; sem. sing., 3 *chhēh āmūsⁱ*, 670; plur. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ-matⁱ*, 1218.

Fut. sing. 1st pers., 968, 1159, 1401; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *yima-y*, I will come (behind) thee, 755; 2nd pers., 891; 3rd pers., 860, 1180, 1347, 92, 1897; plur. 3rd pers., 91; imperat. sing. 2 *yih*, 1772; plur. 2 *yiyiw*, 544.

yibādat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. -dath), religious service, worship, 1921.

yih (1), pron. demonstr., this (near), he, she, it, both subst. and adj. It may be animate masculine, animate feminine, inanimate masculine, or inanimate feminine. Its declension is parallel to that of *tih*, q.v., but is simpler owing to the fact that there is no difference in the masculine or feminine or animate or inanimate forms in the nom. sing., all being represented by the same word *yih*. In this respect it differs from the relative pronoun *yih* (2), q.v., which has three forms for the direct singular corresponding to the three forms of *tih*. The following are the forms which this pronoun assumes: sing. nom. animate and inanimate, masculine and feminine, *yih*: dat. an. com. gen. *yinīs*; inan. com. gen. *yith*: ag., an. masc. *yimⁱ*, fem. *yimi*, inan. com. gen., *yimⁱ*: gen. an. com. gen. *yisond^u* or *yimⁱ-sond^u*; inan. com. gen. *yimyuk^u*: abl. an. and inan. com. gen. *yimi* or *yiwa*. In the plur. there is no longer any distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nom. case. Thus plur. nom. masc. *yim*, fem. *yima*; dat., com. gen., *yiman*; gen., com. gen., *yihonā^u* or *yiman-hond^u*; ag. and abl. com. gen., *yimau*.

It will be seen from the above that the only inanimate forms are the dative *yith*, the agent case *yimⁱ*, the genitive *yimyuk^u*, and the

ablative *yimi* or *yiwa*. Of these the genitive is, by its meaning, only used as a substantive. *yith* may be either substantive or adjective: thus (subst.) *yith-manz*, in this, 198; (adj. masc.) *yith sandūkas-manz*, in this box, 225; (adj. fem.) *yith kāmē-manz*, in this business, 88. *Yimⁱ* is, as an inanimate pronoun of common gender, only used as a substantive. When the pronoun as an adjective qualifies an inanimate noun in the agent case singular, it agrees with it (as it does with an animate noun) in gender, becoming *yimi* if the noun is masculine and *yimi* if it is feminine. No examples occur in the sentences of the inanimate use of this pronoun in the agent case, either as substantive or adjective.

When the pronoun is in agreement as an adjective with a noun in the genitive case, the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the genitive is the genitive of an animate singular noun or of an animate or inanimate plural noun, then the adjectival pronoun is as usual put in the dative case, singular or plural as may be required. Thus (an. sing.) *yimis jānāwārasond^u*, of this animal, 81; (inan. plur.) *yiman chīsan-hond^u*, of these things, 1475. But if the genitive is an inanimate singular noun masculine or feminine, the adjectival pronoun takes the form *yimi*. Thus (inan. masc.) *yimi* (not *yimis*) *mulkuk^u*, of this country, 63; (inan. fem.) *yimi kathi-hond^u*, of this business, 34.

In the adjectival nominative plural the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective feminine pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word which does not indicate gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *yima pach^e*, these boards, 1340; but *yim s^ah pach^e*, these two boards, 809, 997.

The other cases of the plural are all of common gender and make no distinction between animate and inanimate.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST., animate masc. *yih*, this, he, 195, 635, 959, 1027, 1306, 1585.

Animate fem. *yih*, nom. this, she, nom., 1018.

Inanimate masc. *yih*, nom., this, it, 6, 42, 115, 9, 38, 41, 290, 313, 49, 78, 427, 506, 67, 72, 628, 53, 5, 757, 81, 807 (*bis*), 837, 915, 22, 1009, 1110, 67, 85, 1200, 4, 30, 7, 59, 73, 1333, 58, 65, 77, 83, 1408, 42, 52, 59, 77, 1560, 1643, 8, 59, 70, 80, 4, 98, 1757, 80, 98, 1830, 58, 85; acc. this, it, 289, 356, 70, 549, 664, 899, 961, 1021, 1152, 1419, 35, 1530, 6, 1635, 57.

Inanimate fem. *yih*, nom. this, it, 98, 263, 323, 425, 55, 683, 7, 822, 43, 900, 38, 1200, 36, 54, 73, 1420, 1516, 77, 1821, 44.

ADJ., *yih*, this, agreeing with a masculine animate noun, 156, 709,

957, 1378, 1769; agreeing with a feminine animate noun, 1719; agreeing with a masculine inanimate noun, 22, 35, 46, 163, 79, 97, 208, 12, 21, 33, 44, 53, 61, 8, 315, 41, 420, 31, 57, 62, 80, 93, 5, 507, 20, 5, 41, 75, 91, 625, 48, 62, 726, 89, 823, 61, 98, 927, 39, 88, 1011, 2, 20, 8, 41, 7, 53, 71, 86, 92, 1100, 4, 14, 6, 29, 41, 5, 7, 53, 5, 6, 70, 95, 1229, 55, 71, 85, 93, 1304, 10, 30, 6, 67, 76, 1407, 51, 62, 1507, 43, 68, 71, 4, 9, 91, 6, 1676, 1702, 18, 22, 346, 1811, 28, 39, 86, 99, 1904, 18; agreeing with a feminine inanimate noun, 48, 130, 2, 58, 90, 251, 76, 94, 309, 16, 7, 71, 5, 451, 7, 520, 31, 4, 41, 74, 618, 47, 80, 96, 713, 23, 5, 8, 810, 79, 924, 74, 1042, 59, 60, 1, 70, 94, 1112, 39, 82, 1246, 75, 89, 1309, 17, 21, 39, 47, 86, 92, 1423, 7, 73, 94, 1507, 1677, 1761, 5, 81, 90, 1838, 57, 93, 1900, 29.

DATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST., animate masc., *yimis*, this, to him, 301, 925, 1297; *yimis-manz*, in this person, 485. No examples of animate fem. Inanimate masc. (in sense of acc.) *yith*, this, 440; (in sense of dat.) *yith*, to this, to it, 1804; *yith andar*, in this, 42; *yith läyekh*, worthy of this, able to do this, 540; *yith-manz*, in this, 198, 1607; *yith nizikh*, in this neighbourhood, 1207.

ADJ., agreeing with an animate masculine noun in the dative, *yimis*, to this, 1887; agreeing with an animate masculine noun in the genitive, 81, 330, 827; agreeing with an animate feminine noun in the dative, *yimis*, to this, 281, 880; agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the dative, *yith*, to this, 222, 5, 398, 426, 32, 56, 581, 97, 639, 59, 733, 77, 814, 32, 40, 64, 971, 1005, 49, 79, 1127, 1234, 1337, 63, 99, 1559, 88, 1644, 1744, 83, 1855, 79; agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the dative, *yith*, to this, 88, 142, 366, 97, 402, 50, 92, 607, 31, 74, 719, 36, 53, 845, 63, 5, 902, 71, 1021, 80, 1105, 1276, 82, 1315, 1335, 49, 1484, 1564, 1737, 42, 85, 93, 1865, 7, 76.

GENITIVE FORMS, SING., masc. *yimi-sond^u*, of this, his, 199, 854, 909, 63 (*sanza*), 1196 (*sandi*), 1223, 1302, 18, 1412 (*sandi*); fem. *yimi-sanze*, of this, her, 1369; inanimate masc. *yimyuk^u*, of this, its, 284, 412, 783 (*yimiki*), 1144 (*yimich^u*), 1389, 1406, 1430 (*yimiki*), 1810.

AGENT. SING. *yimⁱ*, by this person, by him, 47, 124, 1477.

ABLATIVE SING., SUBST., animate masculine and feminine, no examples. Inanimate masc. *yimi-khöta*, than this, 1908; *yimi-kinⁱ*, on this account, 438.

ADJ. No examples of animate forms.

Inanimate masculine, agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the ablative form, *yimi*, 711, 806, 907, 1345, 1485, 1842; agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the genitive, *yimi*, 63, 9, 82, 122, 81, 322, 47, 414, 564, 613, 38, 82, 747, 824, 35, 947, 90, 1031, 65, 1118, 81, 946, 1266, 84, 1312, 38, 45, 1404, 11, 74, 96, 7, 1606, 20, 88, 1870;

agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the ablative form, *yimi*, 94, 437, 1864; agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the genitive sing., 34, 131, 780, 1258, 1300, 91, 1404, 58, 1714, 39, 51, 60, 1826.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST., nom. an. masc. *yim*, these, they, no example; fem. *yima*, these, they, 782; inan. masc. *yim*, these, they, 743, 1384.

ADJ., an. masc. *yim*, these, 237, 592, 702, 1261, 7, 99, 1584, 1671; an. fem. *yima*, these, nom., 439.

Inan. masc. *yim*, these, 161, 278, 307, 408, 13, 556, 679, 749, 54, 91, 907, 1174, 1228, 1513, 53, 78, 1619, 83, 8, 1715, 53, 88, 1862; inan. fem. *yima*, these, 145, 991, 1098, 1122, 1211, 28, 1340, 1483, 1829, 36; *yim zah pach'* (see above), 809, 997.

DATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST., masc. *yiman*, to these, to them, 907; adj. inan. masc. *yiman*, to these, 248, 388, 447 (force of acc.), 522, 1413, 1667; agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen. plur. *yiman*, 418, 565, 714, 1308, 1475, 1861; agreeing with inan. fem. noun in dat. plur. *yiman*, 216, 1493.

GEN. PLUR. *yihond'*, of these, their; governed by fem. noun in plur. dat., *yihanzan kamen*, to their actions, 1816.

ABL. PLUR., ADJ., agreeing with inan. masc. noun in abl. plur. *yimau*, 318, 1373, 1555.

This pronoun may have the emphatic *y* added to it, and it then takes the following forms:—sing. nom. *yihuy*, even this, this very, 681 (inan. masc. subst.), *yihay*, 1894 (inan. fem. subst.), or *yiy*, even this, this very, 355 (inan. masc. subst.), 1264 (do.), 1512 (inan. fem. adj.); sing. abl. inan. masc. adj., agreeing with noun in gen. *yimi-y muluk'*, of this country, 939, 1398.

yih (2), pron. rel., who, which, that, both subst. and adj. It may be an. masc., an. fem., inan. masc., or inan. fem. Its declension is closely parallel to that of *tih*, q.v. Sing. nom. an. masc. *yus*; fem. *yossa*; inan. com. gen. *yih*: dat. an. com. gen. *yel's* or *yemis*; inan. com. gen. *yeth*: gen. an. com. gen. *yel's*, *yeson'*, or *yem'-son'*; inan. com. gen. *yemyuk'*: ag. an. masc. *yem'*, fem. *yemi*; inan. com. gen. *yem'*: abl. an. and inan., com. gen. *yemi* or *yewa*. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan. Gender is distinguished only in the nom. case. Thus, plur. nom. masc. *yim*, fem. *yima*; dat. com. gen. *yiman*; gen. com. gen. *yihond'*, *yiman-hond'*; ag. and abl. com. gen. *yimau*. It will be observed that the plur. is the same as the plur. of *yih* (1).

When this pronoun is used as an adjective the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not used. The one exception is *yeth*, which is used as an adjective when agreeing with an inanimate noun of either gender in the

dative case singular. Thus *yēth* (not the animate form *yēmis*) *jiyāyē*, (in) what place, 1616. In other cases the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing as adjectives with an inanimate noun. Thus *yus* (not the inanimate form *yih*) *wakhun^u*, what lesson, 842; *yōssa* (not *yih*) *gawōi*, what evidence, 656.

The genitive of this pronoun is, by nature, only used as a substantive. When the pronoun is used adjectively in agreement with a noun in the genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the genitive is the genitive of an animate singular noun, or of an animate or inanimate plural noun, the adjectival pronoun is as usual put in the dative case, singular or plural as may be required. Thus (an. sing.) *yēmis jānāwārasond^u*, of what animal; (inan. plur.) *yiman chīzan-hond^u*, of what things. No examples of this occur in the sentences. But if the genitive is the genitive of an inanimate singular noun, whether masculine or feminine, then the adjectival pronoun takes the form *yēmi*. Thus, (inan. masc.) *yēmi dawāhuk^u*, of what medicine, 1083; (inan. fem.) *yēmi kitābi-hond^u*, of what book, 1638.

It therefore follows that the forms *yih*, which, what (inan. nom.) and *yēmyuk^u*, of which, of what (inan. gen.), are only used as substantives. Moreover, in many cases in which we should say that *yih* is a substantive it is treated as an adjective. Thus if the antecedent correlative of the relative is an adjective, then the relative, even if not directly in agreement with a noun, is looked upon as an adjective also; e.g. (1840) 'he is unfit for that work, which was entrusted to him'. Here the antecedent correlative 'that' is an adjective, and therefore the relative pronoun is an adjective too, and we have *tath kāmēkyut^u*, *yōssa* (not *yih*), 'for that work, which,' *kāmē* being feminine inanimate.

In the nominative plural, used as an adjective, the masculine form, *yim*, agrees with all masculine nouns in the nominative plural, and the feminine form, *yima*, with all feminine nouns in the nominative plural, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural noun is separated from it by some word which does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *yim* (not *yima*) *zāh rupayē*, what two rupees (fem. plur. nom.), but *yima rupayē*, what rupees, 424. No instance corresponding to the former of these two idioms occurs in the sentences.

The regular correlative of *yih* is the demonstrative pronoun *tih* (q.v.). The construction is the same as in all Indo-Aryan languages, the order of words being the reverse of the English order, as in *yus ashāb tōhē hyot^uwa, suh chhuk arōg^u*, what property you bought, that is dear, 474. The

English order, however, sometimes appears, as in (e.g.) 1914. In such a case the relative pronoun is often preceded by the conjunction *zi*, that, as in 308.

Besides *tih* other pronominal forms are occasionally used as correlatives, e.g. *tyuthu-y* in 860.

When this pronoun is repeated, it acquires a distributive force as in *yih chiz*, what what thing, whatever thing (out of several), 1599 (note that in this case the adjectival pronoun is *yih*, not *yus*); *yima yima katha*, whatever words (I may say), 857. Very similar in meaning is *yih keh*, whatever, 178, 868.

The word *zan* is added pleonastically to this pronoun without affecting its sense, 668, 772; similarly *zi*, that, is prefixed, especially when the English order of construction is followed (see above), 308. See *zi* (H.). The compound *yi-na*, for *yih+na* is used as a conjunction, meaning 'that not', see s.v.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING.

SUBST. Animate masc. *yus*, nom., who, 318, 476.

Animate fem. *yøssa*, nom., who, 191.

Inanimate masc. *yih*, nom., which, what, 174, 400, 768, 920, 43, 98, 1476, 1500, 3, 33; acc. which, what, 13, 60, 95, 178, 663, 8, 677, 772, 8, 816, 28, 68, 918, 31, 81, 1085, 1214, 1366, 1469, 1611, 45, 1713, 1823, 5, 1903.

Inanimate fem. nom. *yih*, which, what, 1487 (in this *yih* is not an adjective agreeing with the feminine *nasihath*, but *nasihath kür^u* is a compound verb. See the remarks on this passage under *tih*).

ADJ. No examples of an. masc. or fem.

Inan. masc. *yus*, 474, 842, 60 (really adj. though subst. in appearance, see above), 1106, 31, 1330 (*yus* follows the noun), 1684 (apparent subst.); *yih yih chiz*, whatever thing (see above), 1599.

Inan. fem. *yøssa*, 15, 656, 1415, 1840 (apparent subst.).

DATIVE FORMS, SUBST. Animate masc. *yøs*, to whom, 598; *yemis*, to whom, 1538; inan. masc. *yøth*, to which, to what, 1292; adj., inan. fem. *yøth*, 1616.

AG., ADJ., an. masc. *yemⁱ*, 958, 1777.

ABL., SUBST. inan. masc. *yemⁱ-süty*, 602 (preceded by *zi*), 912, 1293; ADJ., masc. *yemⁱ*, 790, 1896, agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen. sing., 1083; with an inan. fem. noun in gen. sing. *yemⁱ*, 1638, 58.

PLUR. NOM., SUBST., an. masc. *yim*, who, 650, 841, 1418, 1914. ADJ., an. masc. *yim*, 139; inan. masc. *yim*, 1084; inan. fem. *yima*, 424, 857.

DATIVE, an. masc. subst., 308.

yih (3), see *YI*.

yihond^u, see *yih* (1) and *yih* (2).

yijād, decl. 1, an invention, discovery, 546.

yijāra, decl. 1, a contract, a farm (in letting a thing in farm), 403.

yijāzat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *yijāzath*), permission, leave, 1279, 1678.

yikawaṭa, adv., together, (of several things) in one place, 265, 413; *yikawaṭa rōzun*, to remain together, to be assembled, 665.

yikbālmandī, decl. 4, good fortune, prosperity, 1413.

yikhtilāf, decl. 1, dissension, discord, disagreement, 537.

yillat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *yillath*), a charge, count (of an indictment); sing. dat. *yillatas-manz*, on a charge (of murder), 671.

yilm, decl. 1, learning, knowledge, 25, 905, 1022, 1257, 1597; a branch of learning, a science, 971; sing. dat. *yith yilmas-manz*, (instruct) in this science, 971; gen. *yilmuk^u*, 1780; abl. *yilma-kinⁱ*, on account of learning, 36; *yilma-rost^u*, void of knowledge, ignorant; without knowledge, 1022. Cf. *vidyā*.

yim, see *yih* (1), *yih* (2).

yima, see *YI*, *yih* (1), *yih* (2).

yima-y, see *YI*.

yiman, *yimau*, see *yih* (1), *yih* (2).

yimiⁱ, *yimi*, *yimis*, *yimyuk^u*, see *yih* (1).

yina, conj., that not, as in *gaṭhi tas wanun^u yina mashith gaṭhi-y*, it is proper that the speaking to him be not forgotten by thee, do not forget to tell him, 768; *khabardar yina suh rāwi-y*, take care that it be not lost by thee, 1106.

yinām, decl. 1, a reward, premium, prize, 1374, 1478, 1535.

yinch, decl. 1, an inch, a corruption of the English word, 924.

Ying^olistān, decl. 1, England; sing. gen. *-stānuk^u*, 872.

yinsāf, decl. 1, justice, 1009; judging, deciding; sing. dat. *yinsāfas*, 1281.

yinsān, decl. 1, a man, mankind (as distinct from beasts), 167, 962, 1403, 1656; sing. dat. *yinsānas*, 1467; gen. *yinsāna-sond^u*, 478, 710, 858.

yinshā, decl. 4, a literary composition; sing. dat. *yinshāyⁱ*, 442.

yinsōfī, decl. 4, in *bē-yinsōfī*, injustice, 1844.

yintihā, decl. 1, termination, end, utmost limit, utmost extent, 629, 797; *bē-yintihā*, without limit, endless, 133, 945, 1335.

yintizām, decl. 1, arrangement, order, regulation, 1493.

yīra gaṭhun, to float, 1759.

yirāda, decl. 1, desire, wish, will, intention, 977; *sakhāth yirāda*, a firm resolution, 1521.

Yīrān, decl. 1, Persia; sing. gen. *Yīrānaki mulākh*, the districts of Persia, 1016; dat. *Yīrānas-manz*, 1814.

yishāra, decl. 1, a sign, token, hint; *yishāra karun*, to beckon, 170; to hint, 870.

yishtihār, decl. 1, an advertisement, proclamation; *yishtihār din*^u, to advertise, 44.

yisondū, see *yih* (1).

yitēn, see *yūtū*.

yith, see *yih* (1).

yitha (1), demonstrative adv. of manner, in this manner, thus; usually employed with *pōthi* (q. v.) suffixed; *yitha-pōthi*, thus, in this manner, 9, 449, 603, 740, 1099, 1239, 1344, 62, 1506, 22; with emphatic *y*, *yitha-y pōthi*, in this very manner, 1126, 1279.

yitha (2), relative adv. of manner, in what manner, as; *zi yitha*, so that, in such a manner that, 560; *yitha-pōthi*, in what manner, as, 944.

yithay, adv., gratis, without cause, for no reason, without resistance, 1519.

yithi, see *yuthu*.

yit¹ or *yiti*, adv., here; *yit¹*, 1385; *yiti*, 293, 315, 689, 751, 76, 856, 75, 947, 1025, 1563, 94, 1704, 24, 64, 1916; *yiti-pēthā*, from here, 561. According to native grammarians, *yit¹* alone means 'here', while *yiti* means 'from here'.

yitikēn, see *yityuk^u*.

yittisāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-fākh*), an event, occurrence, accident, 655, 1235.

yityuk^u, adj. (sem. *yitich^u*), of or belonging to here, of this place; masc. plur. dat. *yitikēn*, 417.

yita, see *yūtū* (1).

yith (1) or *yēth*, decl. 4, a wish, desire (*yith*), 18; (*yēth*), 511, 2, 601, 925, 1077, 1915; intention, purpose, *yith*, 1521; (*yēth*), 977, 1140, 1435; resolution, determination (to do a thing) (*yith*), 1521, 1712; *gathānūch^u* *yēth*, an intention of going, and intention to go, 977, 1140; *yēth bariūn^u*, to form a wish, to desire, 512; sing. dat. *yithi-pēth*, (firm) in (his) resolution, 1520, 1712; *kath yithi-pēth*, with what intention? 1435.

YIEH (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *yuthu*, plur. *yithi*; fem. *yithu* (1), plur. *yisha*; II past part. *yithōv*), to wish, desire, 56, 407, 600, 66, 778, 1280, 1329, 1443, 78, 96, 1544, 1679, 1884, 1907, 16; to choose, desire (to do anything), 1691; to choose, prefer, select (anything), 1599; to express a wish, to request, demand, ask for, 501, 1512; to determine, intend, propose (to do anything), 517, 1049, 1366, 1532, 1711, 1882.

The following forms of this verb occur in the sentences:—

Noun of agency *yithānōb^u*, one who desires, desirous, 600; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus yithān*, 517, 1329, 1512; *chhus yithān karun*, I wish to make, 56; — *lēkhanāwun^u*, — to get written, 1496; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhus-an* — *suh wuchhun^u*, I wish to see him, 1884; with neg. suff. *chhus-na yithān*, 56, 666, 1478; 2 *chhukh yithān*, 1366, 1443, 1532,

56, 99; — *sapadun^u*, — to become, 1544; with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a yishān*, 407, 1882 (— *gashun^u*, do you intend to go?); 3 *chhuh yishān*, 1049; plur. 3 *chhih rōzun^u* *yishān*, they wish to remain, 1916; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh rōzun^u* *yishān*, she intends to stay, 1711; imperf. masc. sing. 1 *ōsus yishān*, 1679; I. past part. forming past masc. sing. *mē yuth^u*, I wished, 1280; *tamⁱ yuth^u*, he demanded, 501; fut. (pres. subj.) sing. 2 *yishakh*, 778, 1907; 3 *yishi*, 1691.

yishān (1), see *YIETH* (2); *yishān* (2), see *yuth^u*.

yish^u (2), see *yuth^u*; for (1) see under *YIETH* (2).

yīkī, *yīk^u*, see *yīru*.

yīwun^u, adj. (sem. *yīwūn^u*) in *khōsh-yīwun^u*, beautiful, 168. Cf. *khōsh yīnu*, under *YI*.

yīy, see *yih* (1).

yīyī, see *YI*.

yīzāhār, decl. 1, a statement, or deposition made in a court of justice; plur. nom. *yīzāhār*, 487.

yīzzat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *yīzzath*), honour, dignity, respect, 437, 878, 1050.

yīzzatī, decl. 4, in *bē-yīzzatī*, disgrace, 549.

yōd, decl. 1, a battle; plur. dat. *yōdan-manz*, in battles, 224. (H.)

yōgy, adj., ind., fitting, worthy, proper; *asē chhuh yōgy zi*, it is proper for us that, we ought to, 644, 905; *karun^u yōgy*, worthy to be done, 663; with dat. *dandas yōgy*, worthy of punishment, 509; *dayāyē yōgy*, worthy of kindness, 1922. (H.)

yōssa, see *yih* (2).

yōt^u, adv., where, in what place, in the place in which; *yōt^u tām*, until where, hence, until, 1011; as long as, 1089.

yōt^u, adj. (sem. *yōt^u*), only, merely, nothing but; adv. only, merely, 1247. This is the usual word, though Hindūs prefer *kēval*, q. v.

yun^u, another spelling of *yin^u*, see *YI*.

yūrap, decl. 1, Europe, 977; sing. dat. *yūrapas-manz*, 970.

yus, see *yih* (2).

yuth^u (1), demonstrative pronominal adj. of manner (sing. dat. *yithis*; fem. *yish^u*), of this kind, such, 818, 94, 1235; plur. dat. *yithēn lūkan*, to such people, 624; fem. sing. nom. *yish^u*, 1240, 1834, 59; abl. *yithi*, 240; plur. dat. (in sense of acc.), *yishan*, 890; *yuth^u-hyuh^u*, like this, this kind of thing, 583, 1649.

yuth^u is often used adverbially, to mean, in this manner, thus, so, 362, 90, 535, 60, 9, 732, 67, 919, 1167, 1720, 57, 63, 1846, 9; with emph. *y*, *yuthu-y*, exactly so, 115, 186. So abl. *yithi*, thus, 510.

yuth^u (2), relative pronominal adj. of manner (sing. dat. *yithis*; fem.

yith^u), of what kind, of the kind which: used as an adv. of manner, with *tyuth^u* as its correlative, as; *yuth^u...tyuth^u*, as...so, 465, 1695; also used as a final conjunction, so that, in order that, 71, 752, 846; *zi yuth^u*, so that, that; *tyūt^u zi yuth^u*, so much that, 254. *yuth^u*, see *YETH* (2).

yīt^u, adv., very much, more; *yīt^u wakl^h* (or *kāl*) *tām*, for a long time, (they would not stay here) longer, 1385; *yīt^u wakta-* (or *kāla-*) *pēt^ha*, from a long time, 1641. Cf. *yīta-kōt^u*.

yīt^u, adv., hither, to this place, 170, 311, 1382.

yīt^u (1), demonstrative pronominal adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *yītis*; fem. nom. *yīs^u* or *yīt^u*), this much, so much, so great, so large; in plur. this many, so many; masc. sing. nom., 54, 484, 577; sing. dat. *yītis kālas*, for so long a time, 1421; *yītis thadis*, I cannot reach to so great a height, 1464; plur. dat. *yītēn dōhan*, for so many days, for so long, 595, 1421; fem. sing. nom., 285, 1213; dat. *yītē mihrbōniyē lōikh*, worthy of so great kindness, 1922; plur. nom. *yīta*, 40, 1486.

yīt^u (2), relative pronominal adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *yītis*; fem. nom. *yīs^u*), as much; in plur. as many; masc. sing. nom. *yīt^u...tyīt^u*, as much...so much, 10; *yīt^u...tami-khōta*, as much as... (more) than that, 1527; plur. nom. *yītⁱ chīz...sōri-y*, as many things as (are) ... all (are), 908.

As adv. *yīt^u...tyīt^u*, as much...so much, the more...the more, 1484.

Z

zabān, decl. 4, a language, 1033; sing. dat. *zabōn^{il}-manz*, 366.

zachēn, see *zūt^u*.

ZĀG, conj. 1, impersonal in past tenses (I past part. *zōg^u*, plur. *zōgi*; fem. *zōj^u*, plur. *zājē*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to be watchful, to look carefully; *wuchhīth zāgun*, to stare at, 1709; imperf. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ zāgān*, 1709. *zagat*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zagath*), the world, 433; gen. *zagatakēn mulkan*, to the countries of the world, 1565. (H.)

z^ah, card., com. gen. (plur. dat. *dōn*, ag. and abl. *dōyau*). In the singular, the word *jōra*, a pair, has optionally its ablative *dōyi*), two; *z^ah bajun*, to strike two, to be two o'clock, 337; *karun z^ah hisa*, to make (such and such a thing) two portions, to divide into two, 1576; *z^ah hath* (dat. *dōn haian*, 1189), two hundred, 1499; *dōyi* is used idiomatically in *dōyi phiri*, twice, 165, 1636. Cf. *phiri*. The following forms occur in the sentences; masc. plur. nom. *z^ah*, 267, 337, 428, 573, 1018, 1149, 74, 1576, 1619, 1748, 92, 1876, 80; dat. *dōn-manz*, (a quarrel or difference) between two, 522, 557; *dōn har^u-fan-hond^u*, of the two letters, 565; abl. *yimau*

dōyau-andra (1373) or *yimau dōyau-manza* (318), from among these two; fem. sing. abl. (see above) *dōyi*, 165, 1636; plur. nom. *zāh*, 651, 805, 9, 997, 1123, 1499; dat. *dōn*, 1189; gen. *yiman dōn-hünzü sūrath*, the appearance of the two, 714.

Cf. *dōnawa-y* and *dōshēwa-y*.

zāh, adv., ever, at any time, 636, 1235; *na zāh*, never, 953, 1163, 1573, 1859; *na zāh-ti*, never, 741, 829. In the Persian character this word is often written *zah*.

zājyōv, see *Z⁴L*.

zājyōv, see *ZĀG* and *ZĀL*.

zakamak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zakamakh*), a flint; sing. abl. *zakamaka-nishč*, from flint, 744.

zakhaira, decl. 1, a warehouse, storehouse, godown, 1885.

Z⁴L, conj. 1 (I past part. *zōl^u*, plur. *zōlⁱ*; fem. *zōl^ü*, plur. *zōl^ë*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to pare, shave, scrape; to cut a pen or sharpen a pencil, 459; I past masc. sing. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. and 3rd pers. sing. nom. *zōl^u-th-an*, it has been pared by thee, 459; fem. sing. *zōl^ü*, (I) scratched (my finger), 1582.

ZĀL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *zōl^u*, plur. *zōli*; fem. *zōl^ü*, plur. *zājë*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to burn something, to set on fire, kindle; fut. pass. part. *nār zālun^u*, (tell him) 'fire is to be kindled', (tell him) to light the fire, 1072; I past masc. sing. 3 *zōl^u*, 1014; fut. sing. 3 *gāmas zāli*, it will set the village on fire, 1691; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *zālu-n*, burn it, 253.

zāl (2), decl. 1, a net; a spider's web, 342; *zāl trāwun*, to lay a (fishing) net, 735; *zāl wahārāwun*, to spread a (fowler's) net, 1703; plur. nom. *zāl*, 735. *zalur^u*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *zalaris*, gen. *zal^arⁱ-sond^u*, ag. *zal^a,ⁱ*, abl. *zalari*; plur. nom. *zal^arⁱ*, dat. *zalarčn*, ag. and abl. *zalaryau*), a spider; sing. gen. 342.

zamānat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zamānath*), security, bail, 147.

zamīn, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *zamīni*; gen. *zamīni-hond^u*) and sometimes decl. 1 (sing. dat. *zamīnas*; gen. *zamīnuk^u*), the earth, 739; soil, land, ground, 158, 80, 451, 720, 824, 75, 1060, 9, 1579, 1628, 77, 1793; floor, 1702. The following forms occur in the sentences: decl. 1, sing. dat. *zamīnas god^u*, a hole to (i. e. in) the ground, 875; gen. *zamīniüchü sūrath*, the shape of the earth, 739; decl. 4, sing. nom., 158, 451, 720, 1060, 1677; dat. *zamīni*, 1793; *zamīni-manz*, on the ground, 1579; *zamīni-pēth*, on the ground, 180, 1069, 1628, 1702; gen. *zamīni-hünzü kiräy*, the rent of the ground, ground-rent, 824.

zampāna, decl. 1, a palanquin, a *pālkī*, 871.

zan, adv., as it were, as if, so to speak; used almost pleonastically with the

relative pronoun, see *yih* (2), 668, 772; also almost pleonastic in *tim chīz zan chhi-na tayār, ta . . . ,* those things, so to speak, are not ready, and (whose fault is it?), 705.

ZĀN, conj. 1 (I past part. *zōn^u*, plur. *zōnⁱ*; fem. *zōn^u*, plur. *zānⁱ*; II past part. *zān^uv*), to know, be acquainted with, 24, 36, 58, 81, 105, 21, 228, 84, 312, 457, 524, 680, 722, 93, 9, 803, 37, 85, 926, 42, 3, 82, 1002, 23, 93, 1240, 57, 8, 1323, 1633; to know how (to do a thing), 750, 812; to understand, know the meaning of, 677, 1228; to consider, be of opinion, think, suppose, 92, 130, 307, 74, 663, 1023, 1169, 1382, 1756, 1844; *zānun*, to consider good, to prefer, 1372; *lōtu zānun*, to consider light, to despise, treat with scorn, 1581; *khōtu zānun*, to consider too small, to despise, 139, 514; *yēkīn zānun*, to be certain, to be assured, 696; in pass. to be considered, to seem, to appear, 89, 357, 918, 1444, 1931; to seem likely (that), 902.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *zānun*, 228; dat. *myōnis zānana-manz*, in my opinion, 663; abl. *zānana-kiñⁱ*, on account of knowing, 36; *zānana yin^u*, passive, see above; fut. pass. part. *zānun^u*, masc. plur. nom. *asⁱ gañhaw-na khōtu zānaniⁱ*, we should not despise, 514; with emphatic *y*, *dōkhⁱ zānani-y*, (they are) to be understood with difficulty, 1228; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus zānān*, 92, 130, 307, 74, 1169, 1372, 82, 1756; neg. *chhus-na zānān*, 105, 680, 722; 2 *chhukh zānān*, 943; interrog. *chhukh-a zānān*, 58, 81, 121, 457, 524, 837, 85, 1023, 93, 1258, 1323, 1633, 1844; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhuh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799; neg. *chhukh-na zānān*, 982; 3 *chhuh zānān*, 750; neg. *chhu-na zānān*, 812; plur. 1 neg. *chhi-na zānān*, we do not know, 793; 3 *chhih zānān*, 139, 1023; durative fut. sing. 2 neg. *āsakh-na zānān*, you may not understand, 677; durative past cond. sing. 1 *āsahō zānān*, (if) I had known, 1240; past masc. sing. *zōn^u*, 1581; fem. *zōn^u*, 1581; fut. (in every case noted, used in the sense of the pres.), 1 (*zāna*), with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *zāna-n*, I know him, 312, 942, 1002 (neg.); with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *zāna-kh*, I know them, 24; 2 interrog. *zānakh-a*, dost thou know? 284, 803, 926; 3 *zāni*, he knows, 1257; imperat. pol. sing. 2 *zānta*, 696.

zānāna, decl. 4, a woman, a female, a lady, 226, 660 (*bis*), 146; *zānāna-dāy* (plur. nom. *-dāyⁱ*), a maid-servant, 1123; plur. gen. *zānānan-handi bāpath*, (an example) for (all) women, 660.

ZĀNANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *zānanābw^u*; II past part. *zānanāvyyōv*), to cause to know, to explain to a person; fut. sing. 3 with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *zānanāwi-y*, he will explain to thee, 677.

zar^{ab}, decl. 1, a coin; *yih zar^{ab} chhu-na pakān*, this coin is not current, 1285.

zarar, decl. 1, harm, injury, hurt, 953.

zarūr, adj., ind., necessary, 910 (important), 1201, 3, 32, 1493; fem. 127, 285, 631, 47, 1127, 1489, 1857 (urgent, important). As adv., of necessity, necessarily, certainly, of a certainty, 747, 1294, 1597, 1881.

zarūrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *zarūrath*, dat. *zarūrīśū*), need, necessity, 699; urgency, importance, 647.

zāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *zāth*, dat. *zōśū*, and so on), a tribe, a caste, 1196; (in plur.) things, articles, 658; plur. nom. *zōśū*, 658, 1196.

zāv, see *ZĒ*.

ZĒ, conj. 3 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *zyonū*, sing. dat. *zōnis*; fem. *zōñū*; conj. part. *zēth*; freq. part. *zēzē* or *zēth zēth*, having been born frequently; noun of agency *zēnawōlū* or *zēvawunū*; pres. part. *zēwān*; II past part. *zēv*, plur. *zāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyē*; III past part. *zāyōv*, plur. *zāyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyēyē*; IV past part. *zāyāv*, plur. *zāyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyēyē*; II past tense, masc. sing. (1) *zās*, (2) *zākh*, (3) *zāv*; plur. (1) *zāy*, (2) *zāwa*, (3) *zāy*; fem. sing. (1) *zāyēs*, (2) *zāyēkh*, (3) *zāyē*; plur. (1) *zāyē*, (2) *zāyēwa*, (3) *zāyē*; fut. sing. (1) *zēma*, (2) *zēkh*, (3) *zēyi*; plur. (1) *zēmaw*, (2) *zēyāw*, (3) *zēn*; imperat. sing. (2) *zēh*, (3) *zēyin*; plur. (2) *zēyāw*, (3) *zēyin*; imperat. polite, sing. (2) *zēra*, (3) *zēyīlan*; plur. (2) *zēyīlaw*, (3) *zēyītan*; imperat. fut. *zēzi*; past cond. sing. (1) *zēmahō*, (2) *zēmahōkh*, (3) *zēyīhē*; plur. (1) *zēmahōw*, (2) *zēyīhīw*, (3) *zēhōn*, to be bred, to be born; pres. masc. plur. 3 *zēhhīh zēwān*, 237; II past masc. sing. 3, 219.

The causal of this verb is the root *ZŌW'R*, to bring forth (children). *zēchhō*, see *zyūñhū*.

zēchhōr, decl. 1, length, the length (of anything), 450.

ZĒN, conj. 1 (I past part. *zyūnū*, plur. *zīnī*; fem. *zīñū*, plur. *zēñē*; II past part. *zēñōv*), to conquer, 389; to earn (money), 1695; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh zēnān*, 1695; I past masc. plur. 3 *zīnī*, 389.

zēv, decl. 4, the tongue (of men or animals), 1034; a tongue, a language, 14; sing. gen. *zēvi-hondū*, 14; abl. *zēvi-siity*, 1034.

zi, conj., that. Employed with various forces. Thus A, as a declarative conjunction, annexing (like the Greek *ὅτι*) the substance of a speech or opinion to a principal sentence, after a verb of saying, declaring, asking, knowing, &c., as in 'I say that such and such is the case'. For this sense see 50, 92, 110, 5, 83, 374, 83, 90, 409, 524, 32, 87, 653, 96, 711, 22, 837, 99, 987, 1023, 49, 1169, 1235, 82, 1344, 70, 82, 7, 1408, 19, 30, 4, 44, 75, 7, 1562, 76, 95, 1602, 1756, 1844, 79. Similarly after verbs or phrases signifying propriety (*oporet*), 44, 644, 961, 1168, 1223, 64; necessity (*necesse est*), 910; possibility, 915, 1358, 95; pity or regret, 1333, 1491; hope, 672, 795, 879, 983; suspicion or doubt, 891, 1763; belief, 1757;

intention, 1600; desire, 1280; promise or guarantee, 1401, 1522, 1887; or in phrases such as 'greatness consists in this that . . .', 1416; 'it is not certain that', i. e. 'it is not certain whether', 1833. In all these cases (except 1280) *zi* is followed by the indicative mood. After verbs of wishing, the subjunctive mood is used, as in 1280. After verbs of saying, it sometimes introduces the subordinate sentence in oblique narration, as in *chhānas wan zi kari*, tell the carpenter that he do (so-and-so), 1576; *tas wan zi kuṭhis-manz ṭahari*, tell him that he (i. e. to) remain in the room, 1879. More usually, however, it introduces the subordinate sentence in direct narration (as in Hindi, and as in the Greek ἔδήλου ἡ γραφή, ὅτι Θεμιστοκλῆς ἤκω), and serves as a mere sign of quotation. Thus, *rāzān wou^u zi māra-wātūl anu-n*, the king said that 'bring the executioner', 1602; so, 110, 5, 83, 1370, 1434 (subordinate interrogation), 75, 1750 (*sapadin* is 3rd sing. imperat. 'let him become'). After words expressing fear, where Latin would have *ne* and Greek *μή*, Kāshmīrī employs *zi* followed by the conditional mood, as in *yimi khōfa-kinⁱ gōs-na zi sapadīhē tēr*, I did not go from this fear, that delay should have occurred, i. e. I did not go for fear of being late, 711.

B. As a consecutive conjunction, that, so that, as in *bōh dōryōs tyūt^u zi shāh gō-m band*, I have run so much that I have lost my breath, 235; so 459, 97, 540, 698, 779, 938, 60, 1050, 1298, 1720, 1815; *zi yōmi-siñt^u*, so that, 602. In all these cases the cause and the result are both directly stated, and *zi* governs the indicative mood. If, however, the result is more or less a question of supposition, *zi* governs the conditional mood, as in *nīzikhūy ḫs^u zi bōh pēmahō*, it was near that I should fall, I was near falling, 1331; *mē hyok^una timan zōr karith zi tim rātahōkh*, I could not prevail upon them that they should remain, 1385; *mē ḫs^u khayāl zi tāh hēkahōkh*, I thought that you might have been able, 1387; *kāh yinsān chhuna tyuth^u ṛt^u zi gunāh karihē-na*, no man is so just that he does not commit sin, 1656.

C. As a final conjunction, that, in order that, in *sa chhēh mēhānath karān zi pananis pānas rachhi* (pres. subj.), she labours in order that she may support herself (and her children), 1920; so *zi yitha*, so that, 560 (with pres. subj.), and *zi yuth^u*, to such a degree that, 254 (with past cond.).

D. As a causal conjunction (Latin *quod, quoniam*; Greek *ὅτι*), that, because that, in *kyāh sabab chhuh zi ḫāh rōzakh-na*, what is the reason that thou wilt not remain (silent)? 1468. So *yimi-kinⁱ zi* (with indicative), for this reason that, i. e. for which reason, wherefore, 438.

E. As a temporal conjunction (Latin *ut, ex quo*), that, since, in *kēh dōh gay zi suh ḫv*, some days have passed since he came, 314; similarly, 607.

F. As a conjunction introducing a subordinate question (Latin *an*), as in *wuchh zi ḡāh hēkakha* (interrogative form) *būzith*, see if you can understand, 1657.

G. When *zi* is added to *kyāh*, the compound *kyāzi*, what that? means 'why?' see *kyāzi*.

H. When *zi* is prefixed to a relative pronoun, which is *preceded*, not followed, by its antecedent, it is almost pleonastic in its force. If anything, it gives a certain indefiniteness to the pronoun, *zi yus*, quasi 'any one who' or 'who ever'. Thus *tim chhih timan ṭhagān zi yiman ṭhagith hēkān chhih*, they cheat any of those whom they can cheat; they cheat whom they can, 308. Cf. *zi yēmi-sūty*, so that, 602.

sichhē, see *zyuṭhū*.

zīn, decl. 1, a saddle, 701; sing. abl. *zīna warōi*, 1561.

zīnī, see *ZĒN*.

zinda, adj., ind., living, alive; *zinda rōzun*, to remain alive, to live, 1089.

zindagī, decl. 4, life, 1068; sing. dat. *zindagiyē tāmath*, during life, life-long, (transported) for life, 1812.

zīthīs, see *zyuṭhū*.

zīthū, see *zyuṭhū*.

zīv or *zīw*, decl. 1, a living creature, a man, an animal, 1013; plur. dat. *zīwan*, 30.

zīwan, decl. 1, 'life'; *zīwan karun*, to earn one's living, 1024. (H.)

zōhir, adj., ind., manifest, plain, evident; with emph. *y*, *zōhir-iy*, really manifest, 653; *zōhir karun*, to make manifest, display, 120, 601 (fem.); *zōhir sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88.

zōhirā, adv., outwardly, manifestly, 47.

zōjū, see *ZĀG* and *ZĀL*.

zōlim, adj., ind., tyrannical, cruel, 452.

zōmīn, decl. 1, a bailor, a surety, 1758.

zōnū (1), decl. 1, an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted; plur. nom. *zōnū*, 23.

zōnū (2), see *ZĀN*.

zōr decl. 1, force, violence; *zōr karun*, to use force; *timan zōr karun zi*, to use force upon them, to prevail upon them that (they should do so-and-so), 1385; sing. abl. *zōra*, violently, (he drives) fast, 586; *zōra-kiñ* (762) or *zōra-sūty* (633), forcibly, energetically; *bađi zīra*, with great force, 873.

zōrāwār, decl. 1, one who is powerful, a conqueror; plur. dat. *zōrāwāran töbi*, under the power of the conquerors, 1738.

zōrū, adj. (fem. *zōrū*), deaf, 472; fem. sing. nom., 594.

ZÖS, conj. 1 (impersonal in the tenses formed from the past part., as in

zösu-n, it was coughed by him, he coughed ; I past part. zösl^u, plur. zösl⁴ ; fem. zösl^u, plur. zösa ; II past part. zöslöv), to cough ; pres. masc. sing. 3 chhuh zöslän, he coughs, 421.

zöyul^u, adj. (sem. zöyij^u or zöy^uj^u), fine (of thread or the like), thin (of paper), 1784.

zösl^u, see zäsl.

sudöi, decl. 4, separation, being apart, mutual absence, 1608.

zulm, decl. 1, cruelty, oppression ; sing. abl. zulma-süty, (they delight) in cruelty, 446.

züj^u, see Z¹L.

zün, decl. 4, moonlight ; dräy^u-na zün, moonlight has not issued, the moon has not risen, 1179.

zür^u, see zor^u.

zütl^u, a rag ; plur. dat. zächän chhuh banän käkaz, paper is made of rags, 1453. Here zächän is really a genitive, being for zächän-hond^u, with the hond^u omitted.

zuv (1), decl. 1, life, 1379 ; the soul, spirit, 1685 ; in zwawas chhu-na död^u, there is not pain to his life, the word comes to mean body (he does not suffer pain in the body), 213.

ZUV (2), conj. 3 (II past part. zuvyyöv), to live ; pres. masc. plur. 3 chhik zuwän, 867.

zyäda, adv., more, 1343 ; dahi warik^u zyäda, more than ten years, 57 ; very, too much, 1086.

zyun^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. zinis), firewood, 1717.

zyütl^h, adj. (sing. dat. zütl^h ; fem. zütl^h, sing. dat. züchkl^h), old, elder, senior ; masc. sing. dat., 649.

zyütl^h, adj. (sing. dat. zütl^h ; fem. zütl^h, sing. dat. züchkl^h), long, 1100 ; (of a room) long, spacious, magnificent, 1122 ; fem. sing. nom. akh gas zütl^h, (a stick, fem.) one yard long, 1929 ; fem. plur. nom. züchkl^h, 1122.

